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1866 From the House of Gurney 1928

SPRING & FALL 1928

GURNEY SEED &
NURSERY CO.
YANKTON S.D.



D.B. Gurney 1870
President



J.C. Gurney 1896
Sec. Treas.



Col. C.W. Gurney 1840
Founded 1866

"The best seed corn costs you less per
acre than the seed of any other grain plant-
ed. You can only afford to plant the best."

GURNEY'S EARLIBELL TOMATO "SELECTION"

We have been challenged many times by producers of other so-called early tomatoes. In tests they have always matured solid, smooth, high-quality tomatoes at least a week earlier than any other. The highest yielding tomato as well as the earliest. Hundreds of carloads of this variety shipped out of Texas each year. Packet 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$3.50.



SEE DESCRIPTION
PAGE 19

GOLD- EN CREAM SWEET CORN

The sweetest, fit for use longer and highest yielding. Golden Yellow, a cross of Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam, very deep grained $\frac{1}{3}$ pint 20c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$4.50.



**GURNEY'S GOLD
LUMP CARROT**
No other carrot so early and of such delicious quality. Package, 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$1.75.

GURNEY'S RUST PROOF WAX BUSH BEAN
Best quality, highest yielding, rust-proof bean. Desirable for private and market gardeners. $\frac{1}{3}$ pint 20c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 30 lbs. \$6.50; 60 lbs. \$12.00.

GURNEY'S STONEHEAD RIVIERA LETTUCE

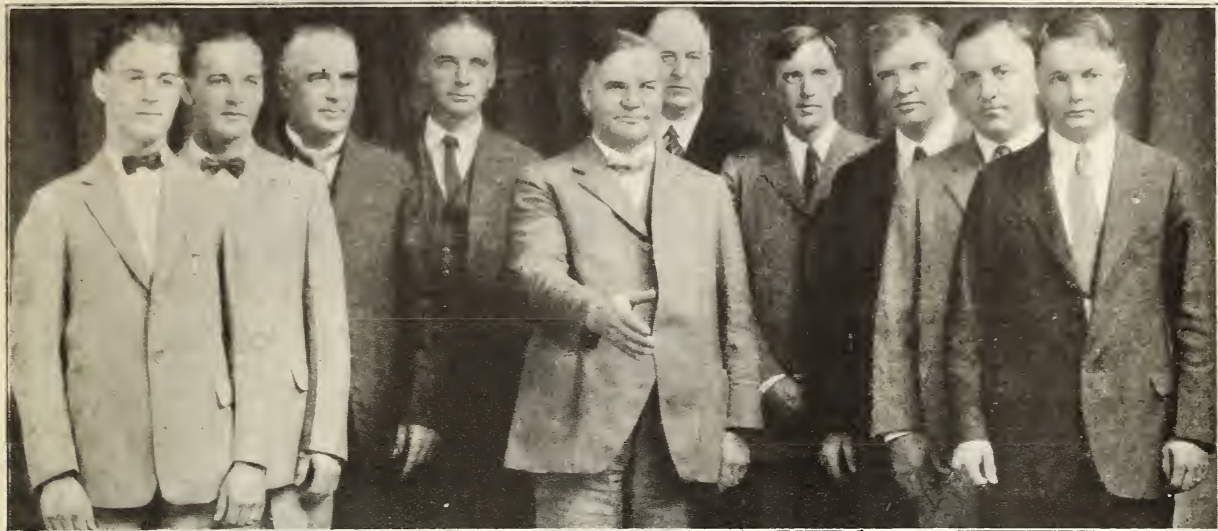
Hardest head, longest fit for use, heads solid, interior leaves blanching to a cream white. No equal for late planting or places that are hot and dry. Packet, 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.20; 1 lb. \$4.00.



★ FEB 4 1928 ★

U.S. Department of Agriculture

62nd Anniversary Greeting from the House of Gurney



LEFT TO RIGHT— CHARLES, DONALD, HENRY, SEWELL, D. B., ED., CASSIUS, PHILLIP, GEORGE, CHANDLER—ALL GURNEYS

HELLO FOLKS:

This is Radiophone WNAX, D. B. thanking you for the mighty fine business you gave us in 1927. When I tell you the increase in our business last year was more than twice as large as the increase in any previous year you will realize that it is only right that we should extend to our many customers a vote of thanks from this entire organization, and we are doing it right now.

I am not ready to think that the increase in 1927 shall be a maximum increase for any one year and we are going to try to make this catalogue more attractive in price and information so that the increase in 1928 will be at least one hundred per cent over that of 1927, and as a practical demonstration of our belief in this great increase, we have added two stories to Building "C" each with a floor space of seventy-five by ninety-five feet, which gives us by far the greatest acreage of floor space of any Seed & Nursery Company in the Dakotas, Iowa or Nebraska, as well as in most of the other states. We have re-arranged all of our buildings so that an increase of 100 per cent over last year can be cared for promptly.

THIS CATALOGUE AND BOOK OF INFORMATION is of value to you only so far as it gives you reliable information on Agricultural and Horticultural subjects and when it offers to you Agricultural and Horticultural supplies of the highest grade at the lowest possible price, and I have personally scrutinized the sources of supply, the final crop reports which means the available supply. I have tried to estimate the demand, and by that "supply and demand" named the prices at which we are ready to sell these goods. You will realize from the prices in this catalogue that we add a very small percentage of profit to each item knowing as we do that a great volume of business at a very low profit is not only better for The House of Gurney but for its customers as well. Increased sales are what we are after.

NORTHERN GROWN ALFALFA SEED: What I mean by "northern grown" is seed produced in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. Owing to the excessive moisture in nearly all of the territory in which Northern Grown Alfalfa is produced the alfalfa plant grew rapidly and made excellent crops of hay. The second crop is usually saved for seed. This year rainy weather continued and another abundant hay crop was matured, but little alfalfa seed set and an early frost damaged that in a considerable way. The result: a very small yield of strictly northern grown 1927 crop alfalfa seed. We have been able by buying early from the growers to get considerable quantities of this short crop.

In placing your orders with any one you should insist on the Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed. It is best for you.

SWEET CLOVER of all varieties made a very large crop in 1927. Consequently prices are lower for 1928 than they have been for many years. In fact the prices at which we are quoting sweet clovers hardly cover the cost of production. With the very high yield and low price of sweet clover and the low yield and high price of alfalfa it will be well to plant a good acreage of sweet clover this year.

SEED CORN: The 1925 and the 1926 crop of corn was mostly of low vitality and there was a shortage in many places of strictly high grade seed corn for the last two years. The 1927 crop at this date, October 7th, is far from being seed corn. We have been storing large quantities of seed corn previous to this date and will continue to until we have a sufficient supply or extremely cold weather spoils it. I am estimating that a temperature of 25 Degrees Fahrenheit in the month of October would kill practically all of the 1927 crop still in the field.

BROMUS INERMIS was a short crop in 1926 and we were unable to fill all of the orders placed with us. We are pleased to say that the 1927 crop is of the best quality in many years and for the first time in my experience can be planted with a Broadcasting Seeder or Grain Drill. Usually this very valuable grass could be planted only by sowing broadcast by hand. The price you will note is even less than catalogue in 1927.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS AND WHITE DUTCH CLOVER, the two principal items in making your lawn grass are lower in price this year than for many years, so you should renew your lawn wherever possible.

ARGENTINA FLAX: A new variety has appeared this year and is listed by us. The seed of this new flax is nearly twice the size of any other variety, yield is claimed to be much heavier and the price on the terminal market generally runs from five to ten cents per bushel higher than common flax.

HULLESS OATS: Again we are pleased to report that the Ottawa 480 Liberty Hulless Oats has made its usual yield and pleased the growers. You who have not yet tried the Hulless Oats should plant an acreage this year as it is a very desirable grain.

POTATOES are good crop and low in price and higher in quality than for several years. I want to call your special attention this year to **Gurney's White Harvest;** the earliest white potato in existence. A real money maker. And for a medium early potato we have a few hundred bushel of the old much favored **Early Rose.** Then for your late potato use **Gurney's Bugless,** more immune from bugs than any potato grown.

NURSERY STOCK. The planters of the country should appreciate the fact that the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company grow on their own ground fully 90 per cent of all of the nursery stock they sell to their customers. This insures you strictly northern grown hardy nursery stock; the kind that gives you the desirable orchard, small fruit, garden, and beautiful shrubs.

Again I want to assure you that your orders will receive the most careful and prompt attention.

BROTHER DONALD, AT THE HEAD OF THE FLOWER GARDENS, AND SEED DEPARTMENT, WISHES TO INFORM YOU THAT ORDERS FOR GOODS FROM THESE DEPARTMENTS WILL BE PACKED AND SHIPPED TO YOU ON THE DAY WE RECEIVE THE ORDER. THIS IS A PROPER SERVICE THAT YOU ARE ENTITLED TO AND WE ARE READY TO GIVE.

Every member of each department of the Gurney Seed and Nursery Company join me in wishing you a Prosperous 1928 and will use their best effort when your order is sent to us to assist in making it so.

D. B. Gurney
PRESIDENT

Copyright 1928 Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.

D. N. Shoemaker

**DeGrey, South Dakota
Sept. 29, 1927.**

Hearing your request for comments on your programs I am writing this. You have by far the best and most interesting programs for the farmer that I have listened to and I have had a radio for nearly two years. We listen to your noonday programs to the exclusion of all others, as most of our neighbors do. We appreciate the music by Albin and Happy Jack. Also your comments on the crops and their condition, as that gives us a much better idea of the country as a whole than just the figures would do. Please continue to give the news and items of interest as we have mail service three times a week, and sure appreciate the radio news.

Wishing you continued success, we remain,
George Bowman
& Family.



MANY OF THE ARTISTS WHO ENTERTAIN YOU OVER WNAX

**Returning
Goods**

We guarantee all of the goods we send out to be satisfactory to you. If they are not and you are returning them by freight or express be sure that you send us a receipt from the Railroad Company showing a return of the goods, attaching receipt to the original order which was sent you in exchange for the goods were shipped.

If returned by mail attach your letter to the package together with the original order if possible and tell us what you want in exchange for the goods returned.

If you will follow these instructions, there will be no delay in getting prompt settlement for returned goods.

**Fannie B. Williams, Fort Yates, No. Dak.,
October 18, 1926.**

Permit me to say I am much pleased with your recent shipment with respect to the quality, quantity, condition and selection. Thank you.

ZEKE WITH THE REGULAR
RADIO ORCHESTRA**V. A. Banker, Excelsior, Minn.**

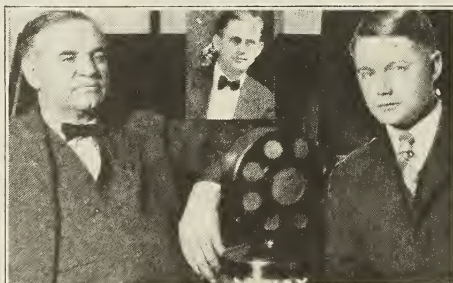
We want to thank you for the good grape stock you sent. We were really surprised at the good strong roots and the lovely presents you so kindly sent. I will surely tell my neighbors how reasonable and good your nursery stocks are. Will send you another grape order later.



VIOLET AND ALBIN

**Mrs. A. Schierland, Fremont, Wisconsin,
May 8, 1927.**

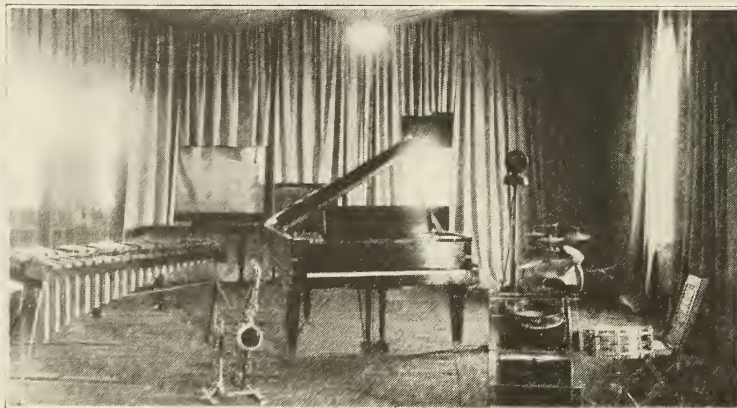
The birds arrived yesterday. May seventh in good condition and although it was night when they were put into cages we heard the male sing. I am well pleased with them. Thank you for your trouble.

HAPPY JACK AND THE
OLD TIME ORCHESTRA

D. B., CHAN AND EARL

**Mrs. Chas. Fink, Atkinsin, Nebr.,
October 25, 1926.**

I want to tell you I was very much pleased with the seed we got from you last spring. Everything did well. But the season was against us here. Was not expecting much of anything but raised prize pumpkin weighing 30 lbs., which was a surprise, and want to tell you am very much pleased with them. They are the best I ever used and still have phlox and pansies in bloom.



THE STUDIO

**Vern Stanley, Hazen, North Dakota,
May 2, 1927.**

The St. Andreasberg roller male arrived Tuesday. He sang before I got him from Hazen when he was still in the little crate. He is a very pretty color. Thank you.

**Mrs. Conrad Sanger,
Rulo, Nebr., Febr.
7, 1927.**

We sure think you have a wonderful line of Nursery and seed. We ordered white Harvest and Bugless and they did fine. We got over a peek of the White Harvest from one pound and not quite a peek of the Bugless. The bugs did not bother the vines as we had some potato bugs right beside them. Your all season radish is the most wonderful radish I ever saw.

READ CAREFULLY—BUSINESS RULES, INSTRUCTIONS AND GUARANTEE

Any business to be successful must have "Rules," and live up to them

No. 1—Never allow any seed to leave our possession until it has been tested, and shows a germinating test that would satisfy us for our own planting.

No. 2—Use every means in our power to know that all Seed and Nursery Stock sent out by us are true to name.

No. 3—Never give customers less than they pay for; always give them full amount of the very best goods and then put in some extra.

No. 4—We guarantee safe arrival at your postoffice or railroad station of any goods purchased from us, provided you send us notice of their failure to arrive within three months from date of shipment. We do not guarantee against loss of goods after arrival at prepaid stations where there are no

agents. If goods are received at your station or through the postoffice in bad order, accept them, but in every case, if through the postoffice have a statement made by the postmaster or the carrier of the condition of the package when you receive it; if through the railway or express company, a notation on the freight or express receipt of its exact condition, noting torn sacks, shortage in weight, or any other damage that may be made to the shipment. Return this to us and we will immediately reimburse you and make our claim against the transportation company. This protects you.

No. 5—Never open a book account with any person; cash before shipment.

TRANSPORTATION—READ CAREFULLY

No. 6—At the prices quoted we deliver goods to any Express or Railway Company or postoffice in the city of Yankton, no charge for bags or boxes. All seeds quoted in **packages, ounces, one-fourth, one-half or one pound**, and all **strawberries**, will be sent by parcel post or express, all charges paid to your postoffice or railroad station. Transportation charges on all other seeds and nursery stock, machinery, or other goods handled by us are to be paid by the purchaser.

No. 7—Follow shipping instructions given by the customer; if none are given, use our best judgment, always securing the lowest possible rate for them.

No. 8—When we receive an order for goods without any signature, or one we cannot read, we use every effort to locate the party. To avoid this extra trouble and delay in filling orders, please **sign your name to your orders**; give the P. O. address, Rural Route, County, State and name of railroad. Make them plain so that anyone can read them.

No. 9—We guarantee safe arrival of all money paid us by bank draft, personal check, express or postoffice money order. We accept currency and coin in any amount, but advise against sending it as it is easily lost in the mail.

We do not guarantee its safe arrival. We accept postage stamps in payment of goods, and request when you send them, that you make them in 5c and up denominations. **We, however, do not guarantee their safe arrival.** Your personal check is the most convenient method for you to use. It is often inconvenient to send to town for draft or money order, and if you have money in the bank to cover your check it is good with us. We make you this offer to save you delay and trouble in obtaining the goods you need.

No. 10—If we do not have every item ordered, we do not substitute, without your permission. All money sent for goods that we are unable to fill is returned promptly.

No. 11—We send out nothing but goods of the best grade. If you want a cheaper, poorer grade, you will have to purchase elsewhere.

No. 12—**Prices on all goods subject to change without notice.** This is a very important paragraph, as in these times of changing prices it is very difficult to determine what prices may be in February, March or April at the time of writing this catalog in November. We use our best judgment and any information we can secure. Remember, we are just as willing to lower as to raise prices if the market will warrant.

PARCEL POST

No. 13—We can deliver to your door packages weighing up to and including 70 lbs., in the first, second and third zones, 50 lbs. outside of those three zones. We can deliver these packages to you at a very low rate, lower than express rate in most cases. This will undoubtedly mean a readjustment of express rates to a lower basis.

No. 14—Orders packed in rotation as received. Notice mailed on day of receipt of order if order cannot be packed that day. All perishable goods ordered will be shipped just as early in the spring as the weather will permit. **They will reach you in time.**

No. 15—We guarantee that all seed ordered from this catalog will prove of satisfactory germinating test to you; that is, on arrival of the seed test it, and if it does not prove satisfactory you may return it to us within **fifteen days** after receipt of the seed by you, returning at our expense, and your money, together with the transportation charges which you have paid, will

be refunded. It is so manifestly impossible for a seller of any perishable article to be responsible for what may happen to it after it leaves his hands, especially one like seeds, which are planted under varying conditions of soil and climate, that we and all other American seed houses disclaim responsibility as to the crop that may be raised from seed which we sell. At the same time, in case of failure to secure proper results caused from some inherent fault in the seeds themselves, Gurney Seed and Nursery Company accept responsibility, not for the crop, but to the extent of the amount of money paid for the seed if immediately advised; or, seeds may be returned. We do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the contents or the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seed and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and your money and transportation charges paid by you will be cheerfully refunded.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Ten Tree Commandments

1. Trim all broken roots with a sharp knife, cutting slantwise from the under side.
2. Dig a hole larger than the space the roots will take up.
3. Place the top soil on one side of the hole and the sub-surface soil on the other.
4. Slightly loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole.
5. Bed the tree on the good soil, pressing it well around the roots.
6. Fill up with subsoil, packing and watering it well.
7. Set the tree about two inches deeper than it was.
8. Never let the exposed roots dry for one minute.
9. Prune the top until the branch system is slightly smaller than the roots.
10. Cultivate the soil around the tree every week, commencing middle of May; last cultivation about August 20th.

Packing is done in the best manner with the best packing material and every order rolled or made into a neat bale, burlapped, papered and encased in straw, or boxed.

Water-proof paper is used in wrapping all parcels post shipments.

Terms: $\frac{1}{2}$ Cash with order. We cannot book orders excepting where remittance or partial remittance is received with order.

Quantities Ordered—One to 9 at single rates; 10 to 99 at 10 rates; 100 to 499 at 100 rates; 500 and up at 1,000 rates, unless priced otherwise.

Instructions—With each order will be sent a pamphlet giving full directions for the proper care and handling of everything sent out.

"Experience" is said to "teach a dear school." We have had a long experience in this school and what we learned at the greatest cost may be yours for the asking. Write what your conditions are—soil, exposure, surroundings; write and tell us what you want, and you will receive a prompt answer with all attainable information. **YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BUY ANYTHING TO GET THE BENEFIT OF OUR 61 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE NORTHWEST.**

Shipping—We have the Great Northern, North-Western and Milwaukee railroads. We will ship by mail, express or freight, as directed, but where no directions are given we will use our best judgment. Purchaser pays transportation. Trees up to four feet high can be shipped by parcel post.

Shipping Season—We can ship, as a rule, from the middle of March throughout April and May and from September 15th to November 15th.

Prepaid Stations—Some stations are called "Prepaid," as the company has no agent there; in such cases all transportation charges have to be paid at this end. The goods are taken from the trains at these prepaid stations and left there at purchaser's risk only.

Nursery Stock by Express—We earnestly advise that you have your nursery stock shipped by express, so that your goods are not so long on the road.

Parcels Post—We have fine success sending nursery stock by parcels post. We can make shipments of up to 70 lbs. in the 1st and 2nd zones, and up to 50 lbs. in all other zones. We cannot ship trees of over 4 ft. in length by parcels post. Where postage is not included we will send the goods and you pay the postage on receipt of trees.

GUARANTEE—We will guarantee everything sent out to be true to name and in good growing condition. If otherwise, you must notify us at once, other stock will be sent free of charge. All stock that fails to grow will, on application, after July 15th and before August 15th, be refunded at one-half catalog price the following spring or fall unless otherwise stated in catalog or letter, **PROVIDING INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOLLOWED AND FULL CATALOG PRICE WAS PAID FOR GOODS. WE MAKE NO OTHER GUARANTEE.**

Five Per Cent Off for Early Nursery Orders Only

Early orders for nursery stock are more valuable to us than late ones, and we will, on all orders received before March 10th, allow you to add in stock 5 per cent of the amount of your order. Thus, for \$20.00 you can buy \$21.00 worth of goods, when full remittance is received with the order.

FREE FROM DANGEROUS INSECTS AND DISEASES

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 1, 1927

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That the nursery stock growing in the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. of Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. proprietors at Yankton, So. Dak., has been inspected by R. W. Vance, a duly appointed inspector of this office, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 7, Laws of 1917, State of South Dakota, and permission is hereby granted said Nursery to sell and ship nursery stock which has been officially inspected and found apparently free from injurious insects, Arachnids, worms and dangerous plant diseases.

This Certificate is valid until July 1st, 1928, unless revoked.

Resident Nursery Certificate No. 301.

Number of acres inspected, 300.

(SEAL)

T. O. RONAYNE, Director of Inspections

LOUIS N. CRILL, Secretary,
Dept. of Agriculture
R. W. VANCE, Nursery Inspector

We can ship nursery stock into any State. In shipping into Canada the purchaser must secure a permit from the Canadian Government. This permit should accompany the order mailed to us before shipping time.

Nursery
Stock up to
Four Feet
High Can
Be Shipped
by Parcel
Post



Table and Rates for Parcel Post from Yankton, South Dakota

The United States is divided into seven Zones for parcels post purposes as shown by above map.

Packages weighing up to and including seventy pounds will be accepted for shipment to any part of Zones one, two and three while the weight limit in Zones four, five, six and seven is fifty pounds. The rates of postage vary in the different Zones and are:

From Yankton, S. D. to Zones 1 and 2—7c for the first one pound and an additional cent for each pound added, if your shipment should weigh seventy pounds, the limit in these Zones the postage would be 74c.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 3—8c for the first pound then add 2c per pound for each additional pound up to 70 pounds.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 4—9c for the first pound then add 4c per pound for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 5—10c for the first pound then add 6c per pound for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 6—11c for the first pound then add 8c per pound for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 7—13c for the first pound then add 10c per pound for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

70 lbs. of
Seeds or
Nursery
Stock
Can Be Sent
by Parcel
Post in
Zones One,
Two, Three
50 lbs. in
the Others

Name of Seed	Pounds to Sow Per Acre	Lbs. per Bu.	Time to Plant
Alfalfa	10 to 18 lbs.	60	Apr. 1st to Sept. 1st.
Alsike Clover	8 to 12 lbs.	60	Apr. 1st to Sept. 10th.
Alsike and Timothy Mixed	12 to 15 lbs.	..	Apr. 1st to Sept. 10th.
Awnless Bromo Grass	20 to 25 lbs.	14	March, April and May
Barley	60 to 96 lbs.	48	April 10th to 25th.
Barley—for Nurse Crop	36 to 60 lbs.	48	
Broom Corn	5 to 8 lbs.	48	May and June.
Blue Grass—Canadian	30 to 40 lbs.	14	Apr.-July and Sept.-Oct.
Blue Grass—Kentucky	40 to 50 lbs.	14	Apr.-July and Sept.-Oct.
Bromus Inermis	20 to 25 lbs.	14	April and May.
Buckwheat	40 lbs.	52	June 20th to July 10th.
Cane—Broadcast	50 to 75 lbs.	50	May 15th to 30th.
Cane—in Drills	12 to 15 lbs.	50	May 15th to 30th.
Corn	9 lbs.	56	May and June.
Cumcut	60 to 80 lbs.	40	April.
Flax	28 lbs.	56	May.
Lawn Grass	70 to 95 lbs.	..	
Lawn Grass	1 lb. for 250 sq. ft.	..	
Mammoth Clover	10 to 15 lbs.	60	April 15th to May 20th.
Mangle Wurtzel	4 to 6 lbs.	..	May.
Meadow Fescue	45 lbs.	22	April to June.
Millet—Common	30 lbs.	50	May 20th to July.
Millet—German or Golden	30 lbs.	50	May 20th to July.
Millet—Hungarian	30 lbs.	48	May 20th to July.
Millet—Japanese	15 lbs.	40	May 20th to July.
Millet—Proso	25 lbs.	..	
Oats	64 to 96 lbs.	32	April 10th to 30th.
Orchard Grass	20 to 25 lbs.	14	May.
Pasture Mixture	18 to 20 lbs.	..	April and May.
Peas—Canadian Field Broadcast	90 to 100 lbs.	60	April 20th to 30th.
Peas—Canadian Field with Oats	75 to 90 lbs.	60	April 10th to 30th.
Rape Dwarf Essex	3 to 8 lbs.	60	May 1st to Aug. 1st.
Red Clover	10 to 15 lbs.	60	April 15th to May 10th.
Red Top—Solid Seed	10 to 15 lbs.	40	May and June.
Red Top—Unhulled	20 to 25 lbs.	14	May and June.
Red or Creeping Fescue	35 lbs.	14	May and June.
Ryegrass	2 to 3 lbs.	..	June 15th to July 15th.
Ryegrass—for Nurse Crop	12 to 70 lbs.	56	
Ryegrass	20 to 25 lbs.	56	
Sheep's Fescue	30 lbs.	12	May and June.
Sorghum—Broadcast	50 to 75 lbs.	50	May 15th to 30th.
Soy Beans—Broadcast	65 to 85 lbs.	60	May 10th to 30th.
Soy Beans—in Drills with Corn	15 to 20 lbs.	60	May 10th to 30th.
Speltz	60 to 80 lbs.	40	April.
Sudan Grass—Broadcast	20 to 25 lbs.	40	June and July.
Sudan Grass—in Drills	7 to 10 lbs.	40	June and July.
Sunflower	7 to 10 lbs.	24	May and June.
Sweet Clover	10 to 15 lbs.	60	April and May.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	40 to 50 lbs.	10	May and June.
Tall Meadow Fescue	35 lbs.	14	May and June.
Timothy	10 to 20 lbs.	45	April and Sept.
Turnip	2 to 3 lbs.	..	July 20th to Aug. 1st.
Vetch	40 to 50 lbs.	60	April 20th to 30th.
Wheat	120 to 150 lbs.	60	April to August.
White Dutch Clover	8 lbs.	60	

Distance Apart to Plant

The distances recommended here are for this section only. In other localities it may be advisable to change them. Write us.

	Feet	No. per Acre
Apples and Crabs	20x24	90
Cherry and Plum	12x24	182
Hansen Plums	12x16	228
Currants and Gooseberries	4x 8	1,360
Blackberries and Raspberries	3x 8	1,810
	Feet	No. per Acre
Strawberries	1x 4	10,888
Asparagus	1x 4	10,888
Pieplant	4x 8	1,360
Trees or Evergreens for shelter belt	4x12	907
Grapes	6x 8	907

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

12x12 inches	43,560	30x30 inches	6,970
18x12 inches	19,360	36x24 inches	7,260
24x18 inches	15,520	36x36 inches	4,840
30x12 inches	17,424	4x 4 feet	2,723
5x 4 feet	2,178	12x12 feet	302
8x 3 feet	1,815	16x16 feet	170
8x 8 feet	680	20x20 feet	108
10x10 feet	435	30x30 feet	48

Instructions for Laying Out the Orchard or Small Fruit Garden

First secure check wire, heavy garden line, tape line or other wire long enough for the longest way of the ground to be used, determine the distance apart you are going to plant, then fasten firmly to the line at the determined distance a marker of cloth or string. If a different distance one way than the other, then a different colored marker for the other distance. Then determine a corner tree or shrub, a place to start from, drive a stake at that point, place your first marker on your line at that point, fastening your line firmly not to that stake but to another in line with this first row far enough back to be out of the way, draw your line tight on the line wanted for first row and fasten firmly. Then place a stake (size half-inch by 12 inches is large enough) at each marker on outside of line. Then take far end of line and carry it quarter of a circle which will make an exact right angle to first row; keep the first marker at first tree, stake at markers again on outside of line, then take up line and place first marker at last determined tree of last line, then pull line to parallel first line as near the width of the orchard as possible, then stake at markers again, then take line placing first marker at last tree in first line and last marker at last tree in third line, moving the stake in third row established in or out as your line will determine. Again stake at markers and then move both ends of line to next trees in both first and third lines established and so on until you reach the first tree in first and third lines established. If directions are followed you will have perfect alignment in all directions.

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.
Yankton, South Dakota

Date.....1928

Gentlemen: Please send me the following goods by.....

Name

Post Office.....R. F. D. No.....

Shipping Point.....

(Name of R. R. Town)

Name of R. R.

County..... State.....

Is there an agent at your R. R. Station?.....

I live..... Miles from R. R. Station. Amount Enclosed.....

[illegible]

If any item on this order is not checked (✓) return papers to us at once.

PRICE LIST FIELD SEEDS AND BABY CHICKS

These prices are in effect at time of writing the catalog but on account of the uncertainty of prices at that time, they are **subject to change without notice**. You will find full descriptions and prices in larger and smaller quantities in the Field Seed and Baby Chick section of this catalog. If there are any changes in prices at time of mailing catalog we will enclose a **pink price list** with prices in effect at that time.

These prices are for the highest grade of seed only; include bags, boxes or containers and delivered to the Transportation Company at Yankton.

ALFA

	100 lbs.
Dakota 12.....	\$33.00
Grimms.....	45.00
Cossack.....	50.00
Southwestern Grown....	22.00

SOY BEANS

Northern grown, early . .	\$6.00
Northern grown, late . . .	5.25

BARLEY

White Hulless, 240 lbs. . .	\$11.00
Blue Hulless, 240 lbs. . .	10.00
Velvet, 480 lbs.	19.50
Odebrucker, 480 lbs. . .	12.50
Wisconsin Pedigree, 480 lbs.	15.00
Beardless, 240 lbs. . . .	10.50

BUCKWHEAT

Silver Hull, 100 lbs.....	\$4.65
Japanese, 100 lbs.....	4.50

EMMER OR SPELTZ

Speltz, 500 lbs **\$14.00**

FLAX

Wilt Resistant, 560 lbs. . . **\$37.50**
Argentine Flax, 560 lbs. . . **41.00**

OATS

Hulless, 100 lbs.	\$7.00
Kherson, 320 lbs.	9.00
Iowar, 320 lbs.	9.50
Swedish Select, 320 lbs..	9.00
Iowa 103, 320 lbs.	9.00
Silver Mine, 320 lbs.	9.00
Gopher, 320 lbs.	9.50

RYE

Winter or Fall, 560 lbs... **\$17.00**
Spring, 560 lbs..... **19.00**

MILLETS AND PROSO

	100 lbs.
Early Fortune.....	\$3.75
German or Liberty.....	4.00
Siberian.....	4.25
Kursk.....	4.50
Japanese.....	6.00
Hog Millet.....	3.50
Pearl Millet.....	18.00
White Proso.....	4.00
White Wonder.....	4.25

WHEAT

Marquis, 60 lbs.....	\$2.80
Burbank, Quality, 60 lbs.	3.50
Ruby, 60 lbs.....	3.00
Kota, 60 lbs.....	3.00
Durum D-1, 60 lbs.....	2.80

MISCELLANEOUS

	100 lbs.
Cane, northern grown...	\$4.75
Cane, southern grown...	4.00
Milo Maize.....	4.00
Feterita.....	4.25
Darso.....	4.50
Kaffir Corn.....	4.00
Sudan.....	6.50
Winter Veitch.....	18.00
Canadian Field Peas....	6.50
Cow Peas.....	10.00

PASTURE MIXTURES

Hog Pasture Annual.....	\$6.00
Hog Pasture Perennial..	15.35
Upland Pasture Mixture	19.25
Lowland Pasture Mixture	20.00
Rape	10.00

CUT OFF HERE—Use Pencil on This Sheet

	Bu.	Lbs.	Oz.	Pkt.	No.	Name of Goods Ordered	Size	\$	Cts.
LAWN MIXTURE									
Capital, 20 lbs.								\$8.00	
For shady places, 10 lbs.								4.00	
CLOVERS									
		100 lbs.							
Sweet Clover White Blossom								\$10.50	
Grundy County Dwarf								11.00	
Yellow Blossom								11.00	
Hubam-Annual								24.00	
Medium Red								39.00	
Mammoth Red								40.00	
Alsike								37.00	
White Dutch								40.00	
Alsike and Timothy Mixed								12.00	
SEED CORN									
		Per Bushel							
Standard Varieties Dent								\$4.00	
Standard Varieties Flint								5.00	
POPCORN									
		100 lbs.							
White Rice								\$7.00	
Red Rice								17.00	
Japanese Hullless								9.00	
GRASS SEEDS									
		100 lbs.							
Bromus Inermis								\$13.00	
Meadow Fescue								18.00	
Orchard Grass								20.00	
Kentucky Blue Grass								30.00	
Red Top								20.00	
English Rye, Perennial								16.00	
Italian Rye, Annual								15.00	
Red Fescue								33.00	
Timothy								6.00	
POTATOES									
		60 lbs.							
Early Rose								\$3.00	
Bliss Triumph								3.00	
Green Mountain								2.25	
Irish Cobbler								2.50	
Six Weeks								3.00	
Early Ohio								2.75	
Rural New Yorkers								2.75	
Gurney's Bugless								3.35	
Gurney's White Harvest								4.50	
California Russets								3.00	
Sweet Potatoes								12.00	
BABY CHICKS									
GUARANTEE: 100% live delivery. Transportation charges paid by us.									
		Per 100							
Barred Plymouth Rocks								\$16.00	
White Plymouth Rocks								17.00	
Buff Rocks								17.00	
Jersey Black Giants								33.00	
White Wyandottes								17.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes								17.00	
R. C. Rhode Island Reds								16.00	
S. C. Rhode Island Reds								16.00	
Buff Orpington								17.00	
White Orpington								20.00	
Light Brahmas								22.00	
S. C. Black Minorca								17.00	
S. C. Mottled Ancona								15.00	
S. C. Buff Leghorn								15.00	
S. C. White Leghorn								14.00	
S. C. Brown Leghorn								14.00	
CHANGE IN PRICES									
All prices quoted above are subject to change without notice but will probably be in effect, as quoted, during the entire season. These prices are made when the catalog was written early in October. If there are changes a new price list will be enclosed with the catalog when it is mailed, look for the pink price list.									

To insure prompt answer write letters on separate sheet

If any item on this order is not checked (✓) return papers to us at once.

This photograph shows a portion of the main buildings, together with the employees working in these particular buildings, but does not include those working in the Nursery or in the Nursery Department.

We employ as high as 350 people, many of these employees have been with us for many years, many of them all of their lives. This long service makes it possible to give you the service which your orders entitle you to.

Remember this company has been in continuous operation for sixty-two years, always in the Northwest, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, that its goods are shipped all over the world. The catalog goes to you and to 1,000,000 others each year, that every year there has been an increase in the number of customers over the previous year, which could only be accomplished by satisfying those who buy from us.



A Portion of the Main Building. Four Floors Size 75 by 245 Feet—Also Some of the Employees

The following are a list of the free Bulletins published by us, and to which you are welcome. This is a part of the Gurney Service.

Asparagus and Rhubarb.
Alfalfa and Clovers.
Prof. Hansen's Search for Alfalfa.
Beans.
Celery.
Cabbage.
Crop Rotation.
Cauliflower.

Cucumber.
Carrots, Stock and Table.
Corn, Sweet, Pop & Field.
Hogging Down Corn.
Cane, Kafir, Milo & Sudan
Forage Crops.
Grasses, Pasture.
Hot Beds, How Made.
Lawn Making.

Melons, Musk and Water.
Mushrooms.
Onions.
Peanuts.
Peas.
Peppers.
Potatoes.
Pumpkins and Squash.

FREE SERVICE BULLETINS

Root Crops.
Rotation, Crops.
Soy Beans.
Small Grains.
Sweet Peas.
Tomatoes.
Turnips and Rutabagas.
Tree Seeds.

Apples and Crabs.
Bulbs and Tubers.
Cuttings.
Evergreens.
Flowering Shrubs.
Hardy Perennials.
Hedge Plants.
Peonies.
Plums.
Roses.
Small Fruits.
Spraying Insects and Insecticides.
Strawberries.
Shade and Forest Trees.
Vines and Climbers.
Fall Bulbs.

PREMIUMS FOR 1928

Something Good Free With Every Order

We have adopted a little different policy in the way of cash premiums for this coming year, and wish those who are interested would go over the following carefully. We offer \$20.00 in cash premiums at each State Fair in the United States for the best exhibit of vegetables grown from **Gurney's seed** and exhibited by the grower. To win this you must also win the Society's premium for the best display of vegetables.

\$25.00 in Cash for Largest Gurney's Mastadon Radio Water Melon.
We offer \$10.00 in cash for the best ten ears of corn grown from Gurney's seed and exhibited at your State Fair; any variety, just so you get the seed from Gurney.

We offer \$10.00 for the big pumpkin.

We offer \$3.00 additional to above premiums at all of the State Fairs for a photograph of the premium winning article, whether it be corn, potatoes, vegetables or fruits.

All of these premiums aggregate several thousand dollars. If you will compete for and win them, we are only too glad to give you the money.

Conditions of this \$20.00 premium are that all items exhibited must be grown exclusively from Gurney's seed and must win the Society's regular premium for the best display of vegetables. **There will be no exceptions to these rules.**

Conditions of all above premiums are: **They must be grown from seed purchased from Gurney Seed & Nursery Company or from dealers handling our seed in the year 1928, and exhibited by the grower.**

Mammoth Pumpkin—Every order that goes from the garden and flower seed department contains a package of these Mammoth Pumpkin seed, producing pumpkins weighing as much as 200 lbs. We pay for the largest pumpkin reported **\$10.00 in cash.**

Gurney's Bugless Potatoes—The largest yielding, best quality, most immune from bugs of any potato. For the largest potato grown from our seed **\$10.00 in cash.**

Table Queen Squash—The highest yielding and best quality individual squash. For the greatest number of squash produced on one vine we pay **\$10.00 in cash.**

Gurney's Rainbow Flint—For the longest ear of this remarkable flint corn we pay **\$10.00 IN CASH.**

Premiums in the Nursery Department

I am unable to tell you today just what the premiums will be in this Department. In fact, when your order is placed with us, we will have to judge from the kind of stock ordered by you that which would be most desirable to add to it and we will do this with each order and we believe our selection will be a pleasant surprise to you.

Premiums in the Field Seed Department

In the Field Seed Department, the net profit is very small and we cannot promise much in the way of free goods in that Department but we shall figure out something that will please you.

Premiums and Gifts

With each order, no matter how small your order may be, there is always something extra packed with it. With each \$4.00 order for garden or vegetable seed, you will receive a new vegetable cook book, containing many hundreds of the best recipes for the preparation of vegetables for the table. These are selected from thousands submitted to us by our customers. If your order is for less than \$4.00, you will receive a credit for 15c for each dollar order. For instance, if your order is for \$3.00, add 15c additional for this valuable cook book. Price of cook book 50c.

For the Best Photograph

You are growing every year, from seed, trees or shrubbery, a beautiful vegetable or flower garden, nice landscaped home, a specimen flowering or ornamental shrub, wonderful fruit trees with immense quantities of fruit, a fine field of corn, grain or forage, and we want from you a photograph of this, whatever it may be, and for the photograph winning the cash prizes, we will pay \$10.00 for the first selection, \$5.00 for the second and the next four, \$2.50 each. These will all be used in the 1929 catalog.

Your father and mother, and in many cases, your grandfather and grandmother, planted Gurney's Seeds and Trees. We want a photograph of the person or persons who planted them long ago. We would like the photograph taken with a grove, an evergreen, or any other tree or shrubbery that was furnished by Gurney and planted long ago. For this photograph we will pay \$10.00 cash.

All photographs must reach us before October 1st, 1928.

Premiums in the Poultry Department

We will ship to you the best cockerels and baby chicks you have ever had. We will ship them out at the proper time, all transportation charges prepaid on baby chicks. (Cockerels can be shipped by express only, purchaser paying express charges.) They will be delivered to your door, if you are on a rural route, with guarantee of 100% live chicks. These will be of our own hatching and to take care of the increased business, we have added 50,000 egg capacity again this year.

Something of the Quality of Our Chickens

At the Greater Northwest Association's fall show in 1926 at Yankton we made approximately 40 entries and received a greater percentage of premiums for the entries made than any other person, firm or corporation. In the Jersey Black Giants alone we received ten premiums; in the Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 8 premiums and a corresponding number in other breeds entered.

We are telling you of this so that you may know something of the quality of the birds back of the baby chicks. I wish you would study the colored page of cockerels (Page 52.) These are all reproduced from photographs of prize-winning birds. We have the best talent possible at the head of this Department and we have one man on the road almost continuously giving public lectures and demonstrations in poultry growing, culling and breeding. If you are not too far away, we can give you this service in your community.

Broadcasting Station WNAX Owned and Operated By the Gurney Seed and Nursery Company At Yankton, South Dakota, Operating on 302.8 Meters, 990 Kilocycles, Under Authority of the Federal Radio Commission

The equipment used in this station is of the latest type and all new in the summer of 1927 and is operated for the best interests of the people. It is the only broadcasting station in the state of South Dakota operating on regular hours every day and with the exception of Sundays we broadcast ten or more hours. Sundays never less than six hours. The programs consist of the best musical numbers that please the most people; during the noon hour we give associated press news and markets and the weather. At various times through the day and evening we give short Horticultural, Agricultural and Live Stock talks and try to make them both interesting and instructive and believe we are succeeding. Another portion of the time is used in offering our merchandise to the public at what we consider the lowest possible price for the highest quality goods. This is usually termed direct advertising. We believe our station is giving the listeners satisfactory service and this is evidenced every day by hundreds of letters, telegrams and telephone calls commending it. We shall be glad to hear from you.

The various Agricultural, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry talks are all made by experts and you can rely on the information they give you.

The Announcers have been selected for their clearness of voice and their ability to interest you when it is necessary for them to talk.

The artists selected for their ability in their several lines and we shall add to their number and improve our programs wherever it is possible to do so. If you have any constructive criticism we shall be more than pleased to receive it because WNAX is in a way a co-operative station. We want to make it just as valuable to you as it is to us. If it is of less value to you than other stations then we cannot make it succeed.

Thousands of people set their dials on WNAX and never move them. We hope our programs warrant this.

The one big question I want to ask you: In what way can WNAX be of greater service to you than it now is?

Our Wave Length Is 302.8 Meters

This is a fairly satisfactory wave length, though we would like to be about fifty points higher. Our equipment is of such quality that we are able to and do keep to our wave length and do not interfere with other stations.

Our Power 500 Watts In the day, 250 At Night

This is not a satisfactory power and should be 1,000 Watts both day and night, in order to give the people of the Northwest satisfactory service. This new equipment is Western Electric 106-A and is absolutely the highest quality broadcasting equipment that can be secured. It gives you at the receiving end clearness of tone in all musical programs and in the agricultural and horticultural talks you can hear the voices as plainly as though you were in the Studio. We would appreciate your writing the Federal Radio Commission at Washington, D. C., asking them to increase our power both day and night to 1,000 Watts.

Visitors to WNAX are always welcome and it is not unusual to have as high as four thousand visitors on Sunday. Our Auditorium is comfortable and seats a large audience. You are welcome on any of the seven days. The Auditorium, studio and equipment rooms are located on the third floor of building "C" with an entrance from either end of the building. From the Auditorium you have a good view of the Missouri River for miles, the State of Nebraska and can look down to the city of Yankton and many miles of South Dakota. The towers are each one hundred fifty feet high and it required a carload of cement for their foundations.

Mrs. J. B. Rossiter, Belden, Nebraska, 8-22-27.

Using ear-phones, having no horn or loud speaker, I want to tell you that you are coming in perfectly, clear as a bell, couldn't be better. Used to think you came in fine but your new power unit is as plain as though one was in the room with you. We enjoy and want to thank you for your splendid programs.

Mr. & Mrs. E. Zoller, Harrold, South Dakota, Box. 256.

We heard you announce that you wanted to hear from all your listeners on Sunday's program. We listened to your station almost all afternoon and enjoyed all the artists very much. We also like the news service which you give every day.

Mr. & Mrs. Otto Baden and Wayne DeSart, Jasper, Minnesota.

We are listening to your program this P.M. You surely come in fine on your new wave. We keep our dial set on your station. Have begun to feel very well acquainted with the announcers and entertainers, especially Albin and his accordion. Always listen to D. B.'s talks at noon time. Best Wishes.

Erlich Schlaikjer, Carter, South Dakota, September 4th, 1927.

We are enjoying your today's Program very much; also are we pleased with your daily programs as well as your market reports, weather forecast and your Radio News, which is of great benefit to us farmers out here in the Rosebud Country.

Arthur F. Gaspar, Bridgewater, So. Dakota, September 4, 1927.

Just a line to let you know that we have been tuned in on your program all afternoon and want to say it is sure great, and I sure wish I could have been present at your Studio this afternoon. I have been a silent listener of your station ever since you started broadcasting and have always enjoyed your programs. But I think the reception has improved five hundred percent since you started using your new station. I will close with my heartiest congratulations to you and all of the artists and wishing you all kinds of success.

Mr. & Mrs. Albert H. Hilb, Delmont, South Dakota, Sept. 5, 1927.

We listen to your station every day and think it is the best one on the air. The new station comes in louder than static so we can hear you all the time and enjoy every program. Keep it up.

W. R. Williams, Lake Crystal, Minnesota, September 24th, 1927.

Your program of today would do any Station credit to have such talent, as you furnished. Came in clear and loud. Just the kind of program anyone should enjoy. Will be with you every Sunday.

P. S. Person, Bristow, Nebraska, September 26, 1927.

Writing, telling you how much we appreciate your programs. You come in here the best of any station on the air. We especially enjoy your different musical organizations, the Radio Orchestra, the Old Time Orchestra and last but not least Albin on the Wrinkle Machine. You give us plenty of music and variety, and it's good. Enjoy Joe the Bass Player in the Old Time Orchestra. I used to be a bass player in a band, and he sounds good to me. Wishing you the best of success, and trusting that we may continue to be favored with your fine programs.

Ewald Hohlfeldt, Mitchell, South Dakota, August 25, 1927.

A report on your program of tonight 8:30 o'clock. Coming in with punch and it is clear and pure in tone. The talking was plain. McKotus Orchestra is good. Old man Statie was strong but very little on your station. Yours for good programs from now on, I'll bet.

Wm. H. Hargrove, Jr., Parker, South Dakota, August 26, 1927.

This afternoon my wife and little girl and I were at your seed house and Studio WNAX and flower show, and will say we were certainly well pleased and wish to thank Mr. George Gurney for the ride around to the different water gardens and to the new band stand at the park. We are listening to the old time music now.



THE VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR 1928

We Pay Transportation Charges on All Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Pound or Smaller Lots Something Special Will be Packed Free With Each Order

Your vegetable garden will be as yourself, and your seedsman, make it. No matter how well you may do your part, if the seed has not the right germination and high yielding, quality producing power, then your labors have not brought the returns they should and we, as seedsman, realizing this, have used every means within our power to get to you the seeds that will give you the best in pleasure and profit. You will realize that to do this it costs more than just the planting and harvesting of any old seed. All of the growing fields must be inspected and rogued and the finest plants must be saved for stock seed—that a continuous improvement may be made.

In the following pages we are offering you only seeds that would be satisfactory for our own planting. We are offering them at very reasonable prices as low as good seeds can be produced and delivered, and leave a small margin of profit that we may continue to serve you. All of the varieties offered in the Garden Seed Department have been tested in the Trial Ground and open culture from two to three, or many years and have been selected as the varieties that will give you the best returns from the space used.

The vegetable garden, tho it may only be a few feet square, will add much to the joy of living and materially reduce expenses. Many have not planted and produced vegetables for the reason that thru lack of knowledge of the many delicious ways of preparing them, have failed to get that pleasure and profit experienced by the neighbor garden grower.

To assist you to a better knowledge we asked our customers in the 1925 catalog to submit to us recipes for the proper preparation of vegetables for the table. There was a liberal response and we received thousands of them. We have selected from these all that we considered best and have compiled them in book form, and this "Gurney's Vegetable Cook Book" will be mailed free with all \$4.00 or larger orders, received by us from the 1928 catalog. The book will sell at 50c. Do not allow 1928 to go by without a vegetable garden. You will enjoy the planting, harvesting and the eating of fresh vegetables from your own garden and you will profit thereby.

Ground Almond

Is a very interesting novelty as one nut will produce as many as 125 to 150 in a hill. They should be sown in good mellow ground, they have a very fine almond flavor. The nuts are about three-quarters of an inch in length, having a thin brown skin and snow white meat that becomes sweeter after the nuts have been harvested and dried for a time. Our seed of these nuts is graded and will make an excellent crop. The nuts are formed near the surface and will mature in the fall after the first frost. Price, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Asparagus

See color page 18

Sow in early spring in drills two inches deep and one foot apart between rows. After the plants are one or two years old transplant them into permanent beds. Set them 15 inches apart each way and cover four inches deep. Manure plentifully each fall, to be forked in very early in the spring, after which sow on a good dressing of salt, one oz. to 50 ft. of drill.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing large white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Pedigreed Washington—The result of careful breeding it grows large straight shoots, dark green in color with heavy overtones. The tips are tight and firm and do not open out or begin to branch until well out of the ground, making the finest kind of green Asparagus both for home use and market. It is nearer to being rust-proof than any other variety and the large luscious stalks will be greatly appreciated. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.40.

Mary Washington—A special selection from Pedigreed Washington, being earlier and larger, and the stalks slightly oval in form. Produces large healthy seedlings, impervious to rust. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Summer Asparagus—Known as "Cut and Come Again." This most delicious vegetable is worth a place in all gardens. The plant makes a strong growth, like summer crookneck squash. The fruit should be cut at four to six inches long and you should not allow any fruit to mature, as it stops the formation of new fruit. Cook it just the same as asparagus. Yields wonderfully. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Beans—Garden Varieties

Garden varieties of beans consist of Wax, Green Podded Dwarf, String Beans, Pole and Lima beans. All of these yield enormous crops and require only a small space for sufficient for a large family. The Green Podded, Wax Podded and the Pole Beans are especially good used as a green or snap bean. After they have matured the dried beans of these and the Limas are excellent cooked as described in the new cook book. Young bean plants are easily damaged or killed by freezing so planting should be delayed until danger of frosts is past. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Keep well cultivated but do not cultivate when the plants are wet as it will cause many varieties to rust and injure the crop.

For a succession of this delicious vegetable, plant every two weeks until the middle of August; a pound of seed for 100 foot row. 60 lbs. will plant an acre.



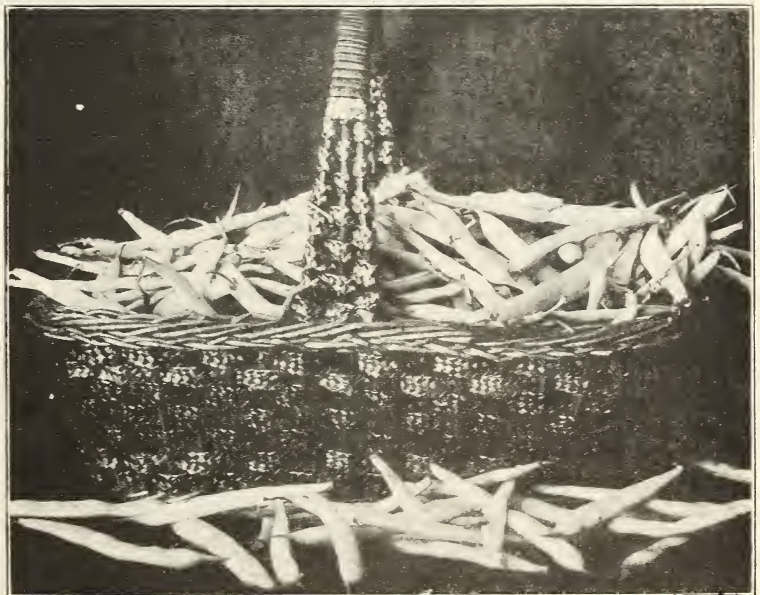
Asparagus

Gurney's Everbearing Wax Rust-Proof Bush Bean

See colored plate inside front cover

(45 Days to maturity). The great campaign carried on by the government for the canning of vegetables applied especially to fresh beans, the wax and green podded beans in the pod. This created a very heavy demand for beans suitable for canning purposes. We planted a larger acreage than usual and have a fine crop, and you will find this not only the best for canning purposes, but the best for using fresh as string or snap beans. As its name implies, it is an ever-bearing bean, or a continuous bearer, over a period of six weeks; it is also rust-proof and practically immune from all other bean diseases, producing always a large crop. This bean is especially valuable to the home gardener for all of the reasons named above. It produces the most beautiful pod of any of the beans, generally of very even length, of a beautiful shiny wax, very brittle and free from fiber, being absolutely stringless until ripe. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 30 lbs., \$6.50; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

Gurney's Rust-Proof Wax—(40 days to maturity). Positively proof against rust. This is the earliest of the black wax beans. An ideal bean for the market gardener, being a heavy bearer of large, well-formed pods, tender, absolutely stringless. It is a variety that when you sell it to your customer means a re-order. It is excellent to be used as a string bean when the pods are formed and before the beans are full grown. It can be used as a shelled bean when the beans are full grown but not ripe. Quality excellent. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.30; 60 lbs., \$11.00.



Gurneys Rust-Proof Wax



Hodson Wax

the beans are nearly ripe, as a shelled bean. An excellent sort for canning or pickling. The seed is white, mottled, red and purple. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.50.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—(45 days to maturity). A most delicious rich dark yellow snap bean, being so tender and brittle that by taking it at either end and bending it, it will fly into several pieces. Abundant bearer. Seed black when ripe. Price: $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.00.

Hodson Wax Rust Proof Bush Bean—(45 days to maturity). Remarkably strong grower, sturdy and productive. Has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods averaging about seven inches in length; the color is a very bright yellow, making them very attractive; the pods are brittle and tender and of the very best flavor. They are free from fibre and stringless, while its fine table quality and its long handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.00.

Davis White Wax—(40 days to maturity). This bean has taken the place of practically all others. It has out-yielded all other varieties of wax beans under adverse conditions and given crops where other varieties have failed. The plant is exceptionally healthy, compact, upright growth, carrying its pods in the center and well up from the ground. It seems to stand wet and dry weather better than other beans and always gives a large yield of handsome pods, long, flat, clear and waxy white. The dry beans are most excellent for cooking. Personally, I prefer them to any Navy Bean. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

Gurney's Earliest Brittle Wax—(40 days to maturity). This remarkably early clear white bean, delicious in quality, stringless in all stages of its growth, combined with its extreme earliness, makes it one of the most desirable for the garden, and as its name implies, it is of that degree of brittleness that makes it extra desirable for cooking purposes in its golden wax stage. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

Golden Wax—(40 days to maturity). The Golden Wax is probably the earliest, and we believe the most generally planted and satisfactory of any of the old varieties. Pods are a bright, waxy yellow, good length, a little flatter than round, entirely stringless, and of a fine, buttery flavor. It is excellent for cooking when the pods are just formed. Again, when the pods are fully grown, they are excellent for canning or pickling. A very heavy bearer, and withstands adverse conditions. The seed is white, mottled, red and purple. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.50.

Pole or Running

Large Early Jersey Lima—(85 days to maturity). Pods broad and rough. Seeds large, broad and white. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Kentucky Wonder—(70 days to maturity). (Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, stringless and very crisp when young, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. This is one of the very best early Pole Snap Beans for the home garden or market. The supply of seed is limited and purchases should be made early. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Most people prefer the wax podded to the green podded beans. The Kentucky Wonder Wax is identical with the Kentucky Wonder Green podded excepting that it bears large quantities of rich golden-yellow pods commencing when about half grown and continuing until killed by frost in the fall. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Golden Cluster Wax—The flat pods are 7 to 8 inches long. Of a rich golden yellow; stringless and excellent in flavor. White-seeded $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.00.

Bush Lima

Improved Henderson Bush Lima—(70 days to maturity). This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 20c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—The true bush form of the old large Lima Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or 2½ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Beans. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 20c; lb., 45c; 15 lbs., \$4.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima—(75 days to maturity). The very best large-seeded variety. The plant is vigorous, erect-growing, bearing well above the ground. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are medium green, about four and three-fourths inches long, each containing three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. Don't fail to plant some of these in your garden this spring. Prices: $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

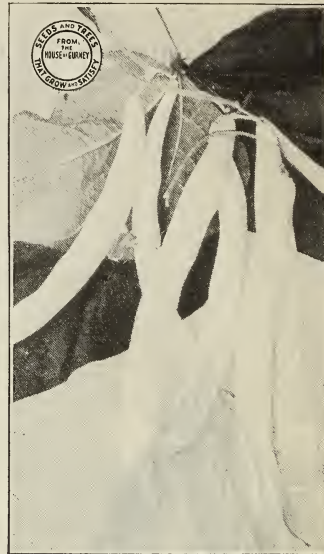
Green Podded Varieties

Navy Bean—A great many people grow what they suppose is the Navy Bean, but is generally a mixed, uneven bean that cooks uneven and lacks quality. Our Navy Beans are absolutely pure and hand picked. You will not find a bad bean in a bushel. Per lb. 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.25; 60 lbs., \$7.25.

Burpee's Green Pod Stringless—A very desirable dwarf green podded snap sort for the home garden and largely grown for the market. The plants are large, spreading and productive. The pods are medium green, five to six inches long, cylindrical, larger than those of Red Valentine but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality, and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later. Seed of medium size and length, yellowish brown. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 60 lbs., \$11.00.

Mr. & Mrs. Sam Walker, Decker, Mont. Cloverdale Ranch. Sept. 16, 1927.

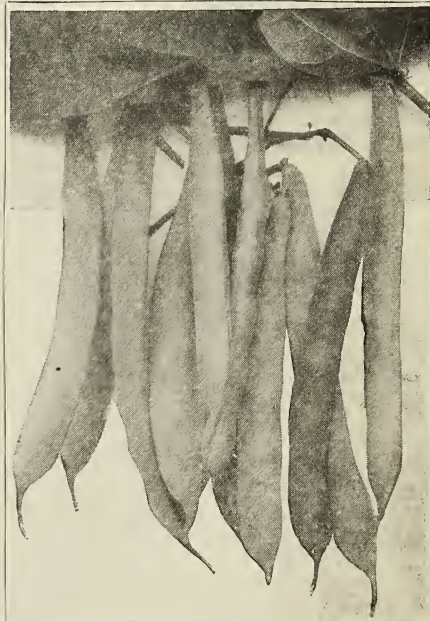
"We have used Gurney seeds for the past 9 years. Are well satisfied. Crimson Giant Radish is fine as also we find that the Golden Acre Cabbage and every kind of seeds are fine. We will always use Gurney seeds. My husband is 79 years old. He thinks the Gurney Spelt is the finest of grain. We have a field that will yield 100 bushels per acre."



Davis White Wax



Kentucky Wonder



Stringless Green Pod

Table Beets

Frosts or light freezing does not hurt the young beet plants; consequently, you can sow as early in the spring as ground can be properly cultivated. These may be grown in rows as close as 18 inches apart. Plant the seed about 2 inches deep in the drill and make several plantings, as late as the first of July, for the supply that goes into the cellar for winter use. Beets may be prepared in so many delicious ways that your supply should be ample at all times. 1 oz. of seed will plant 50 feet of row, 7 lbs. to acre.

Arlington Favorite—A new, dark-leaved early blood variety; originated at Arlington, Mass., where it is grown extensively for the Boston Market. It follows the Eclipse closely in maturing, but is of much darker color and superior in quality; perfectly round in shape, it differs from all other dark blood sorts, in that it has the sweetness of the Bassano, and yet a very dark, deep blood color. Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Bastian Half Long—An early half long beet, quality excellent and will produce nearly twice the weight in the same time as the early round beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.

Crosby's Egyptian—It is large, dark red, nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting outdoors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand beet for bunching for market; tops are exceedingly small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape, with small tap roots. The principal fault with most Turnip Beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, and this will be found has been overcome by careful selection of the deepest red beets. Quality is the very best, sweet and tender. Gardeners can safely plant it largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—The very best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape globular, having one tap root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Gurney's Early Model Globe

See Color Plate Page 17

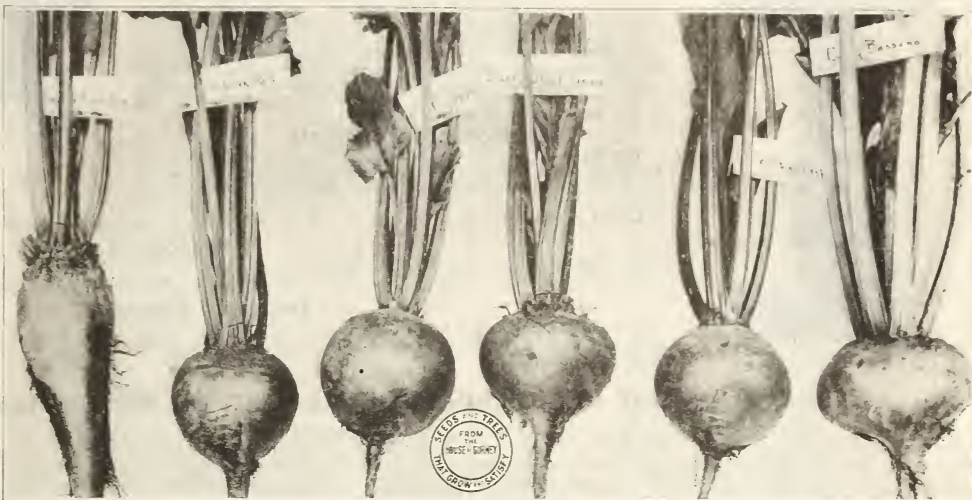
One of our lady customers wrote us that the Model Globe Beet should be sold as an ornamental plant as well as a vegetable. I do not blame or wonder at her making this remark. A row of the Model Globe Beet is very ornamental. The foliage as well as the root, is purplish red, and would make an ornamental bed even in the best front yard. The Model Globe Beet is medium early, always even in size, color and shape. A number of newer varieties have been offered since we offered the Model Globe, but they have never equalled this beet in the trial grounds or in the field. One of the most satisfactory uses of the Model Globe Beet is for pickling purposes, using them when they are about 1½ inches through. They retain their color and are of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Improved Early Egyptian—We consider this the best first early beet of all the standard varieties. Best for forcing, best for first outdoor planting, roots very dark red, rounded on top, flat underneath. Small tops, which allow close planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Mrs. S. E. Tumble, Bagley, Minn. April 21, 1927.

"Please find enclosed my order for some seed. Some that I could not get of your dealer in Bagley. We like your seed and every year I win prizes at our County Fair."

Long Smooth Blood—The standard long sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.



Swiss Chard—For the leaves alone this variety is grown. This gathered young, should be cooked the same as spinach, or later the midribs may be cooked and served the same as asparagus. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Root Crops—Sugar Beets and Mangels

I am writing this in November. We had an exceptionally dry summer. The hog and chicken pastures have yielded about one-third of their ordinary green food but fortunately we had planted a number of acres of mangel beets and these have been going everyday in wagon load lots into the various chicken yards and hog feeding houses. It has saved much grain though the growing season in this section lacked 10 inches of rainfall. These crops produced better than 10 ton per acre.

The food value in root crops is high. The conditioning of your live stock is worth more and everyone should plant a sufficient acreage so that the hogs and chickens could have a supply every day until they can get onto the green pastures next spring. It is not unusual to produce 25 ton of mangels or carrots to the acre. An ordinary yield under fair conditions would be 15 to 17 tons. Plant a sufficient quantity so that the milch cows can get their share and you will increase the flow 25%. Plant 7 lbs. seed per acre.

Giant Half Sugar Rose—As its name implies, this is a half sugar beet. Roots of much greater nutritive value than mangels. Yield nearly as large as the best of the mangels. Roots grow about one-half out of the ground, and are conveniently harvested. Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

Golden Tankard—One of the medium sized perfect shaped ones, can be grown closer than other varieties, giving as good yields as large varieties. Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

Mammoth Long Red—More generally grown than any other sort; roots large, quality excellent. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Vilmorene Sugar Beet—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

White Klein Wanzelben Sugar Beet—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Mixed Table Sugar Beets and Mangels

We have just a few pounds of beet seed that has become mixed in handling. The germination is very high, all fresh seeds, and for stock purposes they will be equal to the best named varieties, but will not be all of one type. ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.



Danish Sludstrup for Seed Selection



Brussels Sprouts

Danish Sludstrup Mangel

This most wonderful Mangel has been awarded a first class certificate several times by the Danish Government, which is the highest honor attained in Agricultural circles in Denmark.

Sludstrup is a long reddish yellow root, but not so long as the Mammoth long red. It grows more above the ground and is very easily harvested. The size of the roots, like all other varieties, depends entirely upon circumstances. They are frequently grown to a size weighing from 15 to 20 pounds each. The Danish farmers prefer to grow them smaller, viz., 6 to 10 pounds each, which is accomplished by not allowing so much space in and between the rows. The smaller roots contain a higher percentage of dry matter, consequently the crop is more valuable than if large roots are grown. **Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.**

Borecole or Kale

Tall Kale—One of the very best plants for greens, well known and much planted by German-Americans, but little used by others. It is much harder than cabbage and a good frost improves its quality. The leaves are very curly. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.**

Dwarf Green—Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Broccoli

Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November. **Large White Mammoth**—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**

Brussels Sprouts

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable number on the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring and transplant and manage as Winter Cabbage. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

CELERY—A MOST DELICIOUS VEGETABLE. 1 Oz. Will Produce 3000 Plants

For a vegetable that is so easily grown, celery seems to be an unknown commodity in most gardens. This is especially true in the northwest where the highest quality celery is produced. Northwestern celery does not look so nice as the Michigan or California grown, but the plants are so crisp and such a delicious nut-like flavor, that you are missing really the best part of the garden if you leave out this vegetable.

For the first supply, sow very early in April, transplant the plants when 2 or 3 inches high to about 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. Feed them well with plenty of well-rotted manure. Draw the soil up to the plants as they grow and blanch as per instructions in the Celery bulletin, which we furnish free. For the winter supply, plants should be taken from the cold frame in June and cared for just as you did for the early plants.

Golden Plume—A new early celery of much merit, large robust stalks, early blanching and of that crispness and nutty flavor so much desired. This is absolutely the finest golden celery in cultivation. **Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., \$1.00; ½ oz., \$1.50; 1 oz., \$2.25.** See color plate page 17.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery—Like the White Plume, this Celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; ½ lb., \$2.75; 1 lb., \$5.00.**

White Plume—Out in the State of California they produce and ship thousands of carloads of White Plume celery each year. We have received letters from some of the largest of the California celery growers, telling of the wonderful results from our White Plume Seed, and we know that it will give you better results, as it has them. Celery is one of the most delicious of the vegetables, can be grown easily in any small garden, and if you ask for it in placing your order a celery leaflet, giving full instructions, will be placed in your package. This is also true of practically all of the vegetables. We have bulletins on all of them for your special benefit. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.**

Giant Pascal—Grows about two feet high, the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Chicory

Large Rooted, or Coffee—Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

Cress

Curled or Peppergrass—Common and well known. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c.**

True Water Cress—Leaves tender and highly flavored. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cauliflower

1 Oz. Will Produce 1000 Plants

For spring crops only the extra early dwarf varieties should be selected and seed sown in hot beds early in February, transplanting the young plants to the garden early in April, when the trees are starting out in leaf. For main or fall crop seed should be sown about June 1st, and young plants set out during the latter part of July.

Gurney's Earliest Market Cauliflower—This wonderful new short-stemmed, large-headed, heavy-leafed Cauliflower was offered by us in 1910 for the first time, and we wish to say to all lovers of this delicious vegetable that you can grow these as easily as you can grow the cabbage. It is a sure heading variety, nearly every plant making a good, solid head. It is desirable for market gardeners on account of earliness and clear white color, which create an unusual demand for it. **Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.00.**

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. **Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50; ½ lb., \$5.00.**

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra Selected)—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00.**

Vetches, Autumn Giant—The best large late Cauliflower, especially desirable for mixed pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.**

Celeriac

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots which, when cooked and sliced in vinegar, makes a most excellent salad.

Large Smooth Prague—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**



Gurney's Earliest Market



White Plume

CARROTS — A MUCH NEGLECTED VEGETABLE

1 oz. for 100 feet of row. 3 pounds to sow an acre

It is only a few years since people supposed that the only thing carrots were good for was to color butter and feed to stock. They are now finding that carrots are one of the most delicious vegetables for the table that we grow in the garden and can be prepared in many ways and used from the time they are the size of your little finger until the new crop comes the next year. All of these various methods of cooking are described in the Gurney's Cook Book.

Plant the Mammoth varieties in acre lots on your farm for stock feed. Carrot is one of the most valuable stock foods and yields immensely. These may be planted with the ordinary garden drill early in the spring, in rows from 12 inches to 4 feet apart, depending on the method of cultivation. In the wide rows cultivate with the ordinary corn cultivator. In the narrow rows use the garden wheel cultivator. A man will cultivate two acres per day easily. A wagon load of the stock carrots thrown into the feeding houses, is a great preventive of diseases in your stock. It is a mighty good change of food and these stock carrots yield as high as 25 tons per acre.

Garden varieties can be planted in rows 12 inches apart and yield so heavy that they will actually crowd each other nearly out of the ground. You can commence thinning them out as soon as they are a half inch thru.

Early Chantenay Carrot — This carrot is considered by the market gardeners as one of the very best for early use; it grows about six inches long, very uniform in size and shape, stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained, sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Gurney's Pie Carrots — We do not suppose you have ever made or eaten a carrot pie; very few people know that carrots are good for pie purposes and probably none of you have known that any particular variety or kind of carrot would make a better pie than another. Carrots for pie purposes are at least equal to pumpkins, and the pie resembles in flavor the pumpkin pie, but is much more delicious and on account of your being able to use them long before the pumpkins are ripe you have almost a continuous season of carrot pie, combining with the carrots when they are about one inch through, and using them until the old carrots are gone in the spring. Make the carrot pie just as you would pumpkin pie, and you will be surprised at the deliciousness of it. This particular carrot is better than any other variety for that purpose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Earliest French Forcing — Small, almost globular root, maturing in about 40 days, valuable for market gardeners on account of its earliness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Guerende or Ox-Heart — A variety with short, thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color, bright orange. Sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

Danvers — There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper condition of the soil and cultivation it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck; color is a rich orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

Hutchinson — Originated in Massachusetts and largely grown all over the New England States. It grows to a uniform length of about 15 inches, nearly cylindrical in shape, tapering very slightly from top to bottom and ends abruptly in a stump root. Has a medium top and grows with the top portion well above the ground, easily harvested. This new carrot is of excellent quality and one of the highest yielding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Mastodon — Giant white, best and largest stock carrot grown, nearly one-half its length will be above ground when mature, which makes it easy to harvest. Will produce as many tons of green feed per acre as any vegetable grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

Gurney's Gold Lump — One of our customers sent us this picture. Said he could not resist the temptation to just go pull a few and have their "mugs" taken. He tells us it is just a little time after you have planted the seed until you have a full grown carrot. You can grow them mighty thick, and the quality is the very best.

This new carrot is of French origin, is the brightest golden color, grows about 3 inches long and matures earlier than any other carrot grown. Market gardeners can safely discard all other extra early and plant largely for this. It is very uniform in size and color, consequently a money-maker, as there are no culls to throw out. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.75.



Gurney's Pie Carrot



Early Chantenay



Gurney's Coreless Carrot

This is bound to become one of the most popular of the table carrots, except that the seed will always be a little higher in price than other varieties as it is a very poor producer of seed. In quality for table use, it is unsurpassed. Color is a pure orange scarlet and the core undefined. Most varieties of carrots have a well defined and tough core. The size is about 6½ to 7 inches long and 1½ inches thick; same size from top to bottom. The top is very small and has a slightly yellow crown. You will find this, I believe, the most desirable of the table carrots. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; ½ lb., \$1.35; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$8.00.



Gurney's Gold Lump

See colored page inside front cover.

Mrs. W. G. Bartlett, Good Thunder,
Minnesota—November 10, 1926

I am enclosing a picture of my little girl taken with a large pumpkin raised from your premium seed. The pumpkin weighs 108 pounds. Our table queen squash was delicious this year. We find that Gurney seeds are always good.

CABBAGE—A FOOD FOR THE MILLIONS

1 Oz. for 1500 Plants, ½ Lb. of Seed Per Acre

Do you care to reduce expenses? Do you like salads, kraut and the hundred and one other delicious dishes in which cabbage can be used? If so, you can have them in the ton load on large farms. It only requires a small space to produce enough for the family so that you may have it from one crop to the next. The heads can be kept all winter in the ordinary root cellar or basement. It is one of the easiest crops grown and the free cabbage bulletin will give you all of the instructions for growing and the Gurney's Cook Book will tell you how to prepare it.

For the first early heads, sow the seeds in the hot bed or cold frame. Transplant in April or early May into the rows where you want them, using only the strong plants and about 2 feet apart in the row.

For late or winter cabbage, sow in the open ground in drills as late as July 1st. Thin to 1½ to 2 feet apart in the row, according to varieties. It requires approximately 1 ounce of seed for 3,000 plants. If drilled in the field and thinned out, use ½ pounds per acre.

DISEASE RESISTANT CABBAGE SEED

In many sections of the United States entire fields of Cabbage fail to mature or produce heads on account of the yellows or yellow rot. If, by any chance, your field or fields in your vicinity are affected with this disease, you should plant Disease Resistant Cabbage Seed. The University of Wisconsin, by selection and breeding, has made it possible for us to offer you this Disease Resistant Seed.

Disease Resistant Danish Ballhead — This is the short stem variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.75, 1 lb., \$5.00.

Disease Resistant All Seasons — We are offering the All Seasons in Disease Resistant Seed only and, as its name implies, it is a cabbage that can be used early or kept for the winter supply. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$5.00.

Gurney's Golden Acre — This is a new, early, round-headed cabbage which closely resembles Copenhagen Market in type. As its name implies, it is a money-maker. It is 8 to 10 days earlier than Copenhagen Market, but is smaller and can be planted closer. Because of its earliness and fine quality it commands a higher price than any round-headed cabbage. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00.

Ray Carter, Lawrence, Nebr. April 23, 1927.

Received the seeds April 22nd, and was very much surprised at the quantity of seeds per package. Many thanks for the gift packages.

Earliest of all Cabbage — This is a strictly new variety of Danish production, maturing medium sized, extra solid round heads and a larger percentage per hundred plants than any other variety, which makes it the most valuable for market gardeners and home consumption. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$4.50 postpaid.

Copenhagen Market — The best Early Round headed sort on the market. The heads are very solid, averaging about 8 pounds. It is short stemmed, the heads growing very close to the ground. Matures with Charleston Wakefield and will give a heavier crop per acre. Our stock of this is very fine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, 1 lb., \$3.25.

Early Jersey Wakefield — One of the best of the conical types. Very early and makes medium sized, very solid heads fine flavored and tender. Has few outside leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

All Head Early — Without doubt this cabbage is unexcelled as an Early Flat Dutch or summer variety. It makes very uniform, large, deep, flat heads and is a very sure header. Withstands heat and dry weather very well. The grain of this variety is very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.



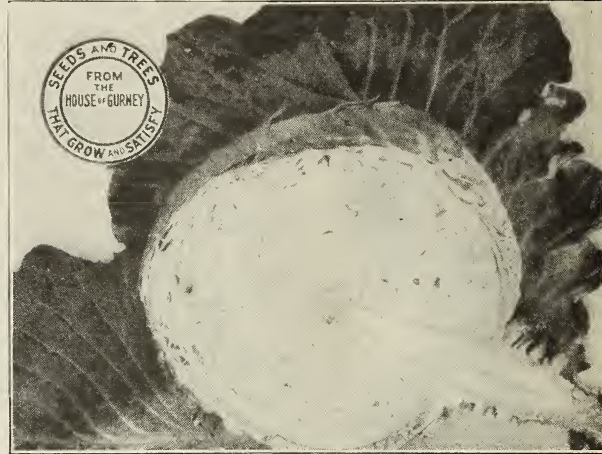
Early Jersey Wakefield
Late Varieties

Premium Late Flat Dutch — As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.60.

Premium Late Drumhead — We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.60.

Danish Ballhead, Short Stemmed — One of the best varieties for general crop. It has been selected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities. The heads are not as large as late Dutch Flats, but harder and more solid, fine grained and good keepers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Mammoth Rock Red — This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage every introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.



Gurney's Golden Acre

Cabbage—Second Early and Summer Varieties

Early Flat Dutch — A very good variety for second early use. Makes good sized flat heads and is very tender and of fine grain. It is similar to All Head. Has few outside leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Mrs. L. M. Saunders, Thurston, Nebr. R. No. 1. July 5, 1927.

You have the best line of garden seeds we ever bought. Bought seeds before from other seed Companies but only one-third of them grew. We bought some of your seeds, among them was radishes, twenty days from time of planting till we had them ready to eat. Peas bloomed when they were from 4 to 6 inches high. We bought our seeds from Mr. Meyer at Pender, Nebraska. With best wishes and I will certainly boost your company. My advice will be buy from Gurney Seed and Nursery Company.



Late Flat Dutch

Gurney's Early Ball Head Cabbage

In offering this new early summer Ballhead cabbage we know that we are presenting the cabbage-growing public with a winner and a money-maker and a great deal of satisfaction. This cabbage closely resembles the Danish Ballhead. The heads are perfectly round, good size and mature as early as Wakefield. They are exceptionally good keepers and the late plantings will keep equal to the winter varieties. We recommend this sort especially to market gardeners and for the home garden for both early and late. We feel sure it will take the place of nearly all of the summer varieties, producing a greater per cent of solid heads than any of them, and on account of the small amount of foliage and the compact form in which it grows, can be planted much closer than other varieties. We are offering this feeling sure that it is one of the best articles in the vegetable line we have offered. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$3.50.**

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

Our **Cabbage Plants** are **tough and hardy, field grown.** They have stood a temperature of considerably below freezing covered with ice and snow, grown from **Imported Holland and Denmark Seed.** May be shipped to any point where they arrive within a week by express or parcel post. They can be planted four to six weeks earlier than your home grown plants and will produce from fifteen to thirty days earlier. Our price is lower than you can grow them. **Cabbage Plants** are tied 50 to the bundle (each bundle counted) fifty bundles or 2500 plants to the basket. **100 Plants 75c, 500 for \$1.50, 1000 for \$2.50, 2500 for \$5.40. All transportation charges paid by us.**

Mrs. E. H. Sample, Altamont, S. Dak., Sept. 27, 1927.

We hear you nearly every day on our radio. We surely like your station. I heard you telling how to put away garden things for winter. We always pack our parsnips in a box and cover with cloth and they just keep fine; carrots and radishes the same way. Well, last spring I got a lot of seed from you and you sent me a prize package of pumpkin seed. I took three of the biggest ones to our Dual County Fair and took first prize. They weighed 23, 25, and 27 pounds. I got first on Mr. Topp tomatoes, first on Japanese hull-less pop corn and first on mangels. All the seed that we bought from you surely did fine. Three cheers for the Early Ball Tomato. I have sold bushels and bushels and am still selling.

Chinese Cabbage

Pe-Tsai or Celery Cabbage—I believe there have been more disappointed customers of seed houses over this vegetable than any other. It has only been offered for the last few years, and there are so many varieties of it that seedsmen generally have had a difficult time in establishing a correct variety to offer to the trade. We have tried out practically every variety offered, and there is only one that we shall offer in the future. All others have failed to head entirely, or made only a small percentage of marketable heads. Those that failed to make heads have produced immense quantities of seeds. The heading varieties produced but few seed. The Chinese Cabbage is one of the very valuable vegetables and will never be discarded. It is suitable for the usual cabbage purposes, especially valuable as a salad. It has the combined flavor of cabbage, turnip, celery and mustard. This should be planted at about the same season as lettuce for early use, followed by other plants during the summer. Cut these for fall and winter use just as you do other cabbage heads, storing in the same way. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Cucumbers—Crisp and Cool

1 oz. for 50 hills; 2 lbs. per acre in hills. 5 lbs. in drills

I have learned to like cucumbers in about every way they can be prepared; the early ones sliced and then the delicious pickles made in various ways. I have only succeeded in my desire to like them in the last two or three years, and I do not know of a more beautiful sight than a large field of cucumber vines covering the ground with their thousands of yellow flowers and then the picking of the little ones 1 to 1½ inches long for pickling; then the larger rapid growing ones, cool and crisp, for slicing; then the large yellow ones for the sweet pickles; then in the seed fields the literally millions of full grown fruit and the same size, yellow-bronze in color and when you look at them you know that anyone can grow a cucumber and—like myself—learn to like them.

Plant cucumber seed 10 or 15 to the hill after danger of frost is past. Thin out later when danger of bugs is past. For the big crop of pickles, plant from June 1st to the middle of July.

GURNEY'S CRISP AND COOL

This new cucumber is very dark green in color with very pale green or light green stripes about two-thirds its length. Produces very few seeds, is exceptionally crisp, making it desirable for slicing and for sweet pickles. Medium early. Grows to a length of about six inches. You will find this one of the most desirable table cucumbers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.00.**



Davis Perfect

Davis Perfect Cucumber

It is seldom that any one cucumber or other vegetable will stand permanently at the top of all others in quality, yield, etc., for as much as eight or ten years at a time. But the Davis Perfect has been on the market for about that time and its nearest competitor is so far behind that it seems safe to predict that Davis Perfect will be the best for a number of years. We have grown this in large fields for seed purposes and the cucumbers would lay so thick on the ground that you could hardly walk without stepping on them. It produces a very small quantity of seed, in fact, less per cucumber than any other cucumber grown. This makes it specially desirable for slicing or for sweet pickles. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—Medium length, pointed, with large color deep green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.**

Gherkin or Burr—Oval-shaped and prickly; for pickling only. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Improved Extra Long Green—An extra fine variety, grows very long, very productive. For early and late crops, excellent for pickles. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.35.**

Earliest of All Cucumbers—This is a white spine sort, very dark green when first to slice, 6 to 7 inches long; has pale green stripes about ⅓ length from blossom end, straight square ended, firm, and makes a fine pickler. This is a great favorite among market gardeners and others desiring a good, prolific cucumber. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**

Lemon Cucumber—Here is a cucumber in the shape of a lemon and having a flavor that at once puts it ahead of the common cucumber. It is bound to become a great favorite as a table delicacy. It is an excellent shipper, and picked as a gherkin is delicious. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

White Wonder Cucumber—(See colored page 25)—Color of White Wonder is nearly pure snow white. It grows to good size, usually 8 to 10 inches long, and is very uniform. In season almost the same as the White Spine, but keeps in eatable condition longer. Flavor is pleasing and flesh firm and crisp—fine sliced or in salads. Its smooth, clear surface makes the White Wonder an ideal pickle. Aside from excellent qualities of fruit White Wonder bears a great quantity of them. A packet of seed will furnish you cucumbers in abundance. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

Improved Early White Spine—This special strain of White Spine Cucumber is noted for its extra earliness, earlier than Fordhook or Arlington. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Great bearer, for table use or pickling. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

Early Cluster—Early, short, and prickly, bears in clusters. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**

New Everbearing—Very early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground with its fruit the entire season until killed by frost, making it the most prolific variety in existence. Fruit is medium size and rich, dark green in color, shape long, excellent for pickling or slicing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

South Dakota Has Largest Pickle-Salting Station in World

The Squire-Dingee Pickle Co., Belle Fourche project, has increased the number of rats until the Nisland station is now the largest pickle-salting center in the world, with a capacity of 50,000 bushels.

CORN—SWEET OR SUGAR—DELICIOUS ROASTING EARS FOR TWO MONTHS

1 Lb. for 100 Hills, 13 Lbs. per Acre

Most of us make a single planting of sweet corn; consequently, we have those delicious ears for just a few days once a year. You can spread this season over a period of at least two months by planting different varieties at the same time maturing at different seasons; or by planting the same varieties if you have a choice, a week or ten days between each planting. In the little town garden a short row or maybe two or three dozen hills planted as early in May as possible, then two weeks later another row between the potato rows and continue this for several plantings. You will be surprised at the increased value of this little garden.

On the farm, plant a good acreage, enough to supply the house every day and a sufficient quantity for canning and drying. Discontinue the use of the field corn and plant delicious sweet corn in its place. Plant a little larger acreage than you are going to use and turn the stock into it after it is too ripe for table use. It is worth lots more for feed corn for feeding purposes. Use many acres of it on the farm to hog down. It makes the young hogs go to market a month earlier.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn — Due to an oversight, our 1915 catalog failed to list Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. We never knew until that catalog was issued how many fellows wanted Stowell's Evergreen. We were "swamped" with letters from the time the catalog went out until past planting season wondering why we had discontinued Stowell's. Of course, this took a personal letter to all of the people who wanted it and we told them we had the same strain of Stowell's we had been selling them for several years. Absolutely the best of this late, delicious sweet corn. We grow Stowell's in large quantities and we will always grow Stowell's Evergreen until they get something better. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$14.50.

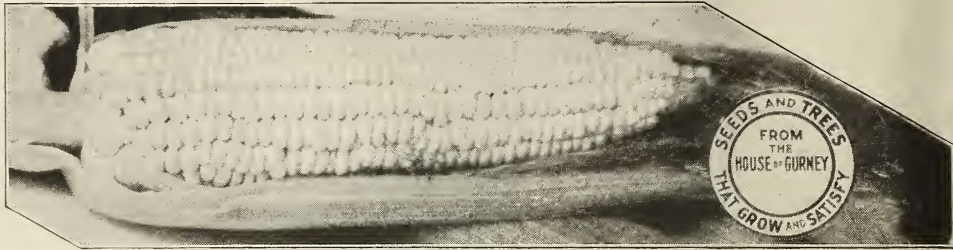
Malakhof — This picture shows the first ear of the Malakhof picked in our field. I regret that the boys did not give me the date of the planting and picking, but they said that the Malakhof was so much earlier than any other variety that I did not need the information. One of our market gardeners says that he gets the Malakhof so much earlier than others that people are always willing to pay 25c per dozen for these little delicious ears.

Professor Neils Hansen has originated a great many things in vegetables and fruits, but he did not originate this Malakhof Sweet Corn, but found it in Russia, in one of his early trips to that country. He brought it because he considered it the earliest and sweetest sweet corn and that it would fill a place not yet taken by any other variety. The color of this sweet corn varies from an amber to a clear white. It matures the earliest of any variety; planting, say, by the 15th of May, you are practically sure of good roasting ears of mighty good quality by the 1st of July. The gardeners in and around Yankton sell this corn ahead of all other varieties, and from twenty to twenty-

Golden Cream Sweet Corn — (See colored photograph on Inside front cover.) Description page 19.

Gurney's Golden Evergreen — Best and sweetest sugar corn of the late varieties. Better than Golden Bantam quality and is a cross of Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, retaining the quality of the Bantam and the remarkable tenderness and large size of the Evergreen. Heavy yielding and makes it profitable to the market gardener to sell large ears of superior quality on any market. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Early Minnesota — A very popular early Corn, ears fair size, uniform and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

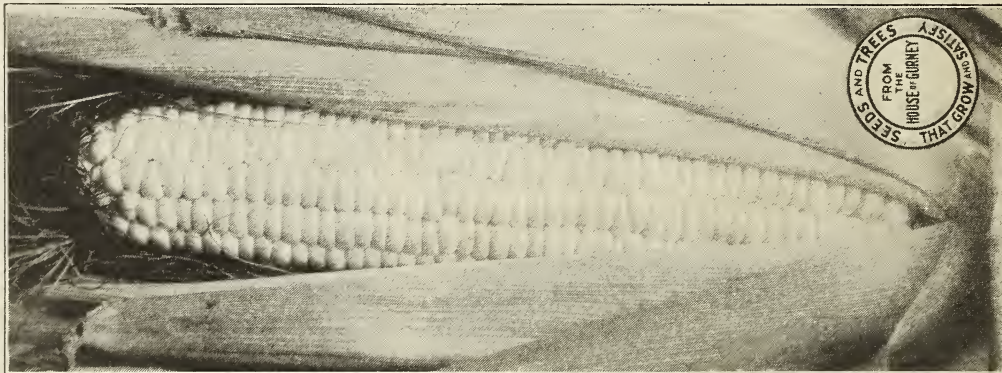


Professor N. E. Hansen's Malakhof Sweet Corn

five cents per dozen ears. It will produce often three to four ears to the stalk. They are not large ears, but nearly as large as Golden Bantam. Coming, as they do, ten days ahead of Golden Bantam, it makes it specially pleasing and profitable to grow it. Everyone with either small or large garden can include some of the Malakhof. We would advise for an ordinary family at least one pound of this seed. We are still growing our stock from the original seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 45c; 13 lbs., \$3.25.

Golden Bantam

Fifty per cent of the sweet corn planted in the United States is of the Golden Bantam variety. It is one of the earliest and sweetest, yielding very heavily, producing good sized ears of the most excellent quality. On account of the seed being very hardy it allows early planting, consequently it reaches the roasting ear stage very early. You can sow this as early as any variety of field corn. The stalks grow only about 4 to 5 feet high and bear generally two good ears to the stalk. When ready for use the kernels are rich golden yellow color—a mighty satisfying sweet corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$8.75; 100 lbs., \$16.00.



Golden Bantam

Country Gentleman

The most delicious of all; for private family use where quality is preferred to size it has no equal. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels. Time of ripening a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn

This sweet Corn was originated by us here at Yankton, a cross of the Golden Bantam and Early Evergreen. In color it is a bright yellow, the quality is equal to either the Evergreen or the Golden Bantam, size of ear 50 per cent larger than the Golden Bantam, and the average yield from 40 per cent to 60 per cent over the Golden Bantam. It is always advisable to plant your garden for as much of a succession of crops as possible. Sometimes the same variety planted at different times during the season produces the best results; but in sweet corn we advise the planting of three varieties. We would plant the Golden Bantam for first early, the Gurney Early Golden for second early, Evergreen for third. But if you are going to plant only a small patch in the garden and expect to get along with that, you will get the greatest satisfaction and yield from this Early Golden. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 13 lbs., \$3.25.





GURNEY'S GOLDEN PLUME CELERY—
A new early celery just a lot better than any
of the rest. Early blanching, crisp, and of
that nutty flavor. Absolutely the finest golden celery.
Packet, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.40; 1 oz., \$2.00; 4 oz.,
\$7.25.

HEARTS OF GOLD—Earliest, high yielding
delicious quality, thick meated, best shipping
melon grown. Packet, 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs.,
\$9.85.

**GURNEY'S
WINTER WATER-
MELON**—A most
delicious white
rind, cardinal red,
black seeded
melon. Keeps un-
til Christmas.
Packet, 10c; oz.,
25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c;
1 lb., \$2.00.



ONIONS—MOUNTAIN DANVERS—
The best keeping onion. Ripens early,
hard and solid, without any thick neck,
good size globe, dark yellow color.
Crop ripens evenly, without scul-
lions, keep with less shrinkage or
loss than any other
onion. We recommend
it for market and home
garden. In the Onion
growing sections of the
Middle West it is the
leading sort and only
Yellow Globe grown.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.75,
prepaid.



**GURNEY'S
MODEL GLOBE
BEET**—No other

beet equal to it for uniform size,
shape, color, earliness and qual-
ity. Foliage, dark red, very orna-
mental. Package, 10c; 1 oz.,
5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb.,
\$1.25, postpaid.



GURNEY'S TABLE QUEEN SQUASH—The most desir-
able squash grown. Each squash suitable for one person.
Produces as high as 200 squash per vine. Good keeper,
highest quality, golden yellow meat. Packet, 10c; oz., 20c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.00.

GURNEY'S WHITE HARVEST POTATO

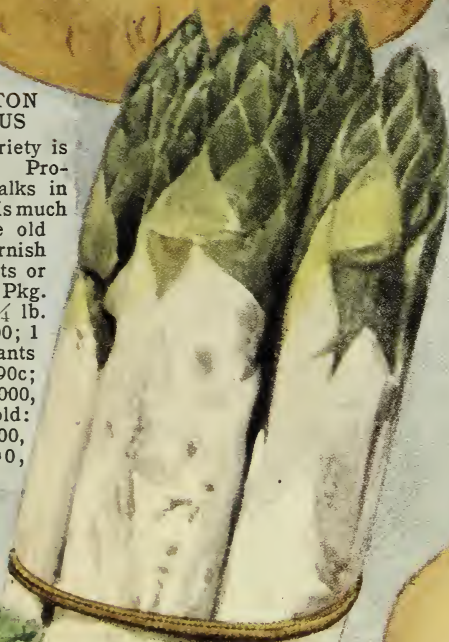
A perfect round, white skinned, shallow pink eyed potato, maturing earlier than any other white potato. Highest quality, immense yielder.

1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. postpaid, \$1.20; 15 lbs. \$1.50; 30 lbs. \$2.50; 60 lbs. \$4.50; 300 lbs. \$20.00.



WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

This new variety is rust-resistant. Produces large stalks in abundance and is much superior to the old variety. We furnish it in either roots or seed. SEED: Pkg. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$1.75. Plants 1 year old: 50, 90c; 100, \$1.60; 1,000, \$8.00. 2 year old: 50, \$1.50; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$15.00.



YANKTON MAIN CROP PEA

Absolutely the best high quality, main crop pea. Out yields other varieties, second early.

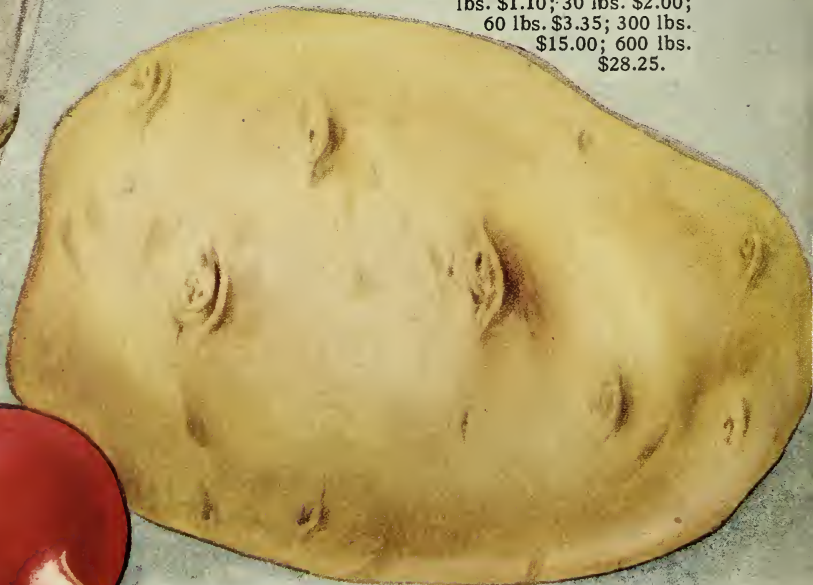
$\frac{1}{3}$ pint 20c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 50 lbs. \$13.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



GURNEY'S BUGLESS POTATO

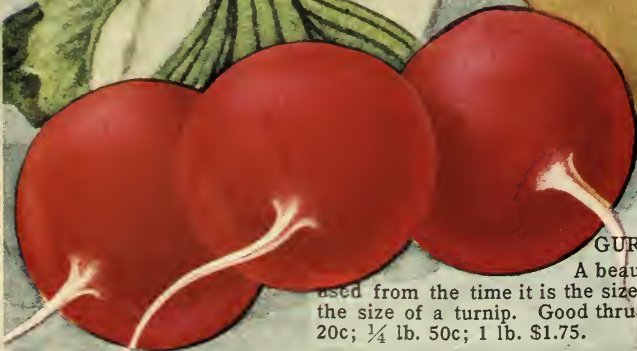
The highest yielder, best quality, best keeping, drouth resisting and more immune from bugs than any other potato grown.

1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 30 lbs. \$2.00; 60 lbs. \$3.35; 300 lbs. \$15.00; 600 lbs. \$28.25.



GURNEY'S ALL SEASON RADISH

A beautiful, round, scarlet radish. May be used from the time it is the size of a nickel or later when it reaches the size of a turnip. Good thru the entire season. Packet, 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.



VEGETABLES AND CORN OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE TO THE HOME AS WELL AS THE MARKET GARDENER

See Colored Inside Front Cover

Golden Cream Sweet Corn — The sweetest, fit for use longer and highest yielding. Golden Yellow, a cross of Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam, very deep grained. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$4.50.

Gurney's Earlibell Tomato "Selection" — We have been challenged many times by producers of other so-called early tomatoes. In tests they have always matured solid, smooth, high-quality tomatoes at least a week earlier than any other. The highest yielding tomato as well as the earliest. Hundreds of carloads of this variety shipped out of Texas each year. Pkt., 15c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Thomson Bartlett., Milwaukee, Wisc. Febr. 9, 1927.

I received my order in fine condition yesterday morning. It was the best packed package I have received from a Seed House. I am sure the seeds will grow as well as they were packed. I have a strawberry bed and I am sure that the culture leaflet on that subject will be a great help.

See Colored Page (17)

Hearts of Gold — Earliest, high yielding delicious quality, thick meated, best shipping melon grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$9.85.

Gurney's Winter Watermelon — A most delicious white rind, cardinal red, black seeded melon. Keeps until Christmas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Gurney's Golden Plume Celery — A new early Celery, just a lot better than any of the rest. Early blanching, crisp and of that nutty flavor. Absolutely the finest golden celery. Package, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.40; 1 oz., \$2.00; 4 ozs., \$7.25.

Gurney's Model Globe Beet — No other beet equal to it for uniform size, shape, color, earliness and quality. Foliage, dark red, very ornamental. Package, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

See Colored Page (18)

Gurney's White Harvest Potato — A perfect round, white skinned, shallow pink eyed potato, maturing earlier than any other white potato. Highest quality, immense yield. 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., postpaid, \$1.20; 15 lbs., \$1.50; 30 lbs., \$2.50; 60 lbs., \$4.50; 300 lbs., \$20.00.

Washington Asparagus — This new variety is rust-resistant. Produces large stalks in abundance and is much superior to the old variety. We furnish it in either roots or seed; SEED: Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.75. PLANTS: 1 year old, 50, 90c; 100, \$1.60; 1,000, \$8.00. 2 year old: 50, \$1.50; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$15.00.

Gurney's All Season Radish — A beautiful round, scarlet radish. May be used from the time it is the size of a nickel or later when it reaches the size of a turnip. Good thru the entire season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot — No other carrot so early and of such delicious quality. Package, 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Mastadon Everbearing Strawberries Picked October 27, 1927

We were picking hundreds of quarts of these luscious Mastadon strawberries on this date. Many of these berries measure one and one-fourth inches through. Our large fields of this variety here in Yankton, South Dakota, are covered today with bloom, green and ripe fruit and have been since early June. You can have Mastadons through the entire summer if you will, at the following very low prices:

12 plants, 75c; 25 plants, \$1.00; 50, \$1.85; 100, \$3.00; 500, \$14.00; 1000, \$25.00; 10,000, \$230.00.



Gurney's Rust-Proof Wax Bush Bean — Best quality, highest yielding, rust-proof bean. Desirable for private and market gardeners. 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 30 lbs., \$6.50; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

Gurney's Stonehead Riviera Lettuce — Hardest head, longest fit for use, heads solid, interior leaves blanching to a cream white. No equal for late planting or places that are hot and dry. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.20; 1 lb., \$4.00.

Frank Schmidt, Bradley, S. Dak. Jan. 27, 1927.

While the rest of the family have sent a name for your new kind of Mulberry tree I will try my luck. I only can send 10c with my first order to Gurney Brothers but when I can start out on my own hook I will patronize your firm. Mostly because my folks sure do appreciate the big plump packages they got from your Seedhouse this year. They have never sent for their seed before but now since you sent those plump packages it will be no more buying in the local stores of garden seeds. It will be from Gurney Brothers Seedhouse and Mother will do all she can with her garden this year and take some of her garden truck to the Fair to exhibit it and Boost for Gurney Brothers. Here is my name for your tree, "Booster."

Onions—Mountain Danvers — The best keeping onion. Ripens early, hard and solid, without any thick neck, good size globe, dark yellow color.

Crop ripens evenly without scullions, keep with less shrinkage or loss than any other onion. We recommend it for market and home garden. In the onion growing sections of the Middle West it is the leading sort and only Yellow Globe grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.75; postpaid.

Gurney's Table Queen Squash — The most desirable squash grown. Each squash suitable for one person. Produces as high as 200 squash per vine. Good keeper, highest quality, golden yellow meat. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.00.

Yankton Main Crop Pea — Absolutely the best high quality, main crop pea. Out-yields other varieties, second early. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

W. B. Frederick, Deadwood, S. Dak. Febr. 1, 1927.

I received Garden Seeds in first class condition. I have been buying garden seeds for 30 years. Never have I gotten seeds so well selected. I take off my hat to the House of Gurney.

Gurney's Bugless Potato — The highest yielding best quality, best keeping, drought resisting and more immune from bugs than any other potato grown. 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 30 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$3.35; 300 lbs., \$15.00; 600 lbs., \$28.25.

Reuben Luedke, R. No. 1, Box 18, New Germany, Minn. April 18, 1927.

Dear Sir. As our order is not very large we want to thank you for the marvelous results we had of the seeds ordered from you the past year. From a one-third pint of Japanese Hulless popcorn I made \$65.00 in cash. In the future I will send you a picture of the crop grown which is on the order now.

DeWolf's Early Acme Sweet Corn — In placing this new creation of sweet corn before the world a fourth time, I cannot but feel that it is rightly appreciated and widely introduced as it should be on its merits, increased wealth and pleasure will be added through the corn growing section. It is the sweetest and yields from two and one-half to three times as much as the very best of the white varieties. Consequently, it will displace all other varieties for home use and canning. It will yield equally as many bushels to the acre as the best field corn, and on account of its earliness and greater food value, it will be used for hogging down the last week in July, and will displace other early varieties of field corn for this purpose. It made a yield for the originator in 1920 of 360 bushel baskets of ears per acre. Some have objected to its color, saying that yellow was preferable to white. By growing this variety, you will produce white corn that will produce golden dollars in abundance at the end of the season, so that you may have both the white and the yellow. It will make cattle and hog feeding possible and profitable five hundred miles farther north than at present, giving that extended area a cultivated crop to rotate with small grains, thus keeping the fertility of the soil always on a paying basis. **Price, 1/4 pt., 20c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$6.00; 50 lbs., \$10.50.**



M. J. DeWolf

as other varieties of corn and the yield of ear or shelled corn is usually equal to that of field corn. The market price is much better than for other varieties of corn, and is always marketable. Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre.

White Rice — 1/2 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 14 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Red Rice — Fancy seed, bright red, 1/2 pt., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

Japanese Hullless — 1/2 pt., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 14 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Popcorn for Popping — 1 lb. carton, 20c; 4 for 60c; 8 for \$1.00.

Dandelion

Much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. The cultivated Dandelion is much superior to the wild one for greens. Sow the seed in May or June on good, rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following spring.

Improved Large Leaved — The largest leaved and best cutting variety. Plant is compact and leaves are thick. **Pkt., 10c**

Garlic

Garlic — This vegetable is very much in demand for use with meats, sausages, etc. We can furnish in any quantity, 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

Kohl-Rabi

1 Oz. for 200 Feet of Row

Early White Vienna — Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.**

Egg Plant

1 Oz. for 1000 Plants

Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often and hill up gradually until they blossom. **New Improved New York Purple** — The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.**

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal Herbs

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Harvest them carefully on a dry day, before they come into full bloom.

Anise — Cultivated principally for garnishing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Balm — Principally used for making Balm Tea or Balm Wine. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**
Basil Sweet — The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Borage — Excellent for bees. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c.**

Caraway — Cultivated for the seed which is used in confectionery and medicine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Catnip — **Pkt., 15c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) — Seeds are used by confectioners. **Pkts., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Chives (*Schnittlauch*) — Every vegetable grower should become acquainted with this plant. It is extremely hardy, being a perennial; will grow for years, for this reason it is exceptionally useful as a border or hedge plant. Has a clover shaped violet colored blossom that is very attractive. The green leaves are highly prized for seasoning soups, salads and stews. The provident housewife always has a few clumps in the garden. The flavor resembles very much that of an onion. We recommend the setting out of clumps, rather than the planting of seed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; clumps, 20c each.**

Dill — The leaves are used in soups, and put along with pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c.**

Fennel — The leaves boiled, used in many fish sauces. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Hyssop — The leafy tops and flowers dried for making Hyssop Tea. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c.**

Horseradish — Principally used for medicinal purposes. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c.**

Lavender — A popular aromatic herb. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c.**

Marjoram, Sweet — For seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Pennyroyal — A well-known aromatic herb, also useful as a foliage plant. **Pkt., 15c.**

Rosemary — An aromatic herb. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c.**

Rue — Used for medicinal purposes, also given to fowls for the roup. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*) — **Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 60c.**

Sage — The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.**

Wormwood — It is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c.**

Savory, Summer — Used for seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*) — **Pkt., 15c; oz., 45c.**

Thyme, Broad-Leaved — For Seasoning, etc. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**



DeWolf Early Acme



Summer Savory—Sage—Dill—Sweet Marjoram

LETTUCE—THE BEST SALAD PLANT

1 Oz. of Head Lettuce Seed Will Produce 2500 Plants—3 Lbs. of Leaf Lettuce Seed for One Acre

I believe I would be a winner in any lettuce eating contest that might be started. I can eat it every day in the year and my one extravagance is the delicious head lettuce which comes to us from the south and west during the winter months. You can have just as delicious, crisp heads as they produce, in your own garden during the summer months, if you will transplant the Head Lettuce plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. By doing this they will make heads weighing one pound to 1½ pounds and as solid and crisp and well blanching as a cabbage.

In sowing the leaf lettuce, you always get it too thick. Thin it out and you will produce several times the quantity and much better quality leaf lettuce than if allowed to grow thick.

If you wish to extend the head lettuce season, sow the seed very early in hot beds or boxes in the house or cold frame and transplant in the open as early as weather will permit, then sow in the open and transplant later. Continue this several times. The production of head lettuce for the market for every day in the year is one of the big industries over the country, very profitable on account of its immense yield and big market. Head lettuce produced from our seed near Omaha brought the grower nearly \$2,000.00 per acre and it was not unusual to find six heads completely fill a standard bushel basket.

Gurney's Crisp as Ice

Very large, extremely crisp, hard-heading, and extra long standing.

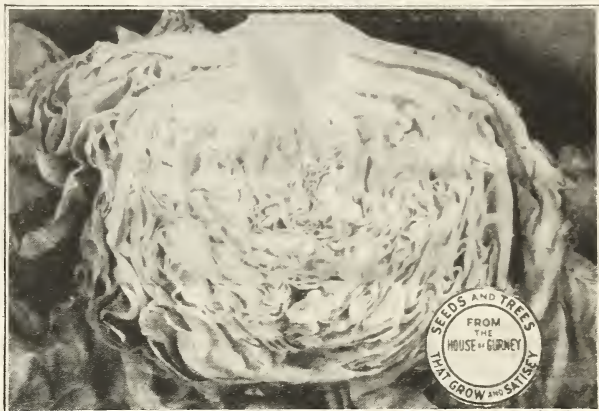
Grows to a larger size, makes larger heads, is of more pleasing appearance and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater degree during the hot summer months than any other crisp-head variety. While especially adapted for midsummer, it is most desirable also for spring and fall.

The plants are of quick, strong growth, attaining a diameter of twelve inches with good cultivation. The leaves are of a soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, six to eight inches in diameter, bleached to a silvery white and nearly as crisp and brittle as celery. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

New York Wonderful or Los Angeles—This is the head lettuce grown in thousands of acres around Los Angeles, Calif., in Idaho and other places, and shipped in carload lots all over the world. It is the standard head lettuce and best of any except Gurney's Stonehead Riviera. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.00.

Gurney's Stonehead Riviera—Inside Front Cover

Hanson—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

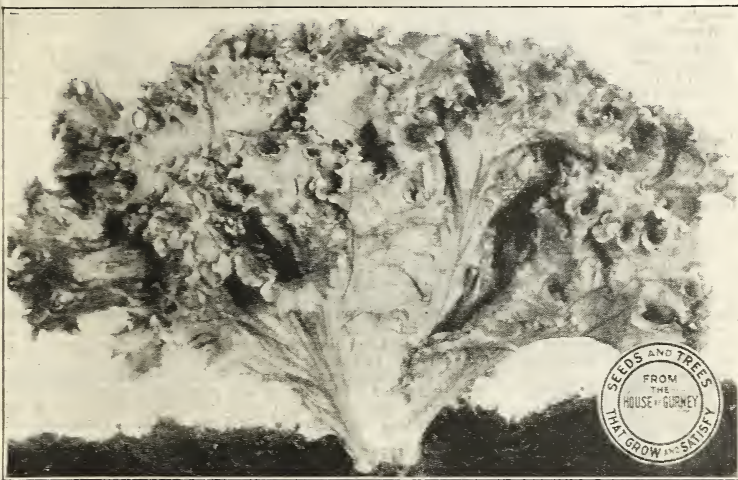


New York Wonderful

California Cream Butter—Splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large, solid heads in cool weather. This should be planted just as early as you can work the ground, as it does better than other varieties when weather is cool. This lettuce is largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the Northern markets in winter. Heads of large size, very solid heads and the interior portion blanching to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60.

Endive—Sow in August in shallow drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch. Leaves curled, dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

Gurney's Tom Thumb—This variety is exceptionally good for the home garden. Seed may be planted in the hot bed and transplanted to the open just as early as possible in the spring, and on account of its extremely hard, crisp heads and small size of the plant, it may be planted about ten inches apart in the row. Plant this so it will mature before extremely hot weather. This is a great find for the home gardener who loves a good head of lettuce. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.50.



Black Seeded Simpson

Black Seeded Simpson—A favorite forcing variety; it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Grand Rapids—This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing Lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth, it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and it is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish green, excellent for shipping and keeps a long time without wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.65.

Prize Head—An excellent variety for family use; forms a loose head of a dense mass of leaves, filled at the edge and densely blistered. Deep green in color, tinged with red; crisp, tender and good flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.65.

Brown Dutch—Medium sized firm head, leaves broad and crumpled, color medium green tinged with brown. One of the best for late planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Paris White Cos

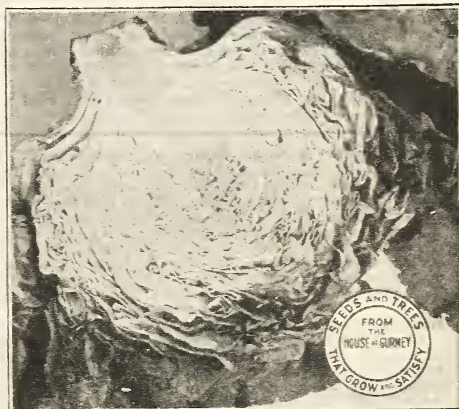
The Cos Lettuces are distinguished from other lettuces in that their leaves are elongated and always somewhat spoon-shaped. They are grown in exactly the same way as other lettuce. When young, the leaves are pale green. When full grown, they form a loose, conical head, outer leaves light green and rather crimped, inner leaves very pale green with the midrib white and very prominent. Very crisp and has a delicious flavor. We strongly urge you to try this variety, as we believe you will be well pleased with it.

Succeeds very well everywhere, never wilts under the severest sun and can be grown to an immense size; plants weighing six pounds have been grown of this variety.

Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.45.

Chicken Lettuce

Your poultry needs "green" food and this variety of Lettuce is just the thing you will want to grow for this purpose. It is a genuine Lettuce which will yield as much or more chicken or rabbit feed than any plant you may have used for "greens." When once cut it starts to grow again and makes a successive crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.



Gurney's Tom Thumb

MELONS—MUSK—1 oz. for 50 Hills, 3 lbs. per Acre

What's the use of letting your boys steal the Melons they want from neighbors? Why not plant them yourself and have company? Did you ever steal a watermelon? Crawl through the wet cornfield on your belly, about nine or ten o'clock at night, listening every minute for the watchdog, finally reach the patch, and find one of the largest and ripest ones right in the edge of the cornfield, pick it carefully, roll it ahead of you until you are 'way back in the field, then pick it up and run, reach the edge of the field and then with your two or three companions, eat the most delicious watermelon you ever had? Possibly those in your father's patch were much better, but you wanted this melon because it was harder to get. I have stolen melons a good many times. As my hair commences to get gray, I don't know that I approve of it, but boys will steal melons for the next twenty generations just as they have for the last, and when they go into the patch and take just what they want to eat, picking and handling them carefully, not destroying the vines nor spoiling melons, I think we can all forgive the crime just for the fun they get out of it. So plant enough for your boys and a few for the neighbors.

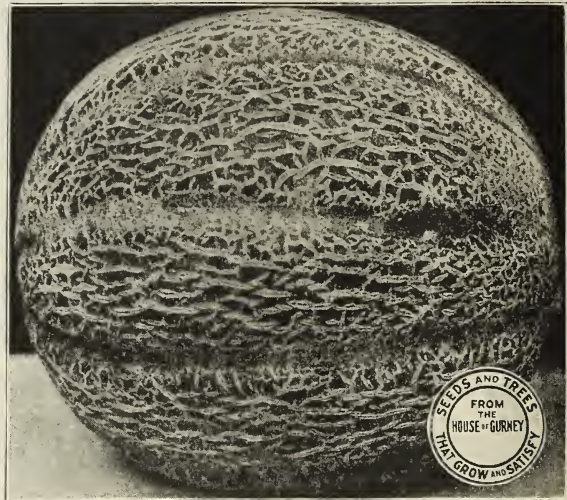
Hearts of Gold

(See colored plate, page 17)



Osage

Osage — (Miller's Cream) — This is the most profitable of all melons for the market gardener; uniform quality; it makes no difference what the size of the melons may be, they are all sweet and delicious. The skin is thin, dark green and netted. The flesh is deep salmon, remarkably sweet and of a spicy flavor; extremely thick and delicious to the rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00 postpaid.**



Davis White Seeded

Davis' White Seed — We recommended it highly on account of the good showing it had made in our trial grounds in comparison with other melons. We said this was the best quality of any of the muskmelons yet introduced, and one year's general trial over the country has convinced us that it is the best all-around home and shipping melon yet introduced. This is the only white seed muskmelon, as all other muskmelons produce a yellow seed only. A report from one of our growers in western Nebraska tells us that the White Seeded was the earliest muskmelon of any that he planted, coming in two weeks ahead of the Osage, and produced more melons to the vine that were marketable than any other melon he has ever grown, and the quality was all good. We can only offer a limited amount of the seed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**

Milwaukee Market

Brother Don planted about an acre of Milwaukee Market this year. Not because he wanted to but on account of the dry weather he lost a big field of Strawberries and had to fill in with something else.

It was a fortunate proposition, as Milwaukee Market proved to be the earliest, good sized, high quality, thick yellow meated Muskmelon that appeared on the market, and he realized a good price from them, selling the immense crop at from 15c to 25c per melon.

The ribs are fairly prominent, and the netting heavy. Shape slightly oval. A light green or cream color. I believe it will produce as many melons to the acre as any melon you can plant and when it comes to quality—Oh Boy! **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$7.50. Postpaid.**

Mustard Ostrich Plume

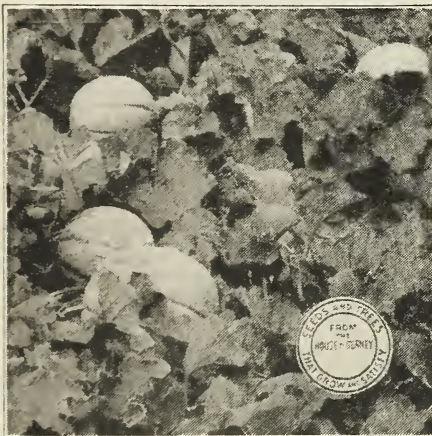
The plants are of vigorous growth and have beautiful dark green leaves which curve outward like fine ostrich plumes. It is a handsome variety, of strong growth, yielding a large quantity of greens. The plants stand a long time before bolting to seed. The flavor is mild and the leaves are excellent for garnishing and salads. It is a favorite variety in quite a few sections. Does well even during hot weather. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 4 ozs., 40c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 2 lbs., \$1.85; 5 lbs., \$4.40; 10 lbs., \$8.00.**

Percy Wm. Jeffery, Valentine, Mont., Feb. 14, 1927.

I am sending you another order of garden seeds. We had the best garden last year in this county. In fact it was the best we have had since we lived in Montana. I am sending you a name for your Tree. "Gurnarius."

Mrs. G. A. Hasseler, Arpin, Wisconsin. R. R. 2. October 25, 1926.

I thought you might be interested to know how I succeeded with the pound of Gurney's Bugless Potatoes that I received from you this spring. There were 3 potatoes, I cut them as I thought was best to cut them and I planted thirty hills from them; planted them about the last week in May and dug them Oct. 4th and I must say that never at any time did we see a bug on them. Now as you probably have heard that our summer has been poor and the fall also, but even at that I got from that one pound, forty-five pounds of spuds.



Gurney's Farthest North

\$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$13.00.

Knight's Early — A very early type of the green fleshed, oval shaped muskmelon. Ribs are indistinct, netting heavy, pointed at the stem end. Its sweet, spicy flesh is famous for its quality. Vines are extremely heavy producers and melons can be shipped moderate distances without damage. It is more of a home use melon, ripening in 90 days; size 6x1½ inches; weight 1¾ pounds. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$1.60; 1 lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.00.**

John Skinner, Herman, Nebraska, September 28, 1927.

I am sending you today three pictures. One of these is of our Red Radiance Rose bought from you two years ago. We think it about the best of several varieties we have. It has proven very hardy and blooms are surely beautiful. The other pictures are of Round Light Iceing Watermelon and Milwaukee Market Muskmelon. Both of these varieties have done very well for us this season. The boy in the pictures is our three year old son, John Louis Skinner. As you can see by the picture he is quite a booster for melons grown from Gurney Seeds. If these pictures are good enough you can use them in your catalogue.

Rose Johannes, Nortonville, Kans.

I have a special way of getting good late lettuce so if you want to advertise it you can do so. Your Rivera Lettuce sown from August 8th to September 5th sure does make fine lettuce. Keeps till a good hard freeze comes along. Can cut and recut and make fine heads. I tried 3 kinds and Rivera stood frost here till November first and the other was killed by the 2nd or 3rd frost. Had all the same covering.

**Giant of Colorado**

Giant of Colorado—Large size; oblong; 12 to 13 inches in length, heavily ribbed and netted. Skin green, flesh light green and excellent quality. Best quality of any of the large melons.

This is a very satisfactory melon for the home garden and home market. The melon is very large and attractive and brings a good price always, but not a good shipping melon. We have picked as high as six ripe melons at one time from a single vine, none of them weighing less than 7 lbs. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.00. Postpaid.**

Tip Top—This wonderfully fine melon

should be planted by all melon growers. It always pleases. The testimony of all who use **Tip Top** is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one; sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm-fleshed and edible to the outside coating. The fruits are of large size, nearly round, evenly ribbed and moderately netted. Flesh rich deep salmon, sweet and spicy. Ripe fruits in 90 days. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.20. Postpaid.**

Rocky Ford—This variety is an improvement on the Netted Gem, and is largely grown in Colorado and shipped by the carload to the eastern cities. It is much sought after by hotel and restaurant keepers on account of its size and exceptionally fine flavor. Flesh is greenish white in color, very juicy and rich and good clear to the rind. It is medium in size, of round oval form and a most excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50. Postpaid.**

Hoodoo—Another of Paul Rose's wonderful melons introduced three years ago, has grown into popular favor more rapidly than any other melon. The Hoodoo melon is equal in quality to any melon planted today, and for all purposes it is better than nearly all others. The color of the flesh is bright orange, it is one of the very best for shipping. Our seed of this variety is saved from a most carefully selected, inspected field, and is two years ahead in selection of any other seed offered. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00. Postpaid.**

**Rocky Ford****Hoodoo****Honey Dew****Tip Top**

Honey Dew Muskmelon

This melon is especially adapted to west of the Missouri River in South Dakota, Western and Northwestern Nebraska, Colorado and Montana and Southwestern North Dakota. It produces exceptionally large crops of even sized quality melons and brings more money per acre than any crop you could grow. Honey Dew melons sell at an extremely high price, retailing often at from 60c to \$2.00 each, and people located in the places named above, will do well to plant sufficient quantity of Honey Dew for their local as well as their shipping market, as they will bring exceptionally high prices in October, November and December.

The Honey Dew is in a class by itself, being different from any other melon. The flesh is very thick and firm, emerald green in color, spicy, and of a flavor that you do not get in any other melon.

Green Fleshed Honey Dew—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., 85c; ½ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Golden Fleshed Honey Dew—In every respect the same as the Green Fleshed Honey Dew, except the flesh is a rich golden color. **Price**—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., 85c; ½ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Honeyball—Recently introduced, this cantaloupe comes to us from Texas, but thrives generally where other melons will ripen. Perfectly round, covered with netting, this variety is claimed to be a cross between Honeydew and Cannonball. It certainly has the good qualities of both and with its keeping and shipping qualities it will play a large part in the cantaloupe industry, in our opinion. The flesh is greenish, seed cavity extremely small, and edible to the very rind. While very sweet, yet there is some of the spiciness of the green fleshed cantaloupes which is lacking in one of its parents, the Honeydew. Edible in 100 days. Size, 6½x6½ inches. Weight, 3½ pounds. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.**

Wm. Geils, Orange City, Iowa. March 2, 1927.

I am well pleased that I am able to tell you that we were very well pleased with your seeds and thank you for the extras. Last year was the first time we ordered from you and we were very well pleased so we again sent our order this year and you can figure on us as a customer.

Pollock No. 10-25 Salmon Pink—In twenty years there has been a number of improvements in the **Netted Gem** or the **Rocky Ford Cantaloupe** and the 10-25 Salmon Pink is the latest, yielding heavily, even sized melons, so that after picking there is hardly a cull left in the field, netted a little more from stem to blossom, rust resistant, a few days earlier, and reach the market in such condition that they are worth the money asked. It is a re-selection of Pollock's No. 25.—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.**

Emerald Gem—I asked the gardener at the Hospital for the Insane to name the muskmelon that he thought the most of, the one that produced the best percentage of strictly good melons of the right size. Without hesitation he said **Emerald Gem**. For the big institution he grows several acres, and I noticed a larger percentage of **Emerald Gem** than any other variety; they are nearly smooth skinned, deeply ribbed green rind, with just a few lighter colored stripes, flesh thick so that the seed cavity is not much larger than a walnut. Flesh of a delicate salmon color, and it would be useless for me to tell you much of their quality because you might think I was prejudiced. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.00. Postpaid.**





Hackensack

Walrath's Golden Champlain Muskmelon—Ten reasons for offering this new melon: 1st. Ripens three weeks in advance of the Hackensack, Emerald Gem or Paul Rose. 2nd. It blossoms and sets fruit thickly on laterals before the vines are six inches long. 3rd. By doing this it produces from eight to fifteen large melons in a cluster around the hill which makes them easy to handle. 4th. Because of this unusual habit, the first setting of melons matures at the same time. 5th. The vines are very hardy, strong growing, which enables them to handle an immense crop. 6th. Because of its high quality, golden yellow meated fruit. 7th. Its desirable market size, varying from 2½ to 3½ lbs. 8th. Because it is the best of thirty-four different kinds tried by the originator. 9th. On account of its earliness it grabs off the early melon money which is always the best money. 10th. Because it is the melon that has extended the melon belt hundreds of miles north, allowing people clear to the Canadian line to enjoy this delicious muskmelon. I quote from the description given by the originator: "In introducing to you our New Habit Cantaloupe, GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN. This melon is so early that it can be grown much farther north than any other variety yet introduced. It ripens three weeks earlier than the Emerald Gem, Hackensack or Paul Rose. The nature of the New Habit is that it throws laterals and blossoms before the main stems are six inches long, and real fruit sets on these laterals and develops rapidly. You will find from eight to fifteen large melons in a bunch right around the hill where the seeds were planted, making easy and inexpensive handling when ripening. This first setting of melons on account of starting at the same time, mature at the same time, giving a large crop and the early money getter. The vines are exceptionally strong and hardy. Quality of fruit excellent, flesh golden yellow. Outside skin green, well netted, and firm. Size from 2½ to 3½ lbs. I have grown thirty-four different kinds of cantaloupe in the last fifteen years, but the Golden Champlain yields much heavier than any of them even if you only count the first setting. Three years out of four we have picked ripe melons fifty-seven days after planting seeds. With ordinary field culture. This melon is successfully grown in the Lake Champlain district in high altitude, hence its name, GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN. Its extreme earliness prevents a lot of melon money from getting into the pockets of the Imperial Valley growers, and gives it to the home producer three weeks sooner."

From Wilburt Harrison Kingsville, O.

I received more money from one acre of Golden Champlain muskmelons than from two and one half acres of any other varieties.

Successful melon growers, if they knew of the many qualities of this melon, maturing as it does twenty days earlier than others, maturing in 57 days from seed to market, netting \$2,000.00 per acre they would not hesitate to pay \$20.00 per acre for the seed, about the cost of potato seed per acre, while their profits would be at least five to ten times as much. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Extra Early Hackensack—This valuable variety is ready for the market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack, which it much resembles in size, shape and quality; weight from five to ten pounds each; very productive, averaging from five to six melons to the vine; deeply netted, flesh light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Citron

They are used for making preserves, and I guess every housewife knows of numerous other ways to use them. They are a very valuable vegetable. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Vine Peach or Garden Lemon or Mango Melon

They are sometimes known as Vegetable Orange; entirely different from the cucumber known as Cucumber Lemon. The vine on which this fruit is borne is similar to the muskmelon and requires the same cultivation; fruit about the size of a large peach, oval shaped, somewhat russeted and the color of a bright orange when ready for use. For sweet pickles, pies and preserves, they are excellent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Watermelons

The New Watermelon "Corporal Gurney" 1 oz. for 20 Hills, 4 lbs. per acre

We have offered this six years ago, and, with the exception of a very few reports, it has proven one of the very best melons of the entire list. Its large size, extremely tough rind and excellent quality has made it a desirable market melon. We are offering it again with the assurance that this is the coming melon for the market, at least for that part of the country where they are grown in large quantities for the market.

We have called this "Corporal Gurney" because the first ripe melon was picked on the day he was appointed corporal. Since then he has become sergeant, but the melon remains "Corporal", although it is absolutely "General" in quality.

It is an oblong melon, shorter and much thicker through than the Tom Watson and Kleckley. In color it is a very pleasing gray, or a very light green. The rind is extremely hard, making it best of all melons for shipping purposes. It can be shipped across the United States and back again, and be equal to any freshly picked melon. The quality never has been surpassed, and probably never will be. The rind is thin, but strong enough so that the heaviest man can stand on it without injuring it. I have rolled these melons off from an ordinary table to the floor without cracking the rind or bruising the flesh. I am not showing you a picture of Corporal Gurney, but a picture of the melon instead. This melon is not as early as the earliest, but will be classed as a medium early melon. Our supply of seed is limited and consequently rather high-priced this season, but for satisfaction you had better plant one packet of Corporal Gurney than a dozen packets of other varieties. Price per well filled pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.



Frank Grooms, Jr., Denby, South Dakota, September 27, 1927.

Find enclosed postcard taken at the Sheridan Co. Fair, Gordon, Nebraska, September 2, 1927, of our display of farm products raised from Gurney seed purchased from A. Barker and Sons and R. E. Thomas store at Brennan on which we won twenty-one first premiums, four specials, seventeen seconds, total amount won, \$50.25. We are filing this in the contest offer in your catalogue. Mr. Wm. Kayton, Secretary of the Sheridan Co. Fair, can give you any information you desire on this exhibit. The Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota was given equal competition at the Sheridan County Fair. We also have some fine views taken of melons and squash raised on our farm. Our Feterita reached a height of eight feet and we raised over 5,000 melons from three pounds of seed.



Will Tellin, Westgate, Iowa—April 26, 1927

Enclosed find 60c for seeds; also a picture of the melon patch we had in 1925, and 1926 was almost as good. They weighed all the way from fifteen to forty-five pounds. I never knew melons could grow so large. We had loads on just a small patch. We sent for these seeds in 1925 and it lasted two years, so you see we are sending for more.

Fordhook Early—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited melon in cultivation. We secured a good number of fine large melons before any other varieties ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter; skin dark green, occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp, sweet, and of splendid quality; rind quite thin, but skin tough; makes an excellent shipping variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**



Kleckley's Sweet

The above photo is of Charles and a Kleckley Sweet. The kid married October, 1921. Can you beat it? Two fine kids now.

Kleckley's Sweet or Monti Christo—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly one of the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**

Angelino—We grow both the black and white seeded strains; they are identical however, in all other ways. It is a very attractive melon, nearly round, of medium size with dark green skin, irregularly striped a deeper shade. The flesh is a sparkling scarlet, and its edible qualities are unexcelled. We believe this variety, on account of its shipping qualities, earliness and productiveness, to be one of the best we grow. Its use as yet is mostly confined to the Southwest. The average weight of the melons is 20 pounds. The veining on the Angelino stands out when they are ripe, hence there is no difficulty in telling when they are ripe. The white seeded strain is the most popular. Edible in 90 days. Size 12x10 inches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 55c; 1/2 lb., 85c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$4.50.**



Miss Doris Wiener, Route No. 3, Thief River Falls, Minnesota—Nov. 27, 1926.

I'm sending you two photographs of some vegetables which I got from you this spring. The watermelons are the best I have ever tried. I planted them very late, the middle of June, and they were ripe before the frost. I never thought it possible for melons to grow as fast as the "Little Round Light Icing." I believe they grow at least a half an inch a day for the first few days. I hope to see these photographs in your 1927 catalogue, and many more.

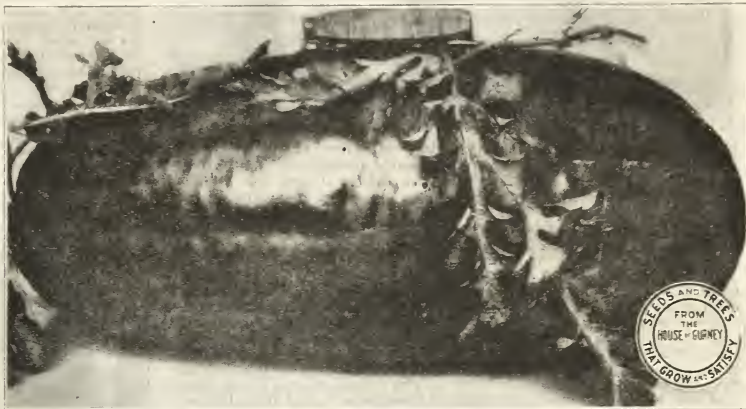
Gurney's Mastadon Radio Watermelon

It is not unusual to produce melons of this variety weighing ninety pounds. They have been known to exceed one hundred pounds. The average size under good cultivation should be around sixty to seventy pounds. We are offering **TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the largest Gurney's Mastadon Radio Watermelon** grown from our seed in 1928. When the melon is ripe, you are to pick it and ship to us by express at our expense, but do not ship a melon under sixty-five pounds because there will be plenty larger than that. Gets to be a very large size and it has an exceptionally large yield of numbers of melons, and its bright red flesh is of delicious flavor and the quality that calls for more. It seldom or never produces hard core.

Matured melons are glossy dark green, distinctly striped skin, very tough, making it a long keeping and shipping melon. Why not win this \$25.00 prize and have the largest and sweetest melons of any of your neighbors this year. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 1/4 pound, 80c; 1/2 pound, \$1.50; 1 pound, \$2.25; five pounds, \$11.00.**

Leo Germain, Chippewa Falls, Wisc., Route No. 6.—Feb. 1, 1927.

Please send me one of your seed catalogs as soon as possible as I wish to send for my seeds early. I have bought my seeds from the House of Gurney for the past four years and sure am more than satisfied. I own a 40 acre truck garden farm so have a good chance to try out seeds. I have tried most of the other seed houses and find your seed far superior in quality than all others. I have taken first prize on your Sure Head cabbage at the Northern Wisconsin State Fair for the past four years. I took 55 premiums in the Agricultural building last year. Over half were first and grown from the seed from the House of Gurney. The fair at Chippewa Falls has as large an Agricultural display as the Minnesota fair so you may well see it is no babies play to top first.



Tom Watson

Tom Watson—It is not often that a melon will jump from the unknown to the most popular melon grown in a short period of four or five seasons. The Tom Watson is a melon of that type; it is one of the very best shippers of the long melons, and one of the best quality. The melons will grow to a length of about two feet, and about one foot in diameter. The rind is a hard mottled green, thin, but tough enough to endure shipping to any distant market. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper of any. The flesh is deep red and comes very close to the rind. We consider this for quality equal to any of the melons, and it sells readily on the market when there is no demand for others. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.**



Round Light Icing—Fruit medium sized, nearly round, greenish white, slightly veined or dotted with light green. The flesh is light red, sweet and crisp, seed white. A very early melon producing remarkable crops. Late in May in the spring of 1921, we had a telephone order from one of our customers for more than 100 pounds of this seed. I advised that it was too late to plant any watermelon, but he insisted on planting and I recommended some earlier varieties; but he still insisted on Round Light Icing, and he marketed from that field dozens of earloads about as early as the earliest varieties, and received top prices for them. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00.**

Gurney's Improved Cole's Early Watermelon



Gurney's Improved Cole's Early Watermelon—This is an improvement over the old COLE'S EARLY. By selection it has been made more uniform in size, better quality and earlier. Sure to ripen. Just the melon for home market. Ripens during August and by far the best watermelon for the northern states, where the seasons are usually too short for any other. Since its introduction melons have ripened farther north than it was supposed possible to ripen them. COLE'S

EARLY is no less valuable for the middle states from the fact that it ripens melons ahead of any other and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. Weight about 10 to 15 lbs., nearly round, dark green with lighter stripes, flesh brightest red, crisp and free from stringiness. Very solid. Is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.40.

The Earliest and Sweetest

Almost as far back as I can remember we have urged everyone to plant Cole's Early, for the earliest and best watermelons. We have not changed our mind a particle about the Cole's Early, as it is still one of the very best, but the earliest and sweetest, a cross of Mountain Sweet and Cole's Early, combining the best qualities of both, is nearly one week earlier than Cole's Early, three to five pounds heavier, does not break as easily when handled, and the facts are that when the two melons ripening together are placed before you, you will always eat the earliest and sweetest. The average weight of this melon would probably be from 12 to 15 lbs., flesh scarlet, very fine grained, and the flavor is delicious. The seeds are white. Vines producing wonderful crops, often producing eight to twelve melons to the vine. We wish to say to our Northern customers that this Earliest and Sweetest melon is the one they should plant. There is but little use in planting the large late varieties in your locality. They are only a disappointment, nearly ripe when the frost comes. You will always get under the wire with the Earliest and the Sweetest. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50. 5 lbs. \$6.00.

Sweetheart—Our field of watermelons was certainly a pleasant sight. A field of 30 acres of these planted right and growing right was so well covered with melons that a person could have started in any part of the field and walked around all over it and stepped on a large melon each time. Every melon seemed to be perfect in color and shape. This is certainly a fine strain of this very popular shipping melon. Rind is thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, very sweet and tender, size large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.



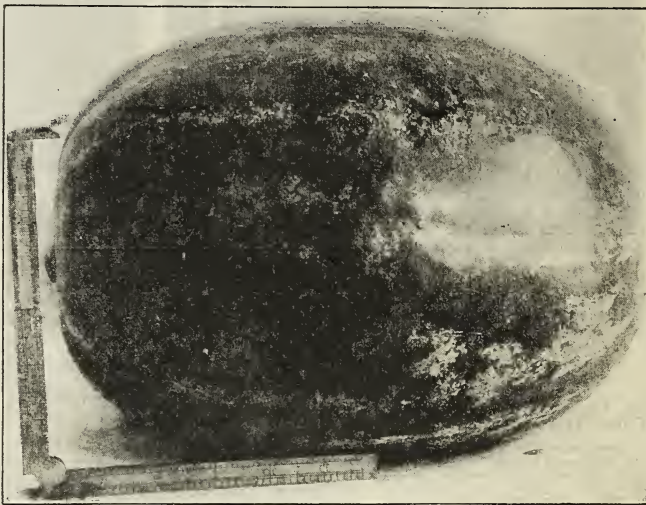
My Two Sweethearts



R. A. Alexander,
1310 College
Drive,
Saskatoon,
Sask., Canada.
Sept. 17, 1927.

I am enclosing a picture taken in my garden with two of my girls hiding behind my Prize Pumpkins

grown from your seed. I took in second prize on these along with a number of other prizes. You see we can grow some fine girls up here as well as pretty fair pumpkins. The largest weighs 56 1/2 pounds. I took a good share of the Horticultural Show prizes here.



Earliest and Sweetest

Golden Honey Sweet—The only desirable yellow meated melon, and for home use the best of all melons. Very thin rind, golden yellow flesh, so remarkably sweet and tender that they will be chosen above all other melons for home, not shipping purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1/2 lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.30.

SPECIAL LIST OF PROFITABLE MELONS FOR MARKET GARDENS

This list is selected to cover, as nearly as possible, yield, season, quality and ability to stand shipping or rough usage.

Muskmelons

Walrath's Golden Champlain—First early, good quality, high yielding muskmelon. Sets its first fruit from the first blossoms, insuring early ripening. **Hearts of Gold**—Ripens immediately after Golden Champlain, the highest quality, best shipping muskmelon produced; nearly solid meat, and of such quality that one remembers it selling from the market gardener's load or in terminal markets at double the price of other melons. **Honey Dew**—No other melon in this class. Western Nebraska Melon Growers' Association received an average of 42c each for all of their Honey Dews this past year. Especially profitable in western South Dakota, western Nebraska and Colorado.

Milwaukee Market—See colored picture, page 17, and read description. A money maker.

Round Light Icing Watermelons

Gurney's Earliest and Sweetest—Just as early as the Cole's Early, better quality, average five pounds heavier, stands shipping better. Follow this with **Round Light Icing**, an especially valuable melon for the Northwest, good size and quality, and good carload shipper.

Kleckley's Sweet—Follows Round Light Icing; very dark green. Flesh bright red, high quality, heavy yielding, good shipping melon. Produces a large percentage of melons weighing from 25 to 50 pounds.

Corporal Gurney—Absolutely the best quality melon produced. Follows Kleckley's Sweet in season of ripening; extremely thin rind, but so tough and strong that a 200-pound man can stand on it without breaking. When Corporal Gurney ripens, you can sell no other melon.

This list of melons does not mean that other varieties are worthless, but these are especially good for a person who grows melons to sell.

ONION CULTURE AND PROFIT IN ONIONS

1 Ounce for 100 Feet of Row; 5 Lbs. Seed per Acre

You cannot plant a crop on your farm that will produce more dollars per acre than a crop of onions. The yield in the northwest from the onion **Dakota** and **Southport Red Globe** and other standard varieties is always exceptionally heavy; the gardeners selling but few of them under \$1.25 per bu., and lots of them moving at \$1.50 and \$2.00 per bu., making the greatest yield of dollars per acre of any crop. Onions can be grown and harvested for \$45.00 per acre; this allows about \$8.00 per acre rent for the land. A very ordinary yield would be at least 300 bushels per acre, even this small crop would bring more net dollars per acre than any five acres in an ordinary crop. Yields of one thousand bushels are not uncommon and one of our friends at Bassett, Nebraska, has a photograph of his field of one and one-fourth acres from which he harvested nine hundred bushels. The varieties he planted were Gurney's Red Globe, "Dakota" and Southport Yellow Globe.

Figure the cost of production as high as you please and you could not come within a mile of the gross profit; plant just as many as you can take care of, you cannot flood the market.

In previous years we have devoted several pages to onion culture and profits in onions. We are compelled to leave out of the regular catalog all of this matter, but instead will pack with each order of one-fourth pound or more an onion bulletin, giving you full instructions for the cultivation, care and marketing of onions. We shall be glad to send copies of these or other bulletins on request at any time.

Gurney's Dakota Red Globe

In offering the "Dakota" (105 days to maturity) Onion we wish to tell you something of it. The parentage of this onion is strictly Southport Red Globe, but has been grown in Dakota for a number of years, and by careful selection of the bulbs and saving of the seed crop we have produced an onion that is very uniform in size, very dark red in color, a perfect globe, and quite a bit earlier than any other globe onion that we know of. We consider this one of the most profitable onions for the people of the Northwest to plant. It has yielded an immense crop of firm bulbs when other seed has failed to do as well. On account of being able to market them earlier than other varieties you can secure a better price, and as the yield is equally as large as any other variety it is certainly more profitable to plant them. The seed will cost you a little more money than the others, but a few cents per acre is more than made up by the results in the fall. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; ½ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$4.25.

Ebenezer or Japanese — This onion is not unlike Yellow Danvers in size and shape, but it is much superior. Retains flavor and keeps longer without becoming soft or sprouting than any other onion. Always firm, solid, with a very thin skin and agreeably mild. Planting the Ebenezer seed early in the spring insures you a crop of the highest quality, large, fine onions. Planting a little later, sowing the seed much thicker, insures a large crop of small onions for pickling or for sets for producing extremely early onions next spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50; 4 lbs., \$12.00. Postpaid.

An Onion Bulletin with Each ¼-Lb. Order

As Onions are one of the most profitable crops grown, often producing several hundred dollars net profit per acre, it would be well for you to plant liberally of them and share in this immense growing profit.

In order that you may grow equally as successful as the expert or continuous grower, we will enclose with each order of one-fourth pound and up, our Onion Bulletin, giving complete instructions for preparing the seed bed, planting, growing, harvesting and marketing.

I want to call your special attention to Gurney Red Globe, as pictured on Page 34 of this catalog.



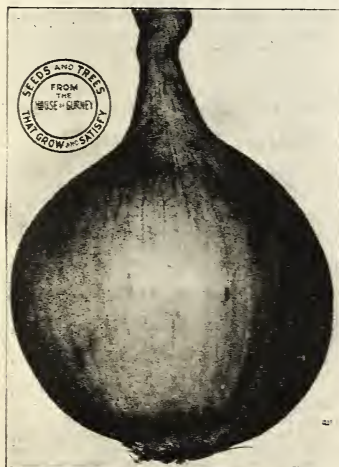
A. C. Thompson, Lawrence Co., Spearfish, S. Dak. March 9, 1926.

I am enclosing a photograph of the Dakota Red Globe. I raised the finest Onions in the Spearfish Valley. The Dakota Red Globe is surely the finest Red Onion anyone can plant. I kept 500 pounds in my cellar and this photograph was taken on February 25, so you can judge of their keeping quality. The Early Bell Tomato is the earliest and best Tomato for this country.

Southport Red Globe — (110 days to maturity.) We consider this the most profitable of the onions for planting in the north. Brings the best price on the market of any of the red onions. Its large size, dark, glossy red color and the fact that it is one of the best keepers makes it very desirable. They are just a little later in maturing than the Red Flat, but are safe to plant most any place that onions can be grown. We would advise that you make the bulk of your planting Southport Red Globes. This variety has given as high as 1,000 bushels per acre, and is the leading market value in the north. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$2.40; 4 lbs., \$8.50.

Gurney's Mountain Globe Danvers

This originated at Boulder, Colorado, and proved to be a very superior onion. Color, pure deep amber; apple shaped; larger than medium in size; skin thick and firm; flesh clear white lemon yellow; bulb extremely hard, heavy, and one of the very best keepers. Seed from many other sources have been tried but none of them equalled this stock that originally comes from Boulder, Colorado, and it is very important that this seed should be grown in Colorado to retain its superior characteristics. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.85; 1 lb., \$2.50; 4 lbs., \$8.50.

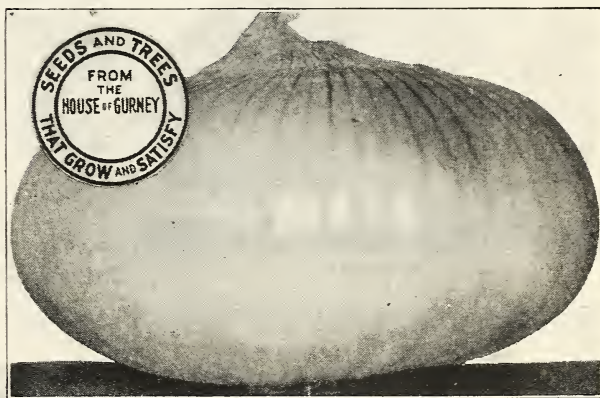


Southport Red Globe

Southport Yellow Globe

— (110 days to maturity.) The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter market. It is a more perfect globe than the Yellow Globe Danvers and a better keeper. The onions are similar in size and form to the Southport Red Globe, but have a pale straw yellow skin, mild flavor and a heavy cropper. Owing to its handsome appearance and delightful flavor it sells readily on all markets. We would advise that you plant a part of your acreage to these.

Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.30; 4 lbs., \$8.50. Postpaid.



Mammoth Silver King — This is absolutely the largest white onion grown, specimens often measuring as much as 20 inches in circumference and weighing as high as four pounds. It is of very attractive shape and color; silvery white skin, flesh a most agreeable flavor, but only a reasonable keeper. We advise the growing of this in small quantities, and you should dispose of them by the first of December. For exhibition purposes these should be started in a hotbed and transplanted; in this way you will produce onions of immense size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Southport Large White Globe — (115 days to maturity.) This is the best all-purpose white onion in cultivation; it is large, a perfect globe, silvery white and the very best keeper, and excellent quality. It commands in a small way a higher price on the market than the Yellow or Red Onion, but the demand is not so great for the White. In growing onions we advise that you put in a part of your acreage of this large White Globe, as there is always a demand for a reasonable amount of them at a better price than you could get for other onions. On account of their mild flavor they are particularly valuable for green onions for bunches. Pkg., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.75. Postpaid.

Australian Brown — (95 days to maturity.) An early onion of medium size and nearly globular shape; a sure cropper and long keeper. The skin is a bright brown, and the flesh is white, crisp, extremely solid, and of a sweet, mild flavor. This is the longest keeper and the best onion to plant for early market when prices are high—a very beautiful onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$7.25. Postpaid.

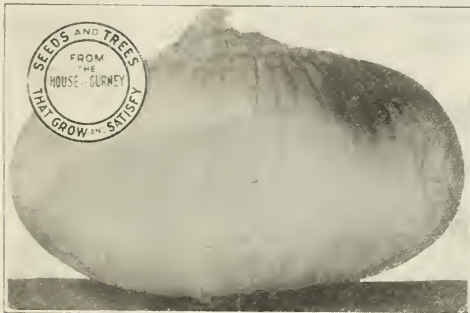
Extra Early Red Flat — (90 days to maturity.) For the early market we advise this onion, as it matures two to three weeks earlier than other onions. It is not quite so large, medium size, flat in form, flesh white tinged with pink, skin deep red, solid, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 4 lbs., \$7.25.



White Welch

stronger in flavor than most other kinds. Very productive, best keeper, and very popular for general cultivation in most localities. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on very rich soil, but it is the best of any variety on poor or dry soil. **Pkg., 5c, oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.25; 4 lbs., \$8.50. Postpaid.**

Prizetaker — (110 days to maturity.) This is the largest of all onions and most handsome, the mildest in flavor not excepting the Bermuda onions. Our seed stock of this onion is pure American grown and produces the largest and handsomest onion we have ever seen; large in size and better in appearance than the most wonderful of the Spanish and Italian varieties, many of the bulbs weighing as high as 3 and 3½ lbs. each. Skin rich golden color, and so mild and sweet that it can be eaten raw like an apple. This variety has been on sale in the grocery stores over the country and usually retails at from 5 to 8 cents per lb. This onion is a reasonably good keeper, but should be disposed of by January 1st. We strongly urge the planting of a reasonable acreage of this variety, as it will certainly prove profitable. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.35; 5 lbs., \$9.25.**



Prizetaker



Onion Sets

White Welch Onions — (90 days to maturity.) For early green onions, the seed of this onion may be treated as any onion seed, making one-third the expense and trouble of planting top sets and producing more green onions. The flavor is the sweetest of all onions. The plant is perennial and may be left in the ground for years with but slight protection. Maximum results, however, are obtained by treating as an annual; sow in the spring or fall. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.**

PARIS WHITE PICKLING, OR SMALL SILVER-SKIN — (90 days to maturity.) This is used for pickling purposes almost entirely; it is of small size, silvery white and makes the best onion for its purpose. In planting onions for pickling or for sets, seed should be sown at the rate of about 40 lbs. per acre. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.**

White Portugal — Is very good sized, half globe, pure silvery white, an excellent keeper, and yields heavily. This is the best of all onions for the production of sets or small pickling onions. For sets or pickles sow at regular time very thick — at least ten times the amount you would sow for larger onions. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.**

Large Red Wethersfield — (100 days to maturity.) One of the old standard varieties and favorite onion especially in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red, form round, somewhat flat, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, and



Bermuda Onion Plants

Plants are open field grown. Large size. Strong, Healthy and Sturdy. Shipped fresh the day they are pulled. Onion Plants produce large onions, which are Sweet and Tender. They grow faster, mature quicker, sell at the highest market price, because they are of much superior quality and as they can be produced cheaper than ordinary onions all the growers prefer them.

Grown from Imported Seed, produce the genuine yellow Bermuda Onion. Thin skin, white meat. Sweet and Tender. It's hardy, easy to grow, easy to harvest, produces a better crop, keeps better, and makes larger onions than any other variety of Bermuda Onion. It will produce perfectly in any State. Makes early green onions grow fast and mature quickly when the market is at its best. They are excellent for cooking, salads or slicing. These Plants are large size, strong and sturdy. Frost or light freeze will not injure them. They will keep in a dry place for two or three weeks after being pulled. 1000 plants will produce from 7 to 10 bushels of onions. Our plants are full count, 100 to the bunch.

Price, six thousand, weight 35 lbs., delivered to you for \$6.00. Three thousand, weight 20 lbs., delivered to you, \$3.60. One thousand, weight 6½ lbs., delivered to you, \$1.40. Five hundred, weight 3½ lbs., delivered to you, 75c.

Leek

London Flag — Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and 5 inches between the plants as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. One oz. to 150 feet drilled. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**

Chives (Schnittlauch)

Every vegetable grower should become acquainted with this plant. It is extremely hardy, being a perennial; will grow for years, for this reason it is exceptionally useful as a border or hedge plant. Has a clover shaped violet colored blossom that is very attractive. The green leaves are highly prized for seasoning soups, salads and stews. The provident housewife always has a few clumps in the garden. The flavor resembles very much that of an onion. We recommend the setting out of clumps, rather than the planting of seed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; clumps, 20c each.**

Onion Sets

These may be planted early in the spring to be used for green onions, or can be allowed to grow, producing large onions very early. They are planted largely by market gardeners and allowed to grow full size on account of coming into the market when other onions are scarce; in this way, they realize the best price. 32 lbs. per bu.

White Bottom Sets — 1 lb., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Red Bottom Sets — Lb., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$10.25.

Yellow Bottom Sets — 1 lb., 30c; pk., \$1.50; 1 bu., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$10.25.

Multipliers — Enormously productive. Lb., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.

Potato Onions — Should be planted in March or April. Lb., 35c; pk., \$1.85; bu., \$6.50.

Evergreen Top or Winter Onion — These are to be planted from the 1st of September until it freezes in the fall. Shipment will be made as soon as the sets are ripe, the latter part of August and September. **Price, 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.**



Okra

Mushrooms

Bulletin on growing with each order

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or close shed in which an even temperature can be maintained of from 50 to 60 degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers, runs freely and produces the finest mushrooms. Bricks weigh about one pound, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet. **Best Spawn, 40c per lb.** 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Okra or Gumbo

Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus.

White Velvet—Long ribbed pod. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c., 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

H. C. Jensen, Verdel, Nebr., March 3, 1927.

Please send me your catalog. We lost our catalog and I want to get some seeds but cannot find it. We have used your seeds many years and think it the best. Last year we had four table squash vines and had over a half a wagon load to put in the cellar and sold lots of it in the fall. Had 3 of the big prize pumpkin vines and got 40 pumpkins. Some weighed 60 pounds the most weighed 40 pounds each. We had celery that was 18 to 24 inches high and all other garden things were fine. We enjoy your station. Listen in every day.



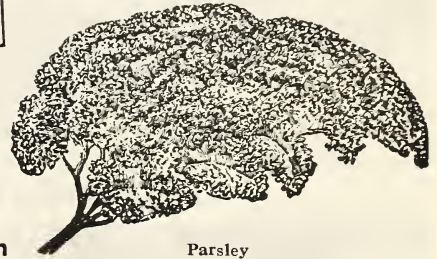
Mushroom

Parsley

Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. One oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautiful crimped and curled variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c.**

Turnip-Rooted Parsley—This vegetable has the same flavor as the regular parsley, but it produces small turnip-shaped roots underground that are used for flavoring soups, etc. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**



Parsley

PEANUTS—South Dakota Grown

A few years ago we offered a quantity of South Dakota grown peanuts. It sounded almost wonderful to think that South Dakota was growing them and we find that peanuts are just as easy to grow as potatoes, so netimes a little more so. Peanuts go right on peanutting and making a good crop. Down south they let the hogs harvest the peanuts because it is easier to do that than it is to harvest them in any other way. The southern hog has a shovel nose and enjoys this work. Up here peanuts are grown profitably, and a painful of them set in the oven, baked and eaten during these long winter evenings is certainly worth while. Do you get the idea? The variety which we are offering is early enough to grow in any of the northern states, produces an immense yield of excellent nuts. We have enough of the South Dakota grown nuts to supply our customers this season, and believe it to be a profitable crop to grow. I am showing a photograph that will give you some idea of the yield. A peanut at its best should be planted in a light sandy soil, kept clean, and it will produce paying crops. You can grow peanuts in other soil profitably, but the light sandy soil produces the greatest crop. With each order for peanuts we will inclose the peanut bulletin that will give you full instructions for planting and care. **Per lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.20. Postpaid.**



Pomegranate or Queen Anne Melon

Delightfully Fragrant—A very pretty little fruit that was grown centuries ago and is coming into popularity again. The Melons are round and yellow, irregularly striped with orange and spotted with red. The size varies from that of the peach to a good sized orange.

Very aromatic. It is very easy to grow and prolific. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

J. R. Shirey, Cashier, Bank of Winfred, Winfred, S. Dak.—July 28, 1927.

I am in receipt of your letter of the twenty-fifth instant in regard to planting of trees for wind break and also advising that as soon as Geo. Gurney returns he will advise us relative to the flower garden. At this further evidence of Gurney's service I can't resist the temptation to send you an unsolicited testimonial. While my business with your firm has not been large, over the period of the past twenty years I have had occasion to order from you at different times, and from different parts of the state, seeds, shrubs and trees. You have never sent me anything which, properly handled when received, failed to grow, and so, taking into consideration the quality of your goods, the reasonableness of your prices, and last but not least, your unflinching courtesy in service, I can see no excuse for anyone in South Dakota going without our borders to purchase nursery goods. With our best wishes for your continued success, I wish to remain yours truly.



Josephine Kramer, Spaulding, Nebraska, R. 3.

I am enclosing photograph of a stack of products from Gurney seed. You will note the beautiful Table Queen Squash, Corporal Gurney's Watermelon and all of the other watermelons, pumpkins and so forth. I am for Gurney's seed always.

Peas, First Earlies

2 Lbs. Will Plant 100 Feet of Row 120 Will Plant One Acre

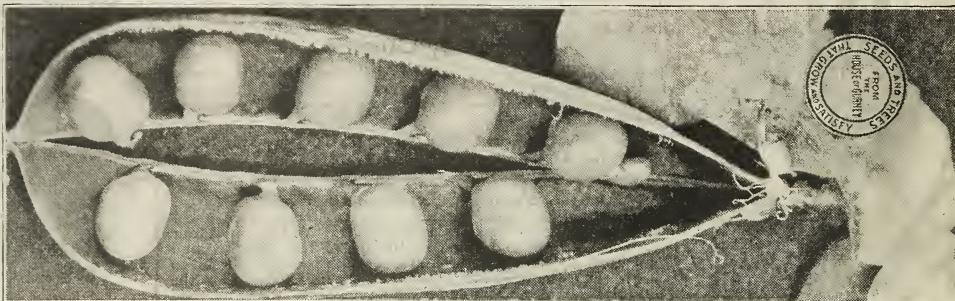
The planting of an early crop of garden peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. They are usually planted in double rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and (those requiring it) bushed when about 6 inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between.

First and Best—(47 days to maturity)—On account of its earliness and maturing practically all of the peas at one time it is very desirable for the market gardener. This is the earliest of the first early white peas, maturing so evenly that a single picking often harvests the entire crop. The vines are vigorous, hardy, of medium height, standing about thirty to thirty-six inches high. Pods straight, of good size, containing five to seven medium sized smooth peas of good quality for so early a variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Alaska, or Earliest of All—(45 days to maturity)—A greater acreage of Alaska is planted by canners and market gardeners than any other. It is of unequalled evenness of growth of vine and maturity of pods, which are filled with medium sized bright green peas of excellent quality. Vines medium height, about two to three feet. Pods good size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Invariably matures its crop at one time which makes it exceptionally valuable for market gardeners and canners. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy—(60 days to maturity)—Identical, and has all of the fine qualities of the old well-known Telephone, except that it is dwarf in habit, attaining a height of about fifteen inches, and is ready for

Nott's Excelsior—(55 days to maturity)—One of the best of the first early dwarf wrinkled peas. It combines good quality of American Wonder and Premium Gem. Vines being larger and more productive than the American Wonder and ripens earlier than the Premium Gem. Vines average about twelve inches in height. Pods medium size, two to three inches long. Quality best of the early ones. Seed medium size wrinkled green and somewhat flattened. Most desirable for home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

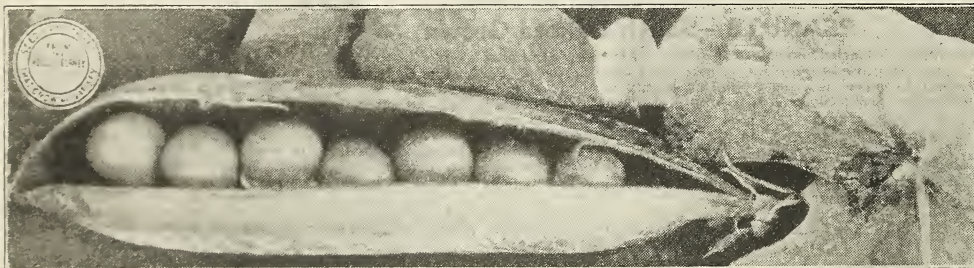


Thomas Laxton

use about a week earlier than the Tall Telephone. Peas are ready for use seventy-five days from day of planting. Vines healthy and vigorous, producing extra large pods in great profusion. Pods five inches and better in length, containing eight to ten green wrinkled peas of the well known Telephone quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

McLean's Little Gem, or Premium Gem—(50 days to maturity)—A dwarf, prolific, green, wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled pea. Height 1 foot. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

The Top Notch Early Pea—Laxtonian—57 Days to Maturity



It is in the dwarf class in habit of growth. The vines run about one and one-half feet in height. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 45c; 15 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$28.00.

Gurney's Yankton Main Crop—58 Days to Maturity (See Colored plate, Page 18)

Lester L. Smith, Waterbury, Neb., Route 1, March 1st, 1927.

I would like you to know that the seeds purchased from you the past few years are very satisfactory. Owing to the dry weather last year did not grow quite as good as before, but had the best garden in the neighborhood. Other people who used other seed complained of poor stands.

Thomas Laxton—(57 days to maturity)—The earliest Wrinkled Pea. Equal in quality to the best of the late wrinkled sorts. Peas are large as Telephone, unsurpassed in quality; coming into use early in June, as soon as the small round early sorts. This is certainly the finest Wrinkled Pea yet introduced, coming in with the first earlies, with pods double the size, and contains on the average 7 to 8 very large peas of the richest flavor. It is a reliable market gardener's as well as private gardener's pea, and will undoubtedly, take the same place among earlies as Telephone among late sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

American Wonder—(55 days to maturity)—One of the earliest Wrinkled Peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and very productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is the compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 10 inches in height. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



American Wonder



Mrs. C. A. Miller, Littlefork, Minnesota.

This picture was taken last summer and will show you some of the fine vegetables grown from seed purchased from you last spring. If I had thought to send you a picture at that time would of taken in more of the vegetable garden, was only thinking of getting a picture of the cabin, only shows one corner of the garden.

Roy Palmer, Cooper, S. Dak. May 1, 1927.

I received my 25 S.C. Red chicks in excellent condition. Everyone alive and doing fine. I certainly am more than pleased with them.

Pride of The Market

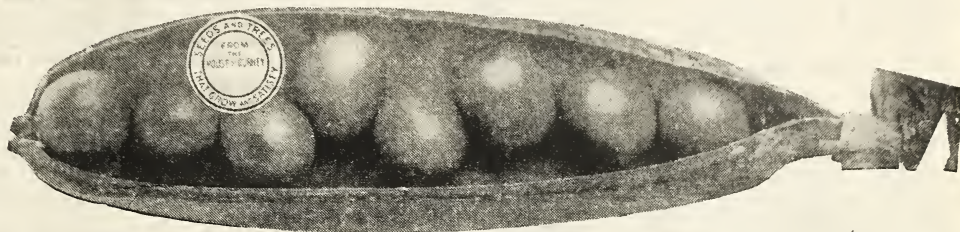
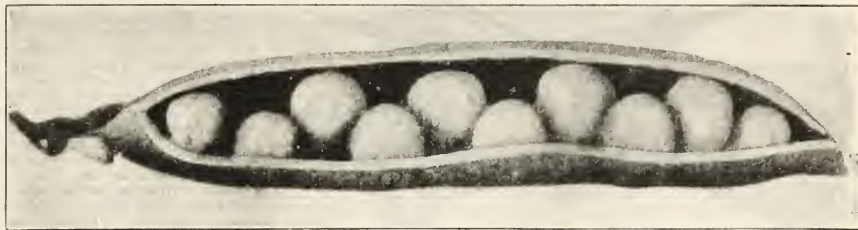
Second Earlies and Late Varieties

Pride of the Market—(70 days to maturity)—A dwarf wrinkled pea, growing about 2 feet in height. Pods are medium green in color, very large, often containing 9 large peas of excellent quality. Not needing brush, a very good sort for the home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$19.00.

Improved Telephone—(70 days to maturity)—This is without exception the largest podded pea in existence. It is a heavy cropper and of fine quality; the pods are well filled with peas of the largest size, tender, and retain their sweetness well. Undoubtedly one of the best of tall-growing late peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Improved Stratagem—This is one of the finest dwarf peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, when cooked being of the most delicious sweetness. Vines grow only 18 inches high, do not have to be brushed; they are extremely robust and bear many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. A remarkably fine sort for both home and market use. The heavy demand always makes this pea short. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Bliss Everbearing—(65 days to maturity)—One of the oldest varieties. Introduced by Mr. Bliss nearly 45 years ago. Height of the vine 24 to 30 inches, vigorous and branching in habit. Many stalks grown from a single root, pods will average 3 inches in length, broad, blunt, light green in color. Dried peas are large, clean and wrinkled. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



Improved Stratagem

Horsford's Market Garden—(70 days to maturity)—A very fine wrinkled pea. Grows 2 feet high, very uniform and is an immense yielder. Because it yields so well it is one of the favorite canning sorts, hundreds of acres being planted by the large packers. The pods are of only medium size, but are always full of good-flavored peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Edible Podded Peas

Dwarf Gray Sugar—(65 days to maturity)—Vines grow to be almost 15 inches in height, with purplish blossoms. These peas are not to be shelled, but cook pods and all like string beans. This vegetable should be grown by all and will never be left out of the garden after one trial. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.25.

Mrs. Wm. R. Evans, Randolph, Wisc., Aug. 4, 1927.

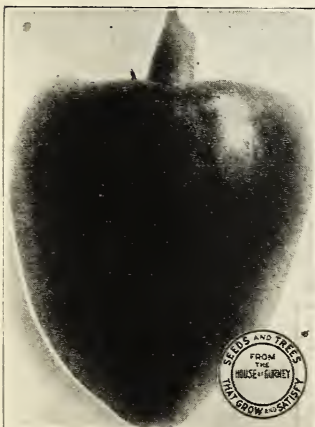
The 20 day radish you sent me with order were wonderful. Had given up raising radishes on our soil which is cold and damp until late summer, but your 20 day radishes grew quickly and were crisp, tender and delicious. The "Gold Lump Carrot" I ordered is all you claim for it. It is just fine.

Peppers

1 Oz. for 1000 Plants

Chinese Giant, or Porcopps Giant—Double the size of Ruby King, the largest and finest mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. Plants well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits; frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other. It makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Harris Early Giant—The largest sweet pepper that can be grown in the North. We have never been able to supply a large sweet pepper that would yield mature and produce sufficient large peppers to be satisfactory for the grower in the North. Older varieties of peppers are satisfactory only in the South. Harris Early Giant is not only very large, but the plants produce enormous yields, and mature earlier than any other variety. Plants of strong, vigorous growth, often 18 inches tall and covered from top to bottom with enormous peppers, seldom taking more than 45 to 50 to fill a bushel crate. It is not unusual to pick several peppers, measuring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ "x3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", from one plant. Color dark green, turning to a bright red. Sweet and very pleasant flavor. Pkt., 15c; oz. \$1.75.



Pimento



Ruby Giant

Mrs. Leo F. Laughlin, DeGraff, Minn., June 22, 1927.

I have very good luck with your seed. Every one is wondering at my Yankton Main crop peas. I give all credit to your seed. Your giant canning Tomatoes are wonderful too. Hoping to hear from you soon.

Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne, hot and pungent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Golden Queen—Largest sweet yellow pepper. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

Tobasco—Hottest, small bright red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

Ruby Giant or World Beater—A cross of Ruby King and a Giant pepper, produces immense crops of very large peppers, mild flavor, excellent for pickling or stuffing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; 4 oz., \$1.60.

Pimento—The sweetest Pepper grown, as it does not contain the slightest trace of fire. The plants are productive and Peppers medium size and of a shape which is desirable for filling, and when prepared in this manner they are delicious. It may also be used in preparing salads and for flavoring. When fully ripe the Peppers are a brilliant red color and very attractive, being heart-shaped. Matures late. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Neapolitan, Earliest and Best for the North—This is the earliest of the large, mild red Peppers and very productive. The plant grows about two feet high and is completely laden with fine Peppers about four inches long. Flesh is very thick and exceedingly mild. Color of fruit brilliant red. Ripe fruits in 125 days. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00. Prepaid.

Parsnips



Hollow Crown

1 Oz. for 150 Feet of Row; 4 Lbs. per Acre

We were told that parsnips were poison until after they had been frozen. This is absolutely an untruth. They never have been and never will be poison. It is one of the best vegetables we have, and they get much sweeter after they are frozen; consequently it is much better to freeze them if you can before using. We dig them in the fall, pack them in boxes in sand and let them freeze. Have the boxes small enough so that you can remove one to the cellar at a time and use them up through the winter for fries and parsnip stews. Nothing better. Try it our way and you will enjoy them.

Guersey (Improved Half Long)—The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown—A great cropper, tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips improve by remaining exposed to frost. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

PUMPKINS

Sow 1 Oz. for 25 Hills; 4 Lbs. per Acre

These are easily grown and profitable for stock feeding. At time of early planting scatter seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May in good warm soil, in hills eight to ten feet each way; four plants to a hill.

\$10.00 for the Largest Pumpkin

Each year we send with every order for vegetable and flower seed a package of the Mammoth French Pumpkin free of charge, and pay a cash premium of \$10.00 for the largest Pumpkin, certified to us, as per rules on the premium page. These photographs are replies from the competitors for the \$10.00.

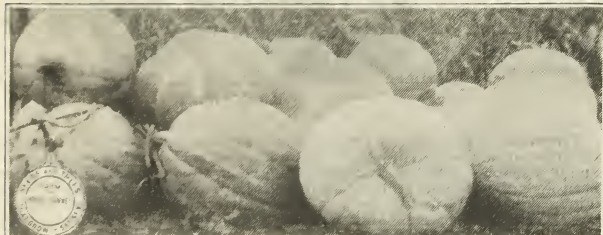


Richard Bausch, Litchfield Minnesota—November 2, 1926

We accepted your offer and planted the Pumpkin seeds. From these seeds we raised one pumpkin weighing seventy-four pounds, sixty-two inches in circumference. Two others from the same vine weighed about sixty-five pounds and several others, twenty-five.

Mrs. Wm. Lillebo, Elbow Lake, Minnesota—November 18, 1926

I have had good success with all the seeds I bought from you. First year I have raised cabbage on this place. The Summer Asparagus is a most delicious vegetable and shall always have a place in my garden. I also had a beautiful flower garden all from your seeds. But my 113 pound Pumpkin speaks for itself on the picture. I am enclosing Photograph of my Pumpkin which weighs 113 pounds. (Signed by Ole O. Greené.) P. S. The one who signed his name is the party who weighed the Pumpkin and his address is Elbow Lake, Minnesota.



Mrs. Peter J. Fagot, Forest River, N. Dak.—Jan. 31, 1927.

I am enclosing two snaps of pumpkins raised from your \$10.00 prize package seed. Those were the largest I have ever raised in North Dakota. I used to raise a good many in Illinois. I want to tell you I had some beautiful Gladiolus from the few bulbs I bought from you last year. I have been very well satisfied with all seeds I have gotten from you.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field—Cheese-shaped; in flavor like Crook-neck Squash; yellow-fleshed, fine-grained, and very productive; superior to many field varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 80c.**

Connecticut Field—A large yellow variety; hard shell; and excellent variety for field culture. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.**

Japanese Pie—A very valuable new pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Of medium size, early; very productive and highly desirable for pies or cooking. A Crook-neck variety with curiously marked seeds. Matures in 95 days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.30, prepaid.**

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Grows medium size, pear shaped, slightly ribbed, color white striped with green. Good keeper. Flesh firm and dry, making it an excellent pumpkin for pie purposes. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20.**

Sugar—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20; 5 lbs., \$4.75.**

Mammoth King—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yield, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25.**

C. J. Adams, Mitchell, Nebraska—November 28, 1926.

I am inclosing a picture of the largest pumpkin I raised from seed you sent me. It took first prize at the Scotts Bluff County Fair, and I understand that it was larger than any thing at the State Fair at Lincoln. It measures five feet five inches in circumference and weighed fifty pounds after being picked two months.

Edgar Stavna, Good Thunder, Minn., Route No. 2, Box No. 74—Dec. 1, 1926.

The seeds that you sent us were all good, and the premium pumpkin seeds were good. We had good success and raised pumpkins that weighed from seventy to eighty pounds as we show in this picture.



Gust O. Kopischke, Janesville, Minnesota—November 15, 1926

Am sending you a picture of myself and a Pumpkin which I raised from your seed which I got from you a year ago. Do you still give \$10.00 for the biggest pumpkin? This one weighs 91½ pounds. I got first and second prize on pumpkins at the King corn days in Janesville.



Mrs. Fred Rockholm, Naper, Nebraska—November 6, 1926.

I am sending you a snapshot of the pumpkin I wrote you about some time ago. (I, F. A. Putnam, Cashier of the First National Bank of Naper, Nebraska, hereby certify that I saw the pumpkin referred to above weighed on or about September 10, 1926, and the correct weight was 121½ pounds.) It also took first prize at the Boyd County Fair.—Signed F. A. Putnam

Radishes

1 Oz. for 150 Feet of Row; 4 Lbs. Seed Per Acre

For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

Professor N. E. Hansen's Turkestan Radish — Did you ever notice boys or girls going on a journey, whether short or long, and when they returned note the difference in the report of the trip? One of them all enthusiasm, telling of the wonderfully beautiful sights and useful things noticed along the roadway, the other will listen to this narrative in open-eyed wonder, will ask, "Where did you see all of that?" Just the difference between people; one with his eyes open, senses alert, grasping that which is good. The other possibly a dreamer that needs awakening. Professor Hansen is of the type that sees and knows all of the good things in making a trip. This new radish, brought by him from Siberia in his 1913 tour, is one of the things picked up from the wayside. He was sent for alfalfa seed, brought alfalfa all right, but found a great many other valuable things and brought them also. We have grown the Hansen Turkestan Radish two years in succession, and while it is not exactly of a fixed type, it is a wonderful all-season radish. You can use it from the time it is the size of a five-cent piece until it is five, or six inches through. You can pull and eat it in the field just as you would a turnip. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.00.**

Radish, Half Long, Scarlet or Paris Beauty — One of the most delicious of the half long Radishes; in fact, it comes in season between the Turnip and Globe Root and the Long Rooted one. Upper parts are scarlet, changing to a much lighter pink at the tip of the root. Always crisp and mild. **Pkt., 5c, oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.**

White Icicle — This new Radish is undoubtedly the finest white Radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color and the tenderest of the long Radishes. It is very early, as early as the Long Red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.**

Radish, Sparkler White Tip — We consider this one of the most desirable radishes to grow. Color: deep scarlet with a distinct white tip covering at least one-third of the lower diameter of the root. It matures under favorable conditions in about twenty-five days and will hold longer than the other turnip or globe shaped radishes before becoming pithy. The maximum size before becoming over-ripe is about one and one-fourth inches in diameter. Its shape is nearly round, being only slightly flattened on the under side. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$4.85.**

Gurney's Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish — In offering this Scarlet Globe Radish to the public we know we are offering the very best radish on the market. It is earlier than any other market variety, and the quality is so crisp and sweet that it always creates a demand for more. It is especially valuable for early planting in hot-bed outdoor planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$5.95.**

Crimson Giant — A remarkable feature of this Radish is that it will grow double the size of other red forcing Radishes and will remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. It will grow six and seven inches in circumference, weighing about ten ounces, and will remain solid and juicy. Shape is round to oval and very attractive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.**



French Breakfast

Winter Radish

This is a much neglected vegetable and for the same reason that you neglect the Turnip and Rutabagas. When you are making your order for vegetables you pass the Winter Radish as you will not be ready for it before June or July. It costs only a few cents and yields abundant returns. Take them up in the fall and store in your house, or cellar, same as older vegetables, and you will have fresh, crisp Radishes nearly all winter.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China — **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

California Mammoth White Winter — **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 1.00.**

Long Black Spanish Winter — **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Sakurajima, Tokinashi and Other Mammoth Chinese and Japanese Winter Radishes

These monstrous Japanese winter radishes were considered a novelty some time ago, but they are becoming just as staple a winter vegetable as potatoes, carrots or beets. These radishes produce wonderful specimens, some of them will measure as much as four or five feet long, and retain the size well from top to bottom. Some of the other varieties are globe shaped and grow as large as the largest turnip. We have grown these in the trial ground for regular winter use for a number of years, and we have never found any of them but what were crisp and juicy. They will keep perfectly until spring. We find one of the best ways to use them is to take one radish at a time, cut off from this radish as much as you expect to use in one day, return the balance to the packing box, peel and slice, leave in vinegar for about two hours, and in serving use a little pepper and salt, and you will find them delicious and refreshing. These three varieties are absolutely the best of the winter radishes. **Single packet, 15c; 3 pkgs., one each variety, 35c.**



Icicle

Hailstone — The quickest growing white Radish; ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The Radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." The flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.**

Early Scarlet, White Tipped — Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white; an excellent market variety; fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.15.**

Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped — This is a new variety, resembling the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size, is very early, being ready for use twenty-five days after sowing. Very handsome, being of the brightest scarlet, tipped with white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 60c; 1 lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.**

Gurney's All Summer Radish — This new Radish is a great acquisition to the list of Radishes. It can be planted very early and can be used as soon as it is large enough, but will continue to grow if left in the ground until it is as large as an ordinary turnip and does not become pithy or strong. It is one of the best money makers for the market gardeners on account of its long season and its immense size. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar. Color is bright scarlet, globe in shape, and exceptionally fine Radish in bunches. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

French Breakfast — A great favorite; beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip, oval in shape, fine for open ground or force. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.**



Early Scarlet White Tips

Mrs. Emma Olson, Forest City, Iowa. R. No. 2.

I sent to you for some flower seed and you sent me a free sample of Radish seed and Cabbage seed. I never had such nice Radish before. Some were six inches around. They were the red with white tips and the cabbage sure came fine and so did the pumpkin. It was the prize pumpkin.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

How many farmers and city people are supplied with this delicious fruit? It is easily grown and produces abundantly. It comes the first of anything in the spring, just when you want it. The canned fruit from the cellar is exhausted and the price of fresh fruit at that time is almost prohibitive. It will grow any old place and will thrive there for years, but the better place, care and cultivation given it the better returns. It is as easily grown from seed as from the roots, and you get a nice cutting the second season. Try at least a package of these seeds.

Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Roselle

THE CURRANT JELLY PLANT WHICH USES ONLY ONE-HALF THE AMOUNT OF SUGAR

Roselle makes a bright red jelly, that both looks and tastes like currant and would take an expert to tell the difference.

Roselle Seed should be sown in April in the field where the plants are to remain in rows six feet apart and thinned to two feet in the row. The plants grow rapidly and thrive in the interior valleys. In making jelly it is best to remove the seed pod. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Squash

PLANT 1 OZ. FOR 20 HILLS ¾ LBS. PER ACRE

This vegetable is greatly neglected by the majority of farmers, as it adds greatly to the winter vegetables, it is easily grown, yields abundantly and a most satisfactory vegetable.

Many stock growers plant an acre or more of the summer Squash. It yields immensely and makes an excellent summer and fall feed for milk cows.

Giant Bush Summer Crookneck—Matures very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—Large size, flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20.

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive early scalloped sort; color rich golden yellow; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20.

Golden Hubbard—Shape similar to the Green Hubbard, ripens earlier and is more productive. Fruit medium size, weighing from six to ten pounds. Orange red color, heavily warted, flesh fine grained, thick and of rich flavor, separating from the shell readily when cooked. Shell is equally as hard as the Green Hubbard. Matures in 105 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

Chicago Warted Hubbard—By a careful selection of the darkest green warted specimens of the well known Hubbards we have produced a squash that retains all of the good qualities of its parent and in addition is



Brother Donald and Table Queen Squash



Summer Crook Neck

is a very even colored, hard shelled, even sized, good keeping and shipping squash, outyielding the regular Hubbard. This is the best of the large hard shelled green squash and exceptionally desirable for the market gardener catering to the exclusive trade where he can secure fancy prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45.

True Hubbard—This is the well known winter squash of which a larger acreage is produced than any other variety, and the best known of all the squash. Fruit large, olive shaped, with skin varying from light to very dark green. Skin more or less warted, hard. Flesh, rich yellow. A good shipper and keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.30.

Mammoth Chilli—The largest of all the squashes. The fruits are long and slightly pointed at the blossom end. The skin is mottled bright orange and yellow; produces immense crop and used principally for feeding stock. It is very profitable to grow them for this purpose. They are, also, used for exhibition purposes and are fairly good baked. They often attain a weight of 150 lbs., winter type; it is widely used. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Symmes Blue Hubbard Squash—For more than fifty years the old Hubbard Squash has been considered the acme of perfection in squashdom. In comparing yield, size, quality and keeping qualities of squash it has always been compared with the Hubbard. The Symmes Blue Hubbard is simply a selection from the old true Hubbard Squash. Selected for better quality, for greater yield, and for its blue instead of its green color. It keeps equally as well as the Hubbard, produces a greater number of squash per vine, cooks up a little drier and sweeter. The demand for the Symmes Blue Hubbard has more than doubled each year since we introduced it. Our stock seed of this variety has been saved each season from the bluest specimens and this past year over 98 per cent of all the squash in our field was true blue; only an occasional one going back to the original parentage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Gurney's Table Queen Squash

I am showing here a picture of brother Don with a palful of these and a split squash. It was hard to keep him out of the field while they were growing, and after they were mature he nearly boarded there. He surely believes in this new squash, and I think if I were to search his cellar I would still find quantities of them. Don has four kids up at his house, and he says there are two things they really like. One is corn meal mush, the other Table Queen Squash. The Table Queen can be planted in the most ordinary garden. The growth is medium, but they grow a squash at almost every joint. One man wrote me that it was the most desirable squash for market gardeners. He says, "I pile my Ford car full of these and I hardly reach town before they are sold at 75c to \$1.00 per dozen." Per pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c. 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.00.

Delicious Squash—I cannot think of any better comparison than to figure the Old Hubbard Squash as the standard and the New Delicious as the one bidding for public favor. It has been out now years enough so that we can honestly say that it is better than any other winter squash as far as quality is concerned. It is not so large as the Hubbard, will not yield as many pounds per acre, will keep equally as good, but that one point, exquisite quality, entitles it to a place in the garden or on the farm of every person. I cannot express the quality better than one of our customers a few years ago expressed it to me. He said, "I put in a bunch of Delicious Squash in the cellar for winter. The good wife cooked one. I immediately went out and put in another bunch just on account of quality. They are better than the best sweet potato." This squash weighs about eight to ten pounds; the color is almost uniformly of a green shade. When baked it will separate from the shell of its own weight. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.70.

Hubbard Kitchenette.—A small strain of Improved Hubbard, perhaps two-thirds as large. It has merit in that most Hubbards are too large for an average family, and often a portion goes to waste, whereas with the Kitchenette the size should increase its use. Beyond question the consumption of winter squash should be increased. They certainly are an economical food from every standpoint and furnish a fresh vegetable during the winter months, besides being a very healthful food. Perhaps seed catalogues could do much toward popularizing them by printing remedies for insects, such as root borers, and also by giving modern recipes for preparing them for table use. Edible in 110 days. Size, 9x6 inches. Weight, 5 pounds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$1.70.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new and large variety. **Large Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

Sunflower

Mammoth Russian—The plant produces very large heads which measure 12 to 20 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of large striped seeds, which are highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, thrive well, and lay the greatest number of eggs. Small rations of the seed fed to horses and other stock during the winter months are of great service to keep them in fine, healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of seed on thin, poor land.

Increased importance of the growing of sunflower seed is foreshadowed in the increased growth of the plant for forage purposes. Sunflowers as a silage crop are said to have been found to be of higher food value than corn. The California Department of Agriculture has issued a statement predicting that sunflowers would eventually become one of the main forage crops of the West. Experiments with sunflowers have been carried on by farmers all over the West and have established the commercial value of the plant.

Sunflowers can be grown in many localities where it is impossible to grow corn successfully. It is frost resistant and where it has sufficient water it will stand the intense heat of the desert regions which affects corn seriously. The plant will be of especial value in these districts and in the higher mountain valleys of California. It is also being grown extensively in other districts for seed and poultry feed. The demand for sunflower seed at present is larger than the growers can supply. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00.**

Spinach

This is one of the most important of our market garden crops, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

Long Standing—The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumple, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

King of Denmark—This new spinach will surely replace all other varieties for spring planting. Produces but little seed, slow to commence seeding, continues to grow and hold its fine quality long after other varieties have seeded and become useless. It withstands the hot sun and extreme dry weather better than any other variety. A fine strain for canning. Forms glossy, large, compact tufts, leaves broad and round, slightly crumpled. A glossy dark green color, ready to use earlier than any other spinach. **Maturing in 45 days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 80c; 2 lbs., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$2.90. Postpaid.**

New Zealand—The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy and crystal line in appearance. When started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and make strong growth during the summer. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.**

Tomatoes

It is not how cheap we can furnish you Tomato Seed, but how good. In buying Tomato Seed from us you are getting the **Gurney quality**, which means the very best product. There are no better strains of any of the varieties that we are offering and the constantly increasing demand for **Gurney Tomato Seed** proves that we are furnishing seed that produces the best quality, quantity, smoothest and best shipping of any.

Marglobe Tomato

Following description written by F. J. Pritchard, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, and checked and proven correct in our own fields this past season. Our very best 2nd early.

"We have developed three new, early varieties of tomatoes, viz.: Marvana, Marvelosa, and Marglobe, which are highly resistant to Fusarium wilt and are somewhat resistant to Septoria leaf-spot, early blight, and leaf mold. Their fruits are also resistant to nailhead rust and puffiness, two causes of considerable loss in Florida and other Gulf States.

Marglobe is a second-early, red-fruited variety equally suitable for trucking or canning. It is as early as Bonny Best and produces large, smooth, meaty, globular, red fruits, which ripen uniformly and are relatively free from cracks. It attracted much favorable comment in commercial trials in the Miami-Homestead section of Florida last winter, because of its freedom from nailhead rust and puffiness and the production of from 20 to 50 per cent more fruit than Globe, the variety commonly used there. The Marglobe fruits are very meaty and though early, ripen slowly, and therefore ship and keep well. Owing to their shape, solidity, color, and uniform ripening qualities, they make a splendid canned product and first-class pulp. The vines set fruit freely even to the ends of the branches, and where growth conditions are favorable produce a heavy crop of fruit. From a 3½ acre field of Marglobe grown under ordinary conditions at the Arlington Experimental Farm this year we have picked over 21 tons per acre and still have another light picking to make. Large yields of excellent fruit have been reported from nearly every region where this variety has been tried. **Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 35c; 1 oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.50.**

Of its solid meat and small seed cavity we call it



Marglobe Tomato

Gurney's Giant Canner—The true stock of this variety outyields any other tomato and on account of its solid meat and small seed cavity we call it the best for home or factory canning. Last season a single plant ripened for one picking 33 tomatoes, five of which weighed more than one pound each, the picking weighed 21 pounds, and the plant continued to produce until killed by frosts.

Fruit very smooth, firm, solid meat and one of the best for shipping, colors up well while firm and before thoroughly ripe. This makes it extra desirable as a shipping tomato. On account of its immense size and its smooth shape it always commands the highest price. **Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 50c; 1 oz., 85c; ¼ lb., \$2.75.**

Albino or White Beauty Tomato—Wonder of wonders, at last a white tomato! For years it has seemed impossible to propagate a pure white Tomato of good quality, but the impossible has been accomplished. The New White Beauty contains absolutely no acid and so will make tomatoes agreeable to thousands of people who have heretofore avoided them on account of the acidity.

White Beauty is ivory white in color, showing no traces of red and the flesh is almost paper white. It grows about as large as Stone and is firm and solid, carrying very few seeds. Ripens medium early. Fine to grow for exhibition with red and yellow varieties. This is absolutely the best white tomato to be had. The supply is limited. **Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.**

Mrs. Arthur Walton, Hancock, Minnesota.

I'm just like the man from Mankato

Want seed of an early tomato

Will say it with shouts

To scatter the doubts

Might use some swear words if you say so.

Henry Gurney answers

Mrs. Walton from far Minnesota

Writes us at our home in Dakota

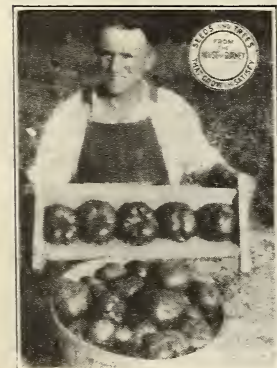
That she'll swear on her roof

If we send her no proof

Don't swear Dear Madam we wrote her.

F. W. Randall, St. Helena, Nebraska—October 4, 1927

Janousek's studio mailed you two pictures of the first picking from the twelve tomato plants we got from you this year. The five tomatoes in the trough that I'm holding, when skinned and cooked in their own juices made better than four quarts of tomatoes. The largest measured five and three-fourths by five and one-fourth, but we were unable to get their weight, having no scale. We have never seen larger tomatoes and hope to secure more plants from you of the same kind next year.



White Beauty

Earlibell Tomato Selection Color plate inside front cover

We are still waiting for someone to prove to us that they have or can produce an earlier tomato than the Earlibell. I just received a letter from one of our Texas customers today, ordering six pounds of this Earlibell seed. He tells me that he can get 25 per cent more fruit to the acre and ten days earlier than any other tomato grown in the market garden section of Texas. This ten days means sometimes several cents per pound additional for their big crop. In the North it means ten days more of tomato season, freedom from frosts, etc. It means that we can produce tomatoes further north and at higher altitudes than ever before. This past season we grew in the Trial Ground, practically every variety of claimed early tomatoes. The method adopted was as follows:

On the first day of June we planted in the open ground the seed of all of the varieties and as they grew made records of the growth, the time of blooming and the first ripe tomatoes. The Earlibell this year was just five days ahead of the next earliest, and running about as much as twenty days earlier than a number of varieties that were claimed to be extra early. The Earlibell is not only earlier but it produces greater quantities of fruit with enough foliage to keep them free from sunburn, seldom rots, generally good-sized, smooth and of a bright red color that makes it very desirable for market as well as for the home table. We have found that the Earlibell is also one of the best tomatoes for greenhouse forcing. It requires a little more trimming than some other varieties but produces quantities of good marketable fruit. Try it. Pkt., 15c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$3.50.

New Tomato—Mr. Topp

We have grown this excellent new tomato one more season, and it has justified all that we have claimed for it, except that it is not the proper tomato for the market gardener to plant in large quantities. The Mr. Topp tomatoes produce large clusters of fruit as shown in the photograph, and on that account the tomatoes are apt to be smaller than the gardener likes to use for his trade. We believe this tomato will produce equally as many pounds of fruit per plant as any tomato you can grow. The photograph shows a cluster of ripe fruit weighing over 7 pounds. This plant produced one stem of blossoms with over 350 flowers open at one time, and ripened to 50 full size Topp tomatoes in that cluster.

It is a very rapid, rank grower, and to get best results we advise staking it. They are of excellent quality, beautiful color, bright red, of medium size on account of their producing such an immense quantity of fruit. The fruit is always smooth and round. We have also found it especially valuable for forcing in the greenhouse for winter market. 25c the package.

New "Globe" Tomato

Every Tomato of this variety just alike. Size, color, solid meat and quality. Every vine full and ripens early. Get next to it. Market and Home Gardener.

An extra good all around sort, of distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a beautiful variety, and on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than from other sorts.

In time of ripening it belongs among the earlies. The fruits are of large size; and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; always smooth, of firm flesh and has few seeds; ripens evenly; color a fine glossy rose. An exceedingly productive variety and a remarkably good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Ponderosa Tomato — This is the largest of the tomatoes. Often producing fruit weighing two pounds or more. Very bright red, generally smooth, fine vigorous growers, producing large crops of this immense fruit; quality very good. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



New Globe

Chas. G. Jackson, Selma, Iowa, Sept. 2, 7, 1927.

Last spring I sent to you for some Garden seeds. Among them were some packages of Gurney's Table Queen Squash. And such a nice lot we raised. Am sending you one that I think is a perfect squash. I wonder if Donald has found any squashes to beat this.

Trial Ground Tomato Record

Drilled in the open on June 1st, 1920, the following varieties of Early Tomato: North Dakota No. 51, North Dakota No. 60, North Dakota No. 103, Burbank's Earliest, Earlibell Selection, Earlibell Regular Strain. These were allowed to grow to a height of about 4 inches, then thinned to twenty-five plants of each variety and given best cultivation; were not "trellised" or "trimmed." First fruit commenced to show color August 15th, but was not disturbed in any way until August twenty-first; then all fruit entirely ripe was taken from each vine with following results:

North Dakota No. 51 — Twelve fruit, good specimens, smooth, solid, good color, crop set medium. Lacks foliage.

North Dakota No. 60 — Thirty-seven fruit, not as good as 51. Extra heavy yield; not so good color. Lacks foliage. Medium strong grower.

North Dakota No. 103 — Twenty-five fruit. Smooth, better than 51 or 60. Good yield. Enough foliage to protect from sunburn. Strong grower. Fruit of — 51, 60, 103 — borne in good clusters of good marketable size.

Burbank — Nine fruit. Fruit rough, color fair, quality good, solid. Strong grower, well set with fruit. Yields well, too late to be classed earliest.

Earlibell Selection — Forty-eight fruit. Smooth, color good, solid, borne in clusters of about five to seven; very even size; most of 48 fruit over-ripe. Strong grower, good foliage, quality excellent.

Earlibell Regular Strain — Thirty-four over-ripe fruit. Not so smooth as Earlibell Selection; identical otherwise. Full ripe fruit could have been picked from either strain Earlibell five days in advance of any other variety.



New Tomato, Mr. Topp

Golden Queen — This is the only first class large yellow tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Early Dwarf Champion — A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits close planting, fruit resembles Acme medium size, the color being a purplish pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality, very solid meat. The vine growth is very strong and stiff, so that it needs almost no support. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.75.

Spark's Earliana — The earliest, large, smooth, red Tomato. This Tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. Enormously prolific. The very finest for the Northern market and home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel — The largest of the extra early bright red Tomatoes. About one week later than Spark's Earliana; a heavier cropper of large size and better flavored fruit, which are produced continuously throughout the season. On account of the handsome appearance, bright color and extremely good quality it has commanded nearly double the price on the local market over Spark's Earliana. On account of its extremely heavy foliage, fruit never scalds in the hottest weather. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

John Baer Tomato — In 1914 this variety was extensively advertised as a marvelous introduction. Perfect fruit in 30 days. The introducer claims: "John Baer Tomato produces large, solid, shipping fruit in 30 days, 50 to 100 fruit to each plant; ripens evenly up to the stem, does not scald, blight or crack; bright red color a delightful flavor, almost seedless, often ten fruits in a cluster, solid and meaty. Tomatoes weigh about 6½ ounces." These are truly wonderful claims, and we think it would be well for our customers to give the "John Baer" a trial. Our seed was grown from stock supplied by the introducer. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

New Stone — The Tomato for a main crop. Choicest seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color, fine scarlet; stem set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Bonny Best — (88 days) — Large smooth fruit of a rich scarlet red, the color demanded by many markets. Fruit thick, with a small core, an excellent tomato for any purpose. Slices exceptionally well. Nearly globe shaped, slightly flattened at stem. Borne in clusters of 5 or 6 fruits, all ripening evenly together. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$3.75.

Garden Huckleberry—A wonderfully productive plant, producing literally ropes of jet black fruit along its branches from the ground to its tips, plants grow about four feet tall, fruit matures about with ordinary tomatoes, size about that of the cranberry and are delicious for preserves or pies. **Pkt., 10c; oz. 50c.**

Yellow Pear—Fruit bright yellow, distinctly pear-shaped; of rich flavor and used largely for preserving. The stock we offer is the true pear-shaped, not the large yellow plum often sold for it. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.**

Yellow Ground Cherry, Prospect—This is of the dwarf growing type, earlier and more suitable to the northern states than the tall spreading variety. Fruit about the size of the common cherry, bright yellow, enclosed in a loose husk. Bears abundantly and is most excellent for sauce and preserves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.**

Husk Tomato—Plants strong and of spreading habit. Immensely productive. Fruit about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch through. Borne in a tight fitting husk. Fruit when mature nearly purple. Very excellent for preserves. **Pkt., 10c; oz. 45c.**

Red Pear—A bright red fruit identical in shape with the Yellow Pear shaped tomato; however, it has a distinct flavor and a rich red color and is a special favorite for preserves and to make what is known as Tomato Figs. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$7.50.**

INSTRUCTIONS—GROWING TOMATOES SUCCESSFULLY IN THE EXTREME NORTH

By J. O. Hovland

The method I have used to grow the tomatoes shown in the photograph and which has proven successful is as follows:

The seeds should be planted in a shallow box in the house where there is plenty of sunlight or in hot beds outside, about March 1st. When the plants are 3 or 4 inches tall, they should be transplanted into plant bands or other receptacles. As soon as they recover from the transplanting and show new growth, I pinch the tops to make them grow strong and healthy. I leave them in these receptacles until they look as though they needed more room when I again transplant them into some larger place without disturbing the root system.

The plants should be kept in the house or hot bed until all danger of freezing is past. I prefer to take the plants that are produced in the house and set them under the canvas of the cold frame as early as it is safe. They should be un-covered during the daytime in good weather to give them sunlight and air.

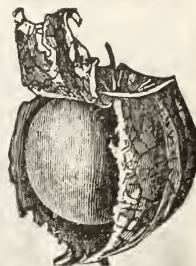
In this northern country it is not entirely safe to plant them in the open until June 1st and at that time the plants will be big, strong plants covered with blossom and some will even have small tomatoes on them.

When planting in the open, plant from one to two inches deeper than they were in the cans or beds.

After they were planted in the open, I secured some banana crates that I sawed off to about a foot long. A nail keg sawed in



Yellow Pear



Ground Cherry



New Tobacco, Tom Sutton

Grow Them—Smokes for yourself on your own farm. And think of the greater quantity at less expense.

Not being an expert on tobacco myself, I will have to give you the originator's description, and the experiences of the boys around here who use tobacco and claim to know a good tobacco from a "stogie." This tobacco originated in Minnesota, is extremely early, yields wonderfully, and if I am to believe the fellows who use it, it is of remarkably fine quality. The originator says of it: "I feel that I have perfected a nearly perfect tobacco for the northwest as it is possible to grow. I have crossed the General Grant variety with Evans Cinnamon, a Canadian variety, and have a tobacco that combines earliness, large size, productiveness, mild flavor and fine quality. It is unequalled as a pipe and cigar tobacco. My crop was all right to cut before frost this year. Stock four to six feet high, with as many as 24 large leaves on a stalk. Many people would grow gladly their own tobacco if they could do so without the rank flavor commonly found in northern grown tobacco. I wish you would note specially the light color, also the white ashes after burning. Compare carefully with any common cigar and note the

extreme difference. Note also, and specially, that it has no green, rank flavor and does not bite the tongue". **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

to produce tomatoes this way for the returns received, but I want to assure them that it not only pays from a money consideration but also in the satisfaction of having the pleasure of raising solid fruit for the table and canning.

The New Vegetable "Topepo"

A cross between the Sweet Pepper and the Tomato. A new vegetable of exquisite flavor combining all the delicious qualities of the pepper and tomato. I venture to say that we are offering this wonderful vegetable ahead of any other seedsman in the world and we have only a very limited supply of the seed. This fruit, shipped on the terminal markets, has taken the trade by storm and it has averaged 1200 crates of 17 pounds each per acre, and has sold at an average of \$1.25 per crate in the field.

Keeps fresh and delicious longer after picking than either of its parents.

The Topepo is also used with tomatoes and other vegetables, sliced in salads, and is a succulent dainty for those who find the bell pepper a trifle too enthusiastic, and not mellow and delicate enough. It is also stuffed

with shrimp, crab, or lobster salads. Soups and chowders fish gravies and dressings, and other table delicacies are enhanced in flavor by the addition of sliced topepo.

The Topepo has a very limited amount of seed. The greater percentage of them produce no seed at all and on account of this, the seed cost is very high. It requires approximately 4 ounces of seed to grow enough plants to plant an acre.

The price per pound, \$100.00; per oz., \$10.00; per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$6.00; per package, 50c.



Tom Sutton

Turnips

Plant 1 oz. for 175 feet of row, 1 lb. per acre in drills, 2 lbs. broadcast.

Along in June each year we receive numerous orders for these Seeds that should have been sent with early orders. Nearly everybody fails to include Turnip and Rutabaga Seed with the regular order on account of their not being wanted until late in the summer. The result is when ready to plant you do not have the seed, so go without. Include all you are going to need with your first order; you are then sure of having plenty of good seed when planting time comes.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.

Golden Ball (Robertson)—A rapid grower, globe-shaped and of beautiful color and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Large White Globe—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe-shaped, skin white and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c. 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Extra Early White Milan—Extra early Turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top

and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with the clear, white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

W. H. Lang, Farragut, Iowa
April 24, 1927

"I received all of the Potatoes and they all came in good shape. The order of apple trees and plums I received two years ago is doing fine. The Plum trees are in full bloom. The Duchesse apples are blooming also."

Gurney's Purple Top White

Globe Turnip—This is an all-season Turnip; is sweet from the time it is large enough to use until the following spring; size above medium; heavy foliage, and the best turnip of all of them.

This new English Turnip was brought from England by us three years ago and was recommended to us by one of the largest turnip specialists as the best ever originated. It has proven fully up to the originator's recommendation, and we urge all to give it a trial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.

Rutabagas or Swedes

I am going to make this little personal appeal to the fellows in the extreme North. Montana, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, in fact, all of that strip of

territory across the northern part of the United States where root crops, such as rutabagas, turnips, carrots, etc., grow to perfection, where you can produce a greater yield than in any other section of the United States, where they will out-yield the potato crop, and where they will bring equally as much money if you grow them in quantities as your best acre of potatoes. Do you know that all of us fellows south of that northern point, where these root crops grow to perfection, are hungry every winter for your very best rutabagas, your turnips, your carrots, etc., and we do not get them unless we pay immense prices for them? They are recognized as the acme of perfection in good crops and there is a demand for them that will take every bushel you can grow. When we ship our seed potatoes in from the north we always manage to



Rutabagas for Seed Selection

get a few rutabagas, carrots, etc., in the cars, for the reason that the quality is so much better than those of our own growing in this section, that we simply cannot get through the winter without having these particular vegetables. Why not grow them in larger quantities so that you can load cars? We can find you a market for them every year. We will be glad to do it. In fact, we handle hundreds of carloads of produce of all kinds each fall and have generally paid nearly as much for these root crops as we have for potatoes, sometimes more.

For feeding stock in Fall or Winter there is nothing superior to Turnips or Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Purple Top Yellow—Best variety of Swedish Turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$2.50. Postpaid.

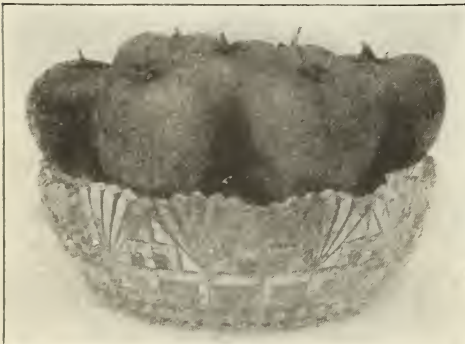
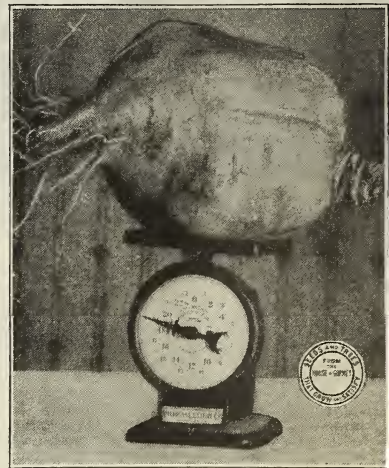


Photo of Potato Seed Balls—One-Half Natural Size



Gurney's White Globe



Krasnoselski Russian Rutabaga

On our trial grounds for past three seasons this gave the best satisfaction and produced the lowest yield of any of the rutabagas. On account of the dry, hot weather, most varieties became hollow and strong. This was solid entirely through the season, making an extra large percentage of good-sized rutabagas, bright in color and of excellent quality for table use. This will take the place of the older varieties on account of the increased yield and quality of the fruit. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Hybridized Potato Seed

FROM THE SEED-BALLS—HEADQUARTERS STOCK

Millions never saw a Potato Seed Ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This unrivaled seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

—It is from these that ALL valuable new varieties of Potatoes are produced. Growing new and distinct Seedling Potatoes from the Seed-Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones. Full directions on every packet.

READ THESE EXTRACTS FROM CUSTOMERS' LETTERS

"I grew 101 Potatoes from one plant of your Potato Seed. Every plant was a different variety."

"I raised 50 hills from one Packet; many kinds and colors; some early, some late. Potatoes in one hill."

Packet, 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 10 for \$1.00.

Mrs. Ellen Keener.
J. H. Skinner.

A Tree Like This Grows from Seed

This farm is down on the Jim River just a few miles from Yankton. It is not owned by the company, but by brothers, S. S., P. S., C. A. and Donald. I used to own it but they wanted it worse than I did and I sold it to them.

The big tree in the picture is a monstrous elm tree within about a hundred yards of the Jim River bank. It has a total spread of 87 feet, and two feet from the ground it has a circumference of more than fifteen feet. It has undoubtedly stood there for more than two hundred years and is in perfect condition and may be there two hundred years from now. The folks under the tree are just a bunch of the Gurneys having a little fourth of July celebration of their own. In the picture is the mother of the Gurney bunch, 81 years old; her brother, 88; a sister, 84, and a sister, 90 years of age, all of them strong, active and younger than lots of the younger ones. There are also grandchildren, and when the picture was taken there was a lot more of the tribe down in the river swimming.

This picture of the grand old elm tree demonstrates to you what a tree will do when given an opportunity. Most shade and street trees are planted so closely that they seldom develop into anything more than a pyramidal, crowded, ill-shaped tree, and when its close neighbor has to come out it leaves



Down On the Old Farm Under an Elm Tree

the tree that you want to save deformed beyond recovery. Plant your shade trees and your street trees far enough apart so that they will not interfere one with the other. It will cost you less money and give you better results. We want to sell you shade trees but we do not want to and will not sell you more than you need if we know it.

Since writing above the brother and one sister have passed to the great beyond.

The Largest Tree in South Dakota

As near as we can ascertain the largest tree in South Dakota is a Cotton-wood Tree on Ed. Suttan's ranch not far from Gettsburg. This tree measures 27 feet in circumference about 3 feet above the ground, this would make it 8 feet or 9 feet through. We would be pleased to hear if any of our readers know of a larger tree grown in this state.

Evergreen and Tree Seeds

Evergreens may be grown easily from seed if the proper varieties are selected and reasonable care is given them. We list a few varieties which are most successfully grown by the amateur, and believe you will have no trouble in making a success of it. There is nothing that improves the looks and value of a place so much as Evergreens.

It is the general impression that they are very high priced, hard to transplant and only suitable for the front yard in the town or city. This is a mistaken impression, as they are cheap and easily transplanted. The one thing to remember in transplanting an Evergreen Tree is never to allow the roots to become dry for even one minute.

In preparing your seed bed it should be made about three feet wide, and length according to amount of seed to be placed therein. Rake it over smoothly and sow broadcast, then cover to the depth of about one-half inch with fine soil. Plant the seed in the springtime when the soil is warm and mellow; shade completely until germination takes place, then remove one-half the shade and raise the balance from six to ten inches above the plants, leaving shade on the entire summer after planting. Shade can be made with a frame of boards or laths, or with branches of trees.

Red Cedar—This grows as readily from seed as does the Bull Pine. Very desirable for shelter or fence posts. Grows rapidly. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Ash—This is the hardwood tree of the North and is readily grown from seed. About three weeks before planting the Ash seed place them in a cloth sack and soak them for all of three weeks. They should be planted about May 1st. Do not allow them to dry after they have been soaked; they will germinate and come up within five or six days after planting if they have been soaked long enough. **Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 70c.**



Mrs. Cicero Bell, Aurora, Nebraska.

Standing in her Tomato patch you will note that Mrs. Bell has followed our advice and trained her tomatoes to stakes. People who do this will harvest nearly twice as many perfect fruit, free from rot, as they would in any other way. The original photograph shows the vines heavily loaded with tomatoes.

Catalpa Speciosa, or Hardy Northern Catalpa—This is the only Catalpa that is of any value in the North, and all the seed offered by us is Dakota grown; consequently, it is the hardiest of this variety. These do well in any part of Iowa, South Dakota, or any place south of this latitude. Seed are very light and consequently there are a great number to the ounce. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.**

Honey Locust—This is one of the most rapid growing and most beautiful of all of the northern shade and timber trees. In the spring it is covered with long racemes of pure white, very fragrant flowers, and in the fall and early winter is covered with the long and tropical-looking seed pods, seed about the size of a navy bean. This is one of the most valuable, most rapid growing and easiest grown of any of the forest trees. **Oz., 20c; ½ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**

Bull Pine (Ponderosa)—This is the most easily grown from seed of any Evergreen and is successfully grown by any person. One of the most rapid growing, hardy and best trees for windbreak. Will do well anywhere that any tree grows. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.**

Hackberry—One of the finest trees for all purposes. See description nursery section. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**

Black Hills Spruce—One of the best ornamental Evergreens grown; resembles the Norway Spruce. Grows much broader and heavier. This variety only seeds once in several years, consequently seed is very scarce and high priced. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.**

Jack Pine—A standard rough, rapid cold weather tree. Absolutely hardy; a wonderful windbreak and easily grown. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c; ½ lb., \$4.00.**

Colorado Blue Spruce—A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.**

Black Locust—A native American tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant, valuable for timber and is being largely planted for timber, posts, etc. Along the railroad lines east of Chicago there are hundreds of miles planted to Black Locust. This tree is easily grown and perfectly hardy. Seed very small. **Oz., 35c; ½ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

Russian Mulberry—This well-known hedge, shade and fruit tree grows readily from seed. Often grows to a height of 4 feet the first year. Our seed of this is grown here at Yankton. **Pkt., 20c; oz., 70c; 1 lb., \$10.00.**

Box Elder—(See description nursery section.) **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.**

Caragana, or Siberian Pea Tree—A very hardy hedge or low growing tree from Siberia, bearing clusters of golden yellow fragrant flowers in immense quantity early in the spring. These followed by reddish colored seed pods that hang on through a portion of the summer. Foliage dark green, while the bark is light green or silvery in color, making a very ornamental hedge plant. **Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.**

Russian Olive—Easily grown from seed, the hardiest and best hedge and windbreak for north and west. **Oz., 15c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

Flower Seeds—New and Standard Varieties—W-N-A-X Has Its Mission

A farmer near Kalamazoo
Had no flowers and needed a few
In a fight with his wife
He near lost his life
By the rolling pin on his bazoo.

While ill from the force of the blow
He let the old Radio go
The talks about flowers
Entertained him for hours
He learned how to make flowers grow.

This farmer then bot Mary flowers
And now he enjoys golden hours
And he eats pies and cakes
That Mary Jane bakes
And rests him in sweet scented bowers.

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. **Annuals** bloom and ripen seed the first year and then perish. **Biennials** do not flower the first season, and are in perfection one year. **Perennials** continue to flower several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can be sown in the open early in the spring. Biennials and Perennials will not require protection in winter. Blooming period may be extended by picking the flowers as they begin to fade.



Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

(7) **Crego's Giant Aster**—With their long twisted curved petals they resemble the choicest of Japanese Chrysanthemums; flowers measuring five inches in diameter; borne on long, strong stems, making them suitable for cut flower purposes; flowers lasting ten days when cut and placed in water; blooming period August and September; height of plants two feet. We offer them in the following separate colors:

Crego's Giant Rose; Crego's Giant Lavender; Crego's Giant White; also Crego's Giant Mixed. Any of the above, Pkt., 10c; 3 Pkts. for 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c

(8) **Extra Early Hohenzollern**—The earliest grown, earlier than Queen of the Market. Height, about twelve inches, branching and free flowering. Flowers measure about two and one-half inches. Colors: Dark blue, white and pink. This variety, will add several weeks to the season. Pkt., 10c.

(9) **Improved American Victoria Asters**—This is by far the finest for beds or borders where an even growth and a mass of flowers are wanted for effect; the sturdy upright plants, 12 to 14 inches high, carry not less than 50 flowers each, producing a mass of color unequalled by any other; blooms from early August till late October. Pkt., 10c.

(10) **Early American Beauty Aster**—The last several years we have been offering the regular American Beauty which is an immense Aster, beautiful color, resembling the famous American Beauty rose as to size and color. The regular American Beauty is mid-season or later, while this new Early American Beauty blooms with the Queen of the Market. For continuous bloom of this immense Aster, you should plant both the regular and the Early American Beauties. Pkt., 20c; 2 for 35c.

(11) **Gurney's Salmon Pink (Ostrich Feather Aster)**—This magnificent aster produces flowers of immense size, made up of long loosely-formed petals like the Chrysanthemums. In picking this Aster for cut flowers, cut when half in bloom and allow to develop in water in a cool room. This is the nearest to a yellow aster yet introduced. Pkt., 10c.

Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials should not be sown in open until warm weather, though they can be sown early in the house and transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in the winter, or if carried over until spring, in cold-frames or greenhouses.

I drove 8,000 miles, inspecting our own crops of flower, vegetable and field seeds. I carefully inspected thousands of acres of the most beautiful flowers in America, grown for seed purposes, and I have added this year a number of very desirable varieties that we have not catalogued previously.

Hardy Perennial Aster

Mixed (Michaelmas Daisies), Single fall-flowering hardy herbaceous plants, thriving in any good garden soil. If sown early they will flower the first season; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Asters

(1) **The Rochester, or Vick's Mikado**—Pink petals, narrow, long and reflexed, bending and curling across each other in such magnificent disorder as to make it the fluffiest aster grown, color most exquisite shade of lavender; pink, plants are very vigorous and produce immense quantities of very large flowers, ranging from four to six inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

(2) **Queen of the Market**—The earliest of all except No. 8. Grows about nine inches high; very branching; fine double flowers are produced on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. Mixed, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

(3) **New California Giant Branching Asters**—We have had this strain under observation and it now fully meets with our ideas as to quality. It is a splendid mid-season flowering strain, the result of years of painstaking selection by one of California's leading hybridizers. They grow $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with long strong stems 18 to 24 inches in length, bearing beautifully formed, curled and interlaced flowers 5 inches and over across.

Finest Mixed. Containing all colors. 15c per packet; 3 packets 35c.

(4) **Asters, the Latest, American Beauty**—We are offering this in the novelty or special class and we want to say that it stands head and shoulders above all other asters for length of blooming period and quantity of flowers produced. It was in bloom with us this past season for over three months. It produces very large flowers, the inner petals curved, of a deep rose color borne on extra stout stems 15 to 20 inches long making it a good companion to an American Beauty Rose. Seed of this aster planted in the early spring should be in bloom the latter part of July and stay in bloom until frost. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

(5) **Sensation, the New Red Aster**—This is a good companion for the American Beauty. You should have, at least, a package of this new red aster. It is brighter red than any other; produces very large double flowers measuring as much as four inches across; the blooming period is about the same as the American Beauty; height about eighteen inches. It being a little shorter than the American Beauty, consequently it can be planted in front of the American Beauty without hiding the flowers. This is the fiery red aster we have all wanted. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

(6) **Lady Roosevelt**—With its distinct Carmine Rose coloring introduced a new class. Its long period of blooming, its beautiful flowers, borne on long stems, make it one of the most valuable of its class. If you want the best aster in your neighborhood, something that cannot be equalled by others, plant the Lady Roosevelt and the other varieties named on this page. Pkt. 10c; 3 Pkts., 25c; 1 Pkt., each of 3 above Novelty Asters, 35c.



A Field of the Giants

Aquilegia (Columbine), Perennial

Popular hardy perennials that bloom very freely during spring and early summer. These plants grow wild in the timbered country and are known to all the children as Honeysuckle. They come in a great variety of colors and are easily grown. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.**

Aquilegia Coerulea—The most beautiful of the Columbines; sky blue, long-spurred, free bloomer, hardy perennial. Seed planted early will bloom the same season and last for a number of years. **Pkt., 15c.**

Aquilegia Californica—Long spur, exquisite flowers in yellow and orange shade. Are especially good for cut flowers lasting for several days after cutting. The unopened buds continue to open, making very desirable plants for the production of cut flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Alyssum

Little Gem—Plants 3 to 4 inches high; they soon become a large mass of white scented flowers; fine for bordering; hardy annual. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c.**

Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual. ½ foot. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Antirrhinum, Snap-Dragon

An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved, with dark and glossy leaves and large, curiously-shaped flowers, with finely marked throats. They bloom the first season from seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Half-hardy perennial. The Giant-Flowered grows about 2 feet high, with larger flowers than the old sorts.

Giant-Flowered Firefly—Scarlet, crimson and yellow. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 40c.**

Purple King—This is the forerunner of a race of new and distinct Snap-Dragons. Flowers more than twice the size of the ordinary Antirrhinum. Do not fail to include it in your order. **Pkt., 10c.**

Snap-Dragon Empress—The most brilliant crimson in the field. Dwarf compact, free bloomer and easily grown. **Pkt., 15c.**

Golden Queen—This splendid type of half-dwarf, fine flowered Antirrhinum is rapidly taking the place of the extremely tall growing varieties. This is the best of the yellows. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gloria—Rich, glittering deep rose, most effective for bedding or cutting. Belong to the Grandiflora Half dwarf section, and are unusually attractive in color. **Pkt., 15c.**

Amaranthus

Tricolor—(Joseph's Coat)—Beautiful foliaged plants, growing three to five feet high. They are useful as borders for taller growing plants or for the centers of large beds. Should be grown in warm sunny situations and given plenty of room to develop. The ornamental leaves are red, yellow and green. **Pkt., 10c.**

Globe Amaranth

Gomphrena—Popularly known as "Bachelor's Button," a first-rate bedding plant; the flowers resemble clover heads and can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Cornflowers and a number of other flowers are also known as Bachelor's Buttons. **Mixed. 2 feet. ¼ oz. 25c; Pkt., 10c.**

Anemone (S. D. State Flower), Perennial

The **Anemone** or Wind-flower is one of our choicest autumn flowers and is at perfection when most other flowers have ceased blooming. Hardy perennials, easily grown from seed, blooming the first year if sown early. Produces large double flowers in mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Abutilon (Flowering Maple), Tender Perennial

Desirable plants for the house in winter and effective specimens for the lawn in summer. They will bloom the first year if sown early. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ to 3 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 20c.**

Achillea—P

The Pearl—A hardy perennial; covered from spring until frost with many very double, pure white flowers. Grows two feet high. **Pkt., 15c.**

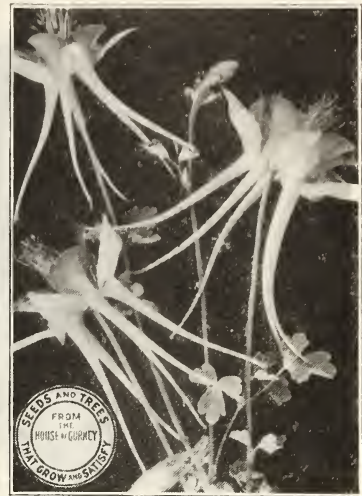
Ageratum

As an addition to the flower garden's blue, the **Ageratum** is a valuable flower. The dwarf sort being particularly desirable for borders, edgings, etc., being very compact and erect. Half-hardy perennial.

Mexicanum Mixed—Blue and white. 2 ft. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 40c.**

Tom Thumb—Dwarf blue, distinct variety, desirable for edging. ½ ft. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.**

Little Blue Star—A variety of exceedingly dwarf and even growth; the tiny bushes, not over 4 to 5 inches high, are densely covered with bright blue flowers, a fine variety for edging. **Pkt., 15c.**



Balsam Apple

A very beautiful, cut leaved, rapid growing, annual climbing vine, producing beautiful flowers, followed by seed pods bursting open and showing the interior, bright crimson. A very satisfactory climbing vine for hot, dry places where others will not do well. The seed grows readily and rapidly. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Balloon Vine

Hardy Annual Climber—A rapid-growing climber, very desirable in its place. It will grow to a height of from 10 to 15 feet, bearing beautiful white flowers which are followed by its seed-pods of a balloon shape. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Balsam or Lady Slipper

Magnificent plants for garden culture. Tender annuals.

Camellia Flowered—The largest flowered of any of the Balsams and perfectly doubled. The individual flowers frequently measure 2½ inches across, the plants forming symmetrical, well branched erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. In color they vary from the brightest scarlet to pure white, including spotted violet, royal purple and many others. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Gurney's Scarlet—This brilliant scarlet Camellia-flowered balsam produces plants about 12 to 16 inches high, well-branched, producing at times thousands of open flowers. Single plants will often measure more than 18 inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gurney's Solferino—This is identical, as far as growth and bloom is concerned with Gurney's Scarlet but the color of the flower is striped, spotted white, lilac and scarlet—certainly a remarkable flower. **Pkt., 10c.**

Bean Scarlet Runner

Bean Scarlet Runner—The well known rapid-growing annual climber, producing bright red flowers, from July to September. The foliage being dense, makes it splendid for porches or any location where shade is desired. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 60c.**

Browallia (Amethyst)

Speciosa Major—A beautiful large-flowering variety of the most brilliant ultramarine blue, a rare color; does finely outside in the border, or in hanging-baskets or vases, but is especially valuable as a pot plant for winter and early spring flowering. **Pkt., 15c.**

Clarkia

This pretty and easily grown annual has been much improved in recent years, and the varieties offered below are now seen as cut flowers in most of the large cities of Europe; they do well either in sun or shade, growing 2 to 2½ feet high, with leafy racemes of double flowers, which all open in water when cut.

Elegans Double Mixed—A fine mixture containing all the colors. ¼ oz., 25c; **Pkt., 10c.**

Calliopsis

A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson red and brown. **Finest mixed, pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c.**

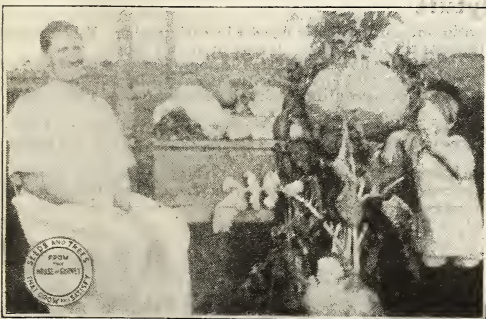
Calliopsis Nana Compacta—Gold Star—Star-shaped, eight petals. Outer points bright yellow, main part maroon. Exceptionally free bloomer. Petals quilled, grows about six inches high. Especially good for borders or designs. **Pkt., 15c.**

Golden Wave Calliopsis—The Calliopsis is one of the easiest grown, most abundant producers of brilliant flowers for all sections of the country. Golden Wave derives its name from the immense number of flowers borne on long stems that move with the breeze like the waves of the ocean. **Pkt., 10c.**

Crimson King—A fine dwarf sort; color rich velvety crimson garnet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Louis J. Mitchell, Aberdeen, So. Dakota, September 30, 1927.

I would like you to send me one of your catalogs and a price list—while I was listening on my Radio I heard Earl say he was going to put a special price on Tulips and Peonies and I would like to get in on that for I am in need of some. I went into the business this year and I do enjoy it. I am a great lover of flowers and so I would like to buy from my own state, so please let me hear from you. One thing I must say for your station WYAX that it gives good service and we can understand every word. We tune in on your station when ever we can for we enjoy your music; also the garden talks that you put out sure helped me a lot. I have a Grebe Synchronphase, five tubes, so please send me all about flowers and I will try and place you an order.



Mrs. Lizzie Gysbers, Hinckley, Minn., R. 2. Oct. 26, 1926.

I am sending you a photo of garden vegetables and of myself and daughter nearly three yrs. of age. The pumpkin is one grown from the prize pumpkin seed you sent me this spring with my order. It weighed 50 pounds. We have used your seeds for nearly eighteen years. We prefer your seed as they are seeds that grow and satisfy. This spring it was so dry after I planted my garden seeds that the seeds were in the ground nearly one month and after a good rain they all came up.



Centaurea

This new class of extra early, mammoth, flowering Cosmos, producing beautiful flowers, measuring four to five inches across, 60 days from sowing of the seed, allows us not only the beauty and pleasure of the late Cosmos, but gives us a better flower; produces its flowers on wonderfully long stems, which are used extensively for cut flowers. Cut the flowers as fast as they open on the plants and their place will be taken by others for a long blooming period. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Double Cosmos — This very popular flower—of the early flowering type, is now produced in the double—and as I saw them growing in the big fields this summer they were the peer of the big singles, borne on long stems, early in the season lasting until frost makes them very desirable. Colors: Red, Pink, White and mixed. **Pkt., 15c. One pkg, each color, 35c.**
Double Mixed Cosmos — **Pkt., 10c.**

Cineraria

A beautiful class of plants for spring decoration; may also be planted out in summer. They grow from 12 to 18 inches high, and are completely covered with a mass of flowers, two and three inches across, of the richest colors, in white, blue, violet and crimson shades.

Grandiflora (Large flowered). **Mixed. Pkt., 25c.**

Cobaea Scandens (Cup and Saucer Vine)

A climber of rapid growth, attaining a height of as much as 30 feet in the season. Valuable for covering a trellis, arbors, trunks of trees and will cling to any rough place. It is covered with immense quantities of bell-shaped flowers set in a saucer which gives it the name of "cup and saucer" plant. Its foliage is very beautiful and it is one of the annual climbing vines with which you will be well pleased.

Gurney's Purple flowered. Pkt., 10c. Gurney's best mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Cardinal Climber (Ipomea Quamoclit Hybrida)

One of the finest annual climbers. Very graceful and beautiful, growing rapidly, it reaches a height of twenty feet; densely clothed with lacinated, rich green leaves. The numerous clusters of fiery scarlet, tubular spear-shaped flowers resemble the cypress vine, but are much larger, often measuring one and one-quarter inches across. **Pkt., 15c., postpaid.**

Centaurea

Centaurea Imperialis — The bushes are about four feet high and covered with large, sweet-scented flowers. Will keep for over a week in water if cut when about to open. **Pkt., 10c.**

Corn Flower — The Blue Bottle, or Bachelor's Button, is one of the most attractive of all hardy annuals, with its graceful beauty of its old-fashioned flowers. Colors include dark, light blue, pink, rose and white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Dusty Miller (Centaurea Gymnocarpa) — This beautiful, fine-cut, silver foliated border plant, is used extensively for borders along walks and around various flower beds like Salvia, Cannas and other taller growing plants. **Pkt., 15c.**

Gurney's Selected Calendula

Pot Marigold — One of the surest annuals, easy to grow and literally covers itself with large double yellow flowers about two to three inches across. One of the best for cut flowers as they last after cutting often as many as ten days, then the more you cut, the better they bloom. For cut flowers, cut as soon as open, to keep plants blooming over a very long period, cut flower stems as soon as flowers fade. These plants are also called "Pot Marigolds" as they resemble the marigold, and respond beautifully to pot culture in the home in winter or summer, very hardy annual, height about eighteen inches. **Pkt., 10c.**

Orange King — Double, dark orange red, dark center a very select strain. The plants in the open ground under ordinary field cultivation attain a growth of eighteen inches high and produce blossoms three and a half inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c.**

Coleus

A beautiful class of well known and popular decorative foliage plants. For bedding or pot culture. **Choicest New Hybrids. (Mixed). Pkt., 25c.**

Coleus Bed — In a Portland, Oregon, park, this picture was taken by us on our Western trip. It is one of the many beds made in the Portland parks with the beautiful Coleus. These plants are of many beautiful colors and a package of the seed will produce many plants of bright, beautiful foliage. 'Tis a pleasure to watch them grow and develop. Select the most beautiful ones in the fall before frost for pot culture; easily grown.

Early Flowering Cosmos



Cosmos

R. M. Sperstad and Family, Winnetoon, Nebr., September 25, 1927.

I thought I would write a few lines to you about the 100 grape vines I ordered from you last spring. They all grew but one and some of the vines measure seven feet two inches in length now. I think that is pretty good for the first year's growth. I just heard you mention over the Radio that you had your pictures taken today and would like to have you send me one of them. We all like the programs from your Radio Station very much and especially Albin and his Accordion.



Candytuft Rose

Candytuft

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers in early spring. When sown in April, flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Empress, or Snow Queen — A complete mass of large snow-white flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Dark Crimson — We all know the Candytuft, the white variety, and love it for the beautiful borders it makes. This new dark crimson variety produces largest racemes of flowers of a beautiful dark crimson and makes a wonderful border. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Candytuft Giant Hyacinth — The little Candytuft we have known for so many years and used for border purposes is being superseded by this pure white giant. Flowers are grown compactly on stems about eight to ten inches high. Borne in abundance. **Pkt., 15c.**

Candytuft Rose Cardinal — All of the Candytuft we have known have been of the white variety. In inspecting the fields of flower seed, we found this cardinal-flowered candytuft, and it is a wonderfully beautiful flower growing about the right height for bedding purposes. Very desirable. **Pkt., 15c.**

Clematis, Perennial

A very fine hardy climber; leaves bright and glossy green; flowers small and haw-thorne scented, and just covering the plant when in bloom. Excellent for covering trellises or fences.

Hybrids Mixed — Attractive shades of purple, lavender, white, etc. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cigar Plant

Cigar Plant (Cuphea Mineata New Hybrid) — This is not the little cigar plant that is ordinarily grown in the greenhouse, but the one producing thousands of the little cigar-shaped flowers, growing easily anywhere and blooming all summer. **Pkt., 10c.**



Candytuft Giant Hyacinth

Wild Cucumber

The most rapid growing vine in existence. It will make a growth of 50 feet in a single season and will cover unsightly places quicker than anything else you can plant. It is an excellent shade for summer houses or to train over trellis or porches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Cannas

Extra Choice Mixed—Seed saved from 20 varieties of only the very best of the large or Gladiolus flowered type. Blooms in about ten weeks after planting. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Celosia or Cockscomb

Giant Crimson Empress Maxima—Dwarf plants bearing mammoth bright cockscomb and bronze foliage, making it one of the most attractive of all the Cockscombs. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dwarf Cockscomb (Cristata Nana)—Low growing plants with showy combs. Color mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ostrich Feather (Celosia Plumosa)—A beautiful feathered Celosia, producing large bright crimson and orange plumes. A packet of each with the taller for the center and the dwarf for the outer edge would make a beautiful bed. **Tall**—Mixed, 3 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dwarf—Mixed, 1½ feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Chinese Woolflower

Represents a wonderful addition to the class of Celosias. The name Woolflower has been given to the plant because the flower-heads resemble a large loose ball of wool. Borne on long stems and practically cover the plant during the blooming season, which lasts from midsummer until frost. Even a short row of them will yield a continuous supply of blooms for cutting.

Crimson—A magnificent variety with large flower-heads borne from midsummer until frost. The color is a rich and intense shade of bright crimson. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c; ¼ oz., 85c; ½ oz., \$1.45.**

Pink—A delicate and most appealing shade of bright pink with a silky finish. Blooms profusely. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c; ¼ oz., 85c; ½ oz., \$1.45.**

Yellow—This is a lovely and pleasing shade of bright soft yellow. Blooms freely and continuously. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 45c; ¼ oz., 75c; ½ oz., \$1.25.**

Chinese Woolflower, Mixed—This mixture has been prepared very carefully to include the proper proportion of the three separate colors listed above. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 45c; ¼ oz., 75c; ½ oz., \$1.25.**

Canterbury Blue Bell (Perennial)

(Campanula medium)—Blue bell, handsome, easily grown herbaceous plants of stately branching habit and profuse blooms for beds and back-grounds. Produce long racemes of strikingly effective bell-shaped or saucer-shaped flowers of rich color. A hardy biennial. Height 2 ft. to 4 ft. **Pkt., 10c.**

Single Canterbury Bells. The old-fashioned sort with beautiful, large, bell-shaped blossoms. Their colors are so pure that gorgeous effects may be had with them. Elegant as garden or pot plants. Ht., 2 feet, **Pkt., 10c.**

Coreopsis Grandiflora (Perennial)

One of the finest hardy perennial plants. Bright yellow flowers, which bloom from June until frost. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Cowslip (Primula Veris)

Invincible Giant—Quite distinct from the ordinary Cowslip, both in stronger growth of the plant and in the massive flowers, which are borne on stout stems 12 to 15 inches high. The colors range from pure yellow and orange to the deepest scarlet and crimson. **Pkt., 20c.**

An Old-Fashioned Flower Garden

We often hear the above expression in driving by a home with a back or side yard filled with beds of glowing annuals. The up-to-date landscape gardener objects to this display and calls it "landscaping of the Gardenesque variety." I notice, however, the passerby always stops and admires this wealth of color and remembers the place pleasantly thereafter, especially if the good wife appears on the scene and hands a well-arranged bouquet to the onlooker. Let's all have a little of the Gardenesque landscaping to freshen up the tired eyes.

Carnation

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florists' collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. Sow under glass and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ feet.

Giant Double Carnations—Raised by the famous French specialist Chabaud. Blooms in five months after being sown, and continues to produce its nicely fringed, intensely fragrant double flowers in the greatest profusion indefinitely. Blood red. **Pkt., 15c.**

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from the choicest German and English stocks. A large portion of this seed will produce double flowers. **Pkt., 15c.**

Marguerite—Very free flowering. Will be in full bloom in four months after sowing, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. They flourish well in open ground. It is many shades of red, pink, white, variegated. **Mixed Pkt., 10c.**

Cypress Vine

A most beautiful vine, with delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped rose, scarlet and white flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Chinese Lantern

(Perennial)

A showy variety of Winter Ground Cherry, 18 to 24 inches high and producing large, balloon-like fruits, changing from green to bright crimson as the season advances. Husk covering the fruit measures nearly 2 inches through, the fruit about three-fourths of an inch through and excellent for eating or for preserving. It bears fruit at every leaf bud, late in the season is a solid mass of crimson. Hardy perennial, roots living over winter in the ground. **Pkt. 15c.**



Cannas



Wild Cucumber



Cockscomb



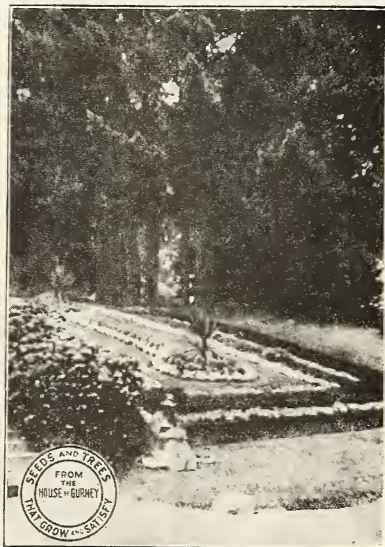
Chinese Wool Flower



Carnation



CYPRESS VINE.



An Old-Fashioned Flower Garden



Chrysanthemums

Dianthus, Pink Heddewegia, Biennials

Mixed — For brilliancy of coloring and markings, as well as beautiful forms of flowers, this family cannot be surpassed. The colors range through white, pink and crimson to the very deepest maroon; many varieties are finely fringed. Hardy biennials, but are better treated as annuals as they bloom early from seed sown in the spring. Fancy mixed. **Pkt., 5c.; oz. 40c.**

Dianthus — Chinese or Indian Pinks — Hardy biennials; bloom early from seed; extra double flowers in choicest mixture of bright single colors, variegated and spotted. One of the finest for massing in beds. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dianthus Nobilis — This is of the Royal pinks, covering a range of rose, pink and dark crimson shades, with dark eyes, petals double and lacinated. Very compact bushes, living for two seasons. Flowers exceptionally large. **Pkg., 15c.**

Dianthus Lacinated Splendens — This is the hardy garden pink, with the petals lacinated so that it is a waving mass of beautiful colored flowers blooming from early summer until late in the fall and living through to the next year for another season of unrivalled flowering. **Pkg., 15c.**

New Perpetual-flowering Hardy Pinks (Dianthus Allwoodi) Perennial

We have offered plants of this beautiful strain of Hardy Pinks for several years, and are again able to offer the seed. It is expected that the seed will produce an average of 75 per cent. double, deliciously clove-scented flowers in many colors. They are perfectly hardy, and flower continuously from spring until late in the autumn. **20c per pkt. of about 25 seeds.**

Plumarius Fl. Pl. (Double Hardy Garden Pinks). Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Digitalis or Foxglove, Perennial

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow seed in spring in the garden and transplant as desired. **Perennial. Mixed varieties, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz. 25c**

Digitalis
or Foxglove**Chrysanthemum or Painted Daisy**

The annual Chrysanthemums are distinct from the autumn flowering, blooming all summer and making a gorgeous display.

Annual Double White Snowball — A magnificent variety growing about 18 inches high and blooming continuously throughout the summer. They are covered with clusters of double pure white flowers of a beautiful fringed appearance. Will last a week or two after being cut. **Pkt., 10c.**

Evening Star — Rich sunflower yellow, the disc slightly deeper yellow. **Pkt., 10c.**

Chrysanthemum — The Sultan — Commonly known as Painted Daisy. An annual plant growing about twenty inches high, exceptionally free bloomer and easily grown. **Pkg., 10c.**

Dahlia

Single Mixed — Large single flowers of great artistic appeal. **Pkt. 10c.**

The New Cactus — One of the finest flowers of late introduction and where known is rapidly taking the place of the old standard Dahlias. Flowers are quilled and curved, resembling Chrysanthemums; grown on long stems, which makes them especially valuable for cut flowers. Our seed is all saved from the newest and most perfect varieties. **Pkt., 15c.**



Dianthus

Daisies

English Daisy Double — This hardy, early spring blooming plant can be successfully grown and wintered without a little winter protection. Sow the seeds early and it will bloom the first year giving you equally as good flowers in the border as you could get from an annual. Maximum height 6 inches, producing flowers in various shades of pink and white, double mixed, Chinese varieties. **Pkt., 10c.**

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy) — This three flowered, dwarf-growing annual is covered during the summer with profusion of pretty blue and white flowers. Is especially suitable as edging for small beds. Height 9 inches. **Pkt., 10c.**

Shasta Daisy (Alaska) — Hardy perennial. A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. Flowers measure 3½ inches borne on stems 18 inches long. The numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green, blooming all through the spring and summer months. Keep in water for two weeks.

I have at my home plants more than five years old producing hundreds of flowers more than 3 inches in diameter, a veritable snow drift at blooming time. Blooming period about six weeks. Of the many varieties the Alaska is best bloomer and hardiest. Blooms first season. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden Orange Daisy, African — This flower is from South Africa and is the easiest grown of any of the showy border plants. It grows to a height of about fifteen inches and blooms profusely all summer. Seeds planted in the open ground in early May were flowering in July and continued until frost came. In our trial ground it was the most attractive flower of any shown there; the flowers are about two and one-half inches across and the most beautiful golden orange color. We recommend this specially for borders and along walks. **Pkt., 10c.**



Shasta Daisy, Alaska

Escholtzia California Poppy

Burbank's Crimson Flowering—This was raised by selection for nine years from one of our common California "Poppies," which showed a thread of crimson on the inside of one of the petals. The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden West—A grand strain of the well-known favorite California Poppies. The flowers have large, overlapping petals, which are often delicately waved at the edges, showing beautiful and varied forms. The color is an intense shining yellow, with an orange blotch. Hardy annual. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Lovely—Exquisite shade of pink. **Pkt., 10c.**

Four o'Clock, Marvel of Peru

A handsome, free-flowering, half-hardy perennial, blooming the first season from seed. The flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Gurney's Giant Scarlet: A mass of red flowers, blooming over a long period. A row of these in the flower garden produces almost a startling effect during the late afternoon and evening. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gurney's Red and White Striped: A beautiful variegated, free blooming plant, pyramidal. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gurney's Pure White: Large white flowers. Produces in profusion over a long period. **Pkt., 10c.**

For-Get-Me-Not

This charming little blue flower succeeds best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. The Victoria Blue which we offer is the largest flowering, bloom the longest of any. **Pkt., 10c.**

Grandiflora Rosea—Pink. **Pkt. 10c.**



Helichrysum or Everlasting Flower

Scarlet Mixed (Zonale)—The seed we offer will produce a large percentage of double flowers in many beautiful shades. **Pkt., 15c.**

Hibiscus or Mallow (Perennial)

Shrub-like plants growing from four to six feet high and bearing bright colored flowers varying from three to five inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy and therefore excellent for mass planting with shrubbery. A fine background for any garden. **Pkt., 10c.**

Everlasting or Eternal Flower — Helichrysum

These are of the most beautiful colors, pink, white, red, yellow, lavender. They bloom on good, strong stocks, standing 3 to 4 feet high and are as beautiful as any of the annuals you can have. Cutting these just as the buds commence to open, retaining their delicate colors perfectly and remain beautiful for several years. These are the genuine everlasting flowers. Plant liberally of these. Cut large quantities of the just opening buds and retain them for the holidays and for special occasions. Add a few green fern leaves or Plumous fronds and you will have most beautiful bouquets for all occasions. **Mixed — Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Fireball—A beautiful flower glistening in the sunshine like a burning coal. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c**

Golden Globe—A beautiful branching plant covered continuously during the summer; flowers of golden yellow. The waxy finish makes them shine as though varnished. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c**

Silver Globe—This is a variation from the white eternal flower as it has a grayish shiny cast of silver; a wonderful bloomer holding its color indefinitely. **Pkt., 10c; 1 each of above, four 30c.**

Heliotrope

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Tender perennial, one foot. Easily grown from seed, blooming the first summer if sown early.

Lemoine's Giant Hybrid. Choice mixed. **Pkt., 15c.**

Japanese Variegated Hop

Where an attractive climber is desired that will stand rough usage there is nothing better. The leaves are strikingly variegated; the first color is bright deep green, distinctly marked and blotched with silvery white tinged with yellow; now and then a leaf will be almost snowy white, and another one, almost pure green. A strong grower—20 to 30 feet in a few weeks' time; not injured by heat or insects. Sow early in May. **Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.**

Hardy Perennial Sunflowers

Mixed—Contains the finest single-flowering hardy perennial sorts. Seeds sown early will produce flowering plants the first year; as subjects for the hardy border as well as for cutting they are of great value. **Pkt., 15c.**

Helianthus, or Double Sunflower—Double Chrysanthemum flowered. This variety grows about 6 feet high, and bears profusely all summer long. The perfectly double flowers are bright yellow and of many different sizes, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A row of these across our trial grounds this summer attracted great attention. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

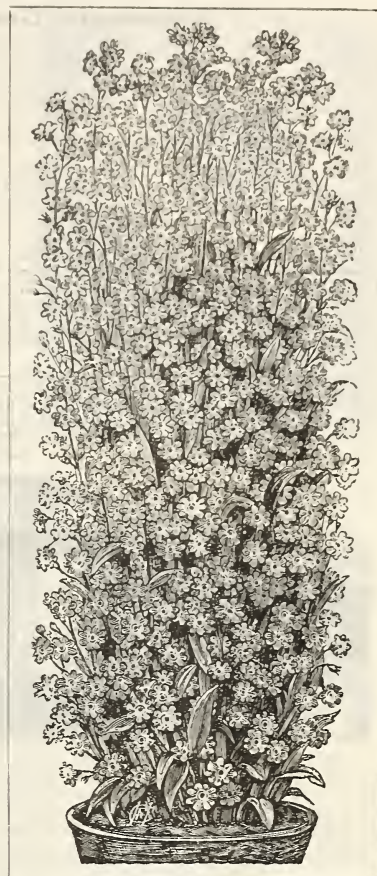
Gaillardia

Or Blanket Flower—Finest single mixed. The flowers are greatly admired for their rich blending of colors. They thrive well anywhere. Large single flowers in red, scarlet, yellow and orange. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

New Double Gaillardia—Large bright-colored double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace Sulfur, Golden, Yellow, Orange, Amaranth, and Claret. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Godetia

These wonderfully beautiful annuals have been developed and improved so rapidly within the last few years that you would hardly recognize them comparing them with those of previous introduction. These new plants and flowers resemble the high priced imported Azalea, but, unlike the Azalea, continue to bloom for a number of months in succession. They are compact, pyramidal, and globe shaped plants covered with beautiful flowers of varied colors, the flowers measuring about two to three inches across and of the most dazzling crimson. **10c per pkt.**



Forget-Me-Not



Gaillardia

Ornamental Grasses

The ornamental Grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower-bed or border attractive during the summer and for the use of the spikes or panicles in a dried state in winter bouquets. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect, and they are now largely used in prominent position in many of the finest public parks, etc. The following are the most popular varieties:

Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass) — In great demand for grass bouquets. **Pkt., 5c.**

Coix Lachrymae (Job's Tears) — Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shining pearly seeds; annual. **Per oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.**

Eulalia Zebrina (Zebra Grass) — Light green, barred with creamy white. Variegation runs across foliage. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gynerium Argenteum (Pampas Grass) — White silvery plumes; perennial; blooms the second season. **Pkt., 10c.**

E. Ceithman & Son, Parkers Prairie, Minn. March 11, 1927.

Enclosed please find 10c which was due you on postage for goods sent last year. Please send seed catalog for this year. We would like to order from you again. We got three six weeks potatoes, cut 36 eyes and got 2 large pulls of potatoes. Thought that very good from 3 potatoes and we were very much pleased with all the seeds we got.

Zea, Maize Japonica — A dwarf growing, fine leaved, white and green striped corn, resembling the old ribbon grass, but more beautiful and should be used liberally in the flower garden or with the ornamental grasses. This is a very attractive plant; grows anywhere. **Pkt., 10c.**

Collection Grasses — 5 varieties, **Pkt., each 30c.**



Hyacinth Bean

the most desirable climbing vines, grows rapidly, produces clusters of beautiful flowers and then covers itself with the bright pods. I want to say that all of the buildings at the Hospital are as well cared for and made just as beautiful as this one. The grounds are kept equally well and the whole institution is a credit to the United States.

Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers. It is of rapid growth and often runs 30 feet in a season. Height, 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Ipomea, Moon Flowers

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; 15 to 20 feet.

Heavenly Blue — Flowers, 4 to 5 inches across in large clusters produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; color a beautiful sky blue. **Pkt., 15c.**

Mixed, including blue, red and white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Ipomea Bona Nox — This is the Goodnight or Evening Glory. Flowers very large violet; commence opening in mid-afternoon and remaining open all night. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ice Plant

Handsome plant for baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals; easily grown. **Pkt., 10c.**

Iris (Flowering Flag) Perennial

Kaempferi (Japanese Iris) — The seeds we offer have been saved from our own unrivalled collection, and should produce only varieties of the highest merit. Blooms the second year from seed. **1/4 oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.**

Japanese Kudzu Vine Perennial

The most remarkable climbing vine of the age and should be planted by everyone for dense shade of porches, arbors, or places where you wish to screen outbuildings. It comes from Japan, the land of the flowers and of the most curious vegetable productions. The blossoms are large and borne in pinnacles like Wistaria, much larger in size and better clusters. Color, purple; blossoms very freely and early. It requires but little care and its hardy nature commends it to all. **Large pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c.**

Kochia, or Summer Cypress

An easily grown annual about 3 feet high. Throughout the summer it is a beautiful green, but turns to a bright red in autumn. It is of perfectly rounded form, with very fine foliage and stems. Is useful for ornamental exhibits or borders. **Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 45c.**

LOBELIA—Crystal Palace

A most excellent and useful plant for bedding. Compact, erect growth, flowers deep blue. Seed should be covered lightly. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lily of the Valley

Very small and sweet and dainty; the creamy white scalloped bells pendant along slender stems. They make up (with their broad shiny leaves) into dainty bouquets of fragrance. They spread actively from the roots and soon reclaim shaded, cold ground which otherwise would be cheerless and barren. **Pkt., 15c.**

Linum or Scarlet Flax

One of the most showy annuals for flower beds and masses. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers, 1 inch across, borne in wonderful profusion. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Linum Perenne Sibiricum — A rich blue-flowered Flax. The attractive flowers last only a day, but they are borne continuously from July on; 15 inches tall. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Gourds

Gourds — A tribe of climbers, with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps etc. Do not plant the seed till the danger of frost is over, and select rich mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet. **Fine mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**



Mixed Gourds

Calabash Pipe Gourd — A rapid growing climbing annual from South Africa. The very popular Calabash Pipes are made from the fruit. When grown to make pipes it is best to let the vines run on the ground like cucumbers. These pipes are very light and color nicely. **Pkt., 10c.**

Nest Egg Gourd — **Pkt., 10c.**

Dish-Cloth or Luffa — The inside lining makes a sponge very useful. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hunnemannia

(Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy, or Bush Eschscholtzia)

Fumariaefolia — This is by far the best of the poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow poppy-like blossoms and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are quite bushy, with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage. **1/4 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.**

Hollyhock Perennial

Mammoth Fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny — The flowers of this grand variety are from 4 to 6 inches across, single, finely fringed and curled. Colors, shell pink, rose, and ruby red, crimson and maroon. The blooming season is from June until frost. **Choice mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Double — The latest of all flowers growing to a height of six feet and taller and covered with large, brilliant colored flowers in various forms. We have improved this old garden favorite until they are the highest and best type yet developed. Colors ranging from white and apricot, rose, cerise and crimson, to the darker shades of wine, maroon, and black. Our strains will surely please you. Every garden should have some of these majestic flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Gurney's Bright Red Hollyhock — Many people wish to grow hollyhocks of straight varieties for particular purposes. The seeds of these straight varieties are saved from the finest double flowers and will give you satisfactory results. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gurney's Yellow Hollyhock — Produces plants from 6 to 8 feet tall covered nearly from the ground to tip with monstrous yellow flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**



Moon Flower

Lupinus

Mixed—Deep blue Texas Lupin—Loveliest spikes of deepest sea blue flowers, delicate fragrance, easily grown and very satisfactory. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lychnis Perennial

Chalcedonica, or Burning Star—One of the greatest hardy perennial, which grow and bloom year after year, requiring no protection and easily started. Color, brilliant scarlet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Delphinium Larkspur, Annual Varieties

The branching variety grows two feet high, and should stand eighteen inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers, and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plum-like foliage is very ornamental.

Double Rocket—One foot in height, mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.**

Exquisite—A much wanted color in the splendid Double Stock-flowered type of a soft yet bright rose-pink color that makes a charming and effective bunch when cut and equally as effective in the garden. **Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Delphinium True Perennial Larkspur

Delphinium Chinensis (Azure Fairy)—This is the best of all the Delphiniums, blooming very early, branching very close to the ground and producing long fronds of azure blue flowers. **Pkg., 15c.**

Delphinium—Hardy Larkspur—Bloom freely the first year from seed. In our trial grounds, these are the most showy of any of the flowers for the longest period during the first season. The flowers vary in shade from light lavender to the deepest blue. They are borne on spikes eighteen inches to three feet high and are excellent cut flowers. The advantage of this hardy Delphinium is that when you plant them you have them for several years. They come up and bloom early in the spring. **Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.**

Cardinal—This is the grand Southern Scarlet Larkspur, one of the brightest and finest of California's wild flowers. Height, 3 to 5 feet. **Pkt., 15c.**

Tall Morning Glories

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**
Imperial Morning Glory, Fancy Fringe—Exceptionally large flowers, beautifully fringed and ruffled, contains all and many more colors than the ordinary Morning Glory. **Per pkt., 10c.**



Morning Glory

Primrose Primula

Primroses are charming plants which blossom freely during the spring and winter. They are of easy culture and should be sown from March to May and again in July to August for a succession of bloom. All make splendid pot plants and some blossom freely out of doors even during the winter.

Giant Flowered—The beautiful Fringed Chinese and Obconica Grandiflora are large flowered, bloom freely for several months and are of the very best house plants. We offer only the best seed. **Giant Flowered Mixed—Pkt., 25c.**

Mignonette

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through the summer. Very few cultivate the sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

Sweet—Well-known, fragrant. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Mourning Bride Scabiosa

Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious—An old-fashioned but most attractive flower. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads about two inches across; florets double, surrounding the thimble-shaped cone, and giving a fancied resemblance to a pin cushion.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high. **Pkt., 10c.**

Peachblossom—A new very large double flowering variety of a soft peachblossom pink. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.**

Marigold

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in the little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large, self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

African Marigolds—Mixed varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Marigold Tagetes—This is of the Pumila or miniature type, flowers bright orange, produced in abundance and extra fine for border work. Growing only about eight to ten inches high. **Pkg., 10c.**

Marigold Golden Ball—Brightest golden yellow flowers outcurved forming a perfect ball. One of the most satisfactory and easily grown annuals. **Pkt., 10c.**

Nasturtiums

I inspected the fields of Nasturtiums this summer when they were in full bloom; fields of more than ten acres in one body, a glowing, quivering mass of color. My wife compared it to an immense velvet carpet. It was a wonderful sight and one that will not be forgotten. Small beds of Nasturtiums are equally as beautiful on a smaller scale. The Nasturtium is one of the flowers you should plant largely of; the dwarf fellows in the beds and borders and the tall fellows for covering fences, objectionable objects or low buildings.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

These are all of strong, vigorous growth and can be trained upon strings or wires, or for covering fences or trellis.

Golden Leaved Scarlet—This exceptional and odd variety is outstanding among the varieties of Nasturtiums on account of the contrast of the velvety, maroon flower against the golden yellow foliage. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Mrs. A. T. Bannister, Kimball, Minn. May 6, 1927.

From the mammoth pumpkin seeds you sent us free last year we grew one vine as cut worms took the rest of them. On the one vine we grew 11 large pumpkins. Took the Prize at Tri County Fair at Kimball last fall. Largest one weighed around 100 pounds or more. Planted the seed where an old straw stack had been and was rich soil. I never saw such a vine.

Midnight—Plants of extremely deep dark green foliage, flowers are a deep brownish red. The soft, velvety texture of petals is crumpled or partly folded. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

Ruby—Flowers of exceptional size and of deep rosy red, changing to lighter rosy pink. A beautiful variety. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Tall Mixed—Including all of the above and hundreds of other varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10.**

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

These are dwarf, compact, rounded growth, and, like all Tom Thumbs, succeed on light, well-drained soil, or in slightly raised beds. The Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are much freer bloomers than any of the other varieties and are excellent for border plants.

King Theodore—Dark foliage and flowers of a rich, velvety crimson. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Chameleon—It is unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct colorings on one and the same plant. It is one of the most brilliant and showy of all the dwarf nasturtiums. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Dwarf Pearl—This is a very pleasing, creamy-white, free bloomer and a good plant. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Vesuvius—Flowers very large, finely formed and the broad petals are salmon rose, heavily veined with salmon orange. Foliage dark green. Very beautiful. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Tom Thumb Mixed—This mixture is composed of all of the best Tom Thumbs and is remarkable both for brilliancy of color and perfection of individual flowers. The low price at which we are offering this seed brings it within the reach of everyone, and it should be planted liberally. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10.**



Marigold (Golden Ball)

Balcony Petunias



Rosy Morn

Platycodon (Chinese Bell Flower)

Perennial plants with showy flowers. Blooms from spring until early fall. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

Finest Mixed—Blue and white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

This type of single Petunias, although one of the best for general outdoor culture, is used most extensively for balconies, window boxes, hanging baskets, rockeries, etc. This strain begins blooming early in Spring and continues long after the first frosts. Seems to be no limit to its ability to flower, as it is one continuous mass of bloom. The more it is cut the more it blooms. Pkt., 10c.

Rosy Morn—This is of the new dwarf growing type, producing flowers of a most beautiful shade of pink, continuous blooming from early in summer until freezing weather. Pkt., 15c.

Balcony Blue—Dwarf growing, almost continuously covered with velvety indigo blossoms. Pkt., 10c.

Balcony White—Identical in growth with the others but produces a pure white flower. Pkt., 10c.

Balcony Crimson—Produces rich, velvety crimson flowers, that can only be appreciated when you see them. Pkt. 10c.

Portulaca or Moss Rose

Moss Rose—There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich light loam or sandy soil, and an exposed sunny situation.

Single Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c. ¼ oz. 30c.

Double Finest Mixed—Flowers perfectly double, of the most brilliant scarlet, crimson, rose, white, yellow, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Pyrethrum (Golden Ball)

This is especially desirable for markings, borders or designs. Grows about six inches high, produces a wonderful quantity of small golden flowers, which makes it extra desirable for borders, etc. Pkt., 10c.



Portulaca

Petunia

For outdoor decoration few plants are equal to this. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season until late in the fall; easily cultivated.

Single Grandiflora—Choice mixed seed, saved from show flowers. Very large. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 45c.

Howard's New Star—Each flower shows a large, distinct five-pointed white star on a bright crimson or purplish crimson ground. Late in the fall when the weather becomes colder, the edges of the white star become feathery with fine lines of rose and crimson, while on other flowers the entire white portion is suffused with soft rose pink. The plants begin to bloom early and flower profusely. Pkt., 15c.

King Alphonse—A crimson bedding petunia. A free bloomer; very striking. Package, 15c.

Pansies

Best Mixed—One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking, every time you visit it. Are in bloom continuously from spring until late fall. The seed may be sown in the hot bed, in boxes in the house or in the open ground. Very best mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; oz., \$1.20.

Gurney's Special Blend of Fancy Giant Pansies—The increasing popular demand for the highest class of Pansies leads us to offer you this blend of varieties that cannot be excelled containing as it does the largest and most beautiful of all of the blotched, frilled and the smooth well formed and monstrous Pansies with a range of color, covering all of Pansydom.

The texture of these flowers is heavy and velvety. The flowers are borne on large, stiff stems which make them of exceptional value for cut flowers, lasting as they do for many days. They are especially fine for center pieces for tables when used in low dishes with plenty Pansy foliage.

To secure the best results and the greatest number of flowers, they should be cut continuously from the time they commence blooming. They will then continue until freezing weather and often with a slight covering of straw will continue to bloom nearly through the Winter. These varieties are hardy enough to withstand most Winters and commence blooming as soon as the ground is thawed in the Spring, producing immense quantity of flowers the second year.

The seed of this Special Gurney Blend is necessarily higher priced than the common, but is worth many times the difference. Pkt., 30c; ¼ oz., \$1.50; ½ oz., \$2.50.

Special Strains Pansy

Orchid-Flowered—This distinct and beautiful strain will appeal to those who prefer delicate shades and soft tints of coloring. Includes orchid shades of chamois, pink, lilac, rose, orange and lavender. Pkt., 15c.

Cardinal—This magnificent variety belongs to the Cassier race, having flowers that have a well-defined dark blotch on the three lower petals. Bright cardinal-red, shaded with a rich tone of bright mahogany-red toward the center. Pkt., 15c.

We have tried this in trial grounds



Drummond's Phlox

Masterpiece

Yellow Gem—Not equalled by any other yellow pansy. Commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood-red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets for vases are unsurpassed. The seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hot-bed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants 8 to 10 inches each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot

Daybreak—An orchid flowering, gold shabby shaded red. The latest introduction, the pier of all pansies. Package, 20c.

Masterpiece—This is the latest in pansies. The large flowers have such a mass of substance that they are waved and beautifully ruffled on the edges. Pkt., 20c.

Black King—Large coal-black flowers of velvety texture. Pkt., 15c.

Odier or Blotched, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Trimardeau Giant—These include the best of the German Giant Pansies, ruffled edges and various colors. Pkt., 15c.

Phlox (Annual)

For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display that is not excelled by any other annual, commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood-red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets for vases are unsurpassed. The seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hot-bed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants 8 to 10 inches each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot

Phlox Drummond, Grandiflora—Large flowered section. These are decided improvements over the old class, with much larger flowers, a better range of colors and of more compact growth. Choice mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 45c.

Gurney's Bright Scarlet (in the Mixed Phlox) Drummond—You will have a dozen different shades and colors of this dwarf-growing annual but many times you need the pure colors for special purposes and this bright scarlet will meet your greatest expectations. Pkt., 10c.

Gurney's Shell Pink—This dainty colored flower is the best of the Drummond's flowers in its color. Pkt., 10c.

Star-Shaped Phlox—The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors, varying from violet blue to deep rose and blood-red, margined with white. Starred and fringed; choice mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Hardy Phlox (Perennial)—No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and be used to advantage in the hardy border in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Pkt., 15c.

Poppies, Annual

This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seed where the plants are intended to be grown.

Shirley—Fine for cutting, cut in the morning while the dew is on. The colors range from bluish-white through many tints to bright crimson. Mixed 2½ feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Mikado—Very distinct in character and color from any other class of Poppies. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with beautifully curved petals like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Double Mixed—Annual varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Single Mixed—Annual varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Poppy Peony Flowered—These are immense balls as large as the ordinary peony. Colors: very clear white to flaming scarlet. Stands about two and one-half feet high and bloom over a period of about four weeks. A bed of these is one of the most desirable in the annual garden. Pkt., 10c.

Poppy American Legion—Flanders Poppy—A new sentiment has been created around a common flower of the fields—the scarlet poppy. Immortalized in verse, in song, in picture, it now takes its proud place beside the more majestic blooms of the conservatory. All of us have a greater affection for the poppy after reading Lieut.-Col. J. D. McCrae's "In Flanders Fields." For garden cultivation in this country, poppies seem never to have been remarkably popular—possibly because despite their prolificacy they are fragile flowers and wilt quickly when cut. Nevertheless, it is the Schoolmaster's humble guess that the poppy is destined to take a more prominent place in our affection—and our gardens—than in past years. The association with the Fields of Flanders would accelerate this popularity. This is the regular Flanders poppy that the boys who were over there saw in the fields. Plant a package of these for the boys who went across. Pkt., 10c.

For California Poppy See Page 45



Peony Flowered

Poppies—Hardy Perennial Oriental Poppies

New Hardy Perennials, Oriental Red—This new race of Oriental Poppies when once planted, continue blooming for several years without further trouble. The flowers often measure 6 inches across and are of the most intense brilliant red. Pkt., 15c.

Gurney's Ori-flamme—A gorgeous orange-scarlet, hardy poppy, blossoms for many years without replacing. Flowers will measure 6 to 8 inches across. Pkt., 15c.



Mikado

Queen Anne Lace Flower

"In ye olden days" the Queen Anne lace was the most delicate and beautiful, and Nature has done its best to reproduce the delicate figures and beautiful patterns in this flower. The color is a charming, dainty baby blue. This Queen Anne Lace flower is one of the best for cut flowers, and when made up in corsage or table bouquets with sprays of Gypsophila or other dainty foliage, it will please the most exacting. Easily grown; early and profuse bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

Ricinus or Castor Bean

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful showy-fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance or planted thick, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation as soon as safe in spring.

Cambodgensis—The finest dark-foliated Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black; fruit bronzy purple. Five feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.



Castor Bean, 13 ft. 8 in. high

Iceland Poppies

(Papaver Nudicaule)

Hardy perennials, flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green fernlike foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion. They remain evergreen throughout the winter, coming into bloom early the following spring.

New Hybrid Iceland—The latest development in this lovely species, varying in color from sulphur yellow through different shades of orange to chamois and salmon-rose, some of which are very striking. Pkt., 15c.

Peony Seed

We gathered a quantity of these seeds, more than we shall need for our own use in the production of new varieties. Peony seed, you understand, do not reproduce true to their parent, but produce different varieties of flowers single, semi-double and double. It is really worth while watching them from year to year, and as new varieties are produced in this way, you might secure something better than any of the varieties of today. They are very easily grown and bloom the second year after planting. Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c.



Seedling Peony

Saponaria (Bouncing Bet)

Caucasica flore pleno (Double-flowering Bouncing Bet)—A hardy perennial sort with white tinted rose, double flowers, produced all summer and fall; 15 inches. Pkt., 10c.

Vaccaria—A pretty and useful annual variety, grows about two feet high, and bears masses of satiny pink flowers somewhat like an enlarged Gypsophila; charming for cutting, adding grace to any arrangement of flowers. Several sowings should be made to keep up a succession of bloom. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Stocks (Gillyflowers)

The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and bloom from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, and when grown in light, rich soil they bear an immense quantity of bloom, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half-hardy annual.

Double Giant Perfection Ten Weeks—Tall, late, flowering class. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Stocks, Bismarck Rose—Most of the stocks grow too tall and slender to be valuable in the Northwest gardens. This strain grows about eighteen inches high, branches clear from the ground and produces quantities of blood red flowers with white eyes. If you have been unable to grow stocks previously satisfactorily, this will surely be successful with you. Pkt., 15c.



Salpiglossis

Salvia (Scarlet Sage)

America (Large Flowered)—Under our hot summer sun this "flame-colored" beauty is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant with great spikes of bloom, completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as 200 spikes of flowers, each ten inches long. **Pkt., 15c.**

Salvia Volcano—Of all varieties of Salvia cultivated this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory and finest of them all. It grows about 20 inches high, pyramidal form, and is a mass of extra long racemes of fiery red, trumpet-shaped flowers. It is the earliest Salvia of any. Seed planted in the open ground will bloom by July 1st and continue until frost. The plants may be taken up from the open ground before frost and will bloom continuously in the house through the winter. It is easily grown from seed and comes true to name. For earlier flowers should be planted in a hot-bed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is over. **Pkt., 15c.**

Salpiglossis

Grandiflora—This has long been one of our Favorite Flowers but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Nature can only plant its colors. It is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Very effective in the sunlight, which brings out the beautiful tints and veinings. Unsurpassed for cutting.

After visiting the large flower seed growing farms and comparing one flower with the other, there were a few that were more satisfactory than all the rest, and Salpiglossis is one of the best. Grows about three and one-half feet high, producing flowers nearly as large and about the shape of the Morning Glory, and comes in almost every color that one can imagine, deep blues, purples, crimson, yellow, white etc. **Mixed, pkg., 10c.**

Scarlet and Gold—This is one of the most beautiful of the bright colored varieties of Salpiglossis, selected from more than fifty varieties. A beautiful scarlet flower with gold markings. **Pkg., 15c.**

Violet—This flower is like the most beautiful piece of velvet cloth you can imagine. The best of the darker colors. **Pkg., 15c.**

Gurney's Crimson—This brilliant crimson, large flowered Salpiglossis is one of the most attractive of this very attractive summer flower. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gurney's Rose and Gold—To appreciate this, have a little spot in the corner of the flower garden, plant to the various Salpiglossis and you will have an abundance of the flowers during the summer. **Pkt., 10c.**

Sweet William, Hardy Perennials

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink crimson, carmine and purple, with distinct eye encircled out flowers.

Perfection—(Auricula-Flowered)—Single varieties, **mixed, Pkt., 10c.**

Dwarf Mixed—These seldom grow over 6 to 8 inches high. Profuse bloomers; excellent for borders or edging. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c.**



Volcano

Tritoma

Red-hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily

Hybrida—The introduction of new, continuous flowering Tritomas has given a prominent place among hardy bedding plants. It is not generally known that they are readily grown from seed, many flowering the first year if sown early. The seed we offer has been saved from our own collection, which is undoubtedly the finest in this country. Of course, for immediate results it will be better to get plants, but raising them from seed is highly interesting. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Mixed Flower Garden

This is a combination of all the very best annuals. We recommend this for sowing in beds where you want a quick showing of bright colors that will last until frost comes. Also recommend it highly for mixture with Lawn Grass where making a new lawn. Do not sow in pod, as it will not be satisfactory to you. Sowed on new lawns it gives a fine showing of all the best annuals mixed with green grass, where it pleases the eye and the little ones to see fine bright flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Japanese Flower Garden

For several years we have been trying to secure from Japan a satisfactory collection of their wonderful flower seeds for planting in lawns and borders. We have secured it this year and believe that everyone ordering flower seed should include at least a package of this. It can be planted with lawn grass or in beds by itself, and will prove one of the most satisfactory flower seed investments of the season. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c.**

Violet

Sweet Violet—Well known, old fashioned hardy garden violet; prized for their fragrance and pretty blue and white flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Verbenas

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start seed early in the spring and transplant after 3 or 4 inches of growth. Good healthy plants can be produced from seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July and continue until destroyed by frosts. Our stock today stands unrivaled.

Thunbergia

(Black-eyed Susan)

Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc., very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors; 4 feet. **¼ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.**



Mrs. D. B. Gurney and Daughter Bonnie

The little girl in the picture is now past 23 years and is now **Bonnie Clark**, the mother a grandmother. This picture has appeared in the last twenty-one catalogs.

Auricula-Flowered, White Eyed—Mixed colors. **Pkt., 15c.**

Mixed Colors—**Pkt., 10c.**

Verbena Lucifer—This is the most brilliant scarlet of any of the Verbenas. Most of the scarlet ones have a white eye. Lucifer is entirely free from this. Free bloomer. **Pkg., 15c.**

Gurney's Mammoth Flowering Verbena—These produce individual flowers and clusters about twice as large as the ordinary flower. Blooms much earlier and lasts until it freezes in the fall. We furnish these in straight colors only, red, pink and white. **Per pkt., 15c; one pkt. each of the 3, 35c.**

EXTRA SPECIAL ANNUAL FLOWER COLLECTION NO. 1

- 8 Spencer Sweet Peas, 10c.
9 Salpiglossis, 10c.
10 Zinnia, Giant, 15c.
11 Pansy, Trimardeau, 10c.
12 Snapdragon, 10c.
13 Nasturtium, 10c.

ONE PACKAGE
OF EACH

\$1.00



ORDER THIS COLLECTION AND ENJOY BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS UNTIL
FREEZING WEATHER IN THE FALL.

HEAD YOUR
FLOCKS
with cockerels
of these types.
Your poultry
will pay greater
profits.

WHITE
PLYMOUTH
ROCK
Cockerels,
\$4.00 to \$8.00

BUFF LEGHORN
Cockerels,
\$3.00 to \$4.00

RINGLET
BARRED
PLYMOUTH
ROCK
Cockerels,
\$4.00 to \$8.00

SILVER
LACED
WYANDOTTE
Cockerels,
\$4.00 to \$8.00

WHITE
LEGHORN
Cockerels,
\$3.00 to \$4.00

SINGLE
COMB
RHODE
ISLAND RED
Cockerels,
\$4.00 to \$8.00.

WHITE
WYANDOTTE
Cockerels,
\$4.00 to \$8.00

BUFF
ORPINGTON
Cockerel
\$4.00 to \$8.00

New blood rejuvenates your flock and makes
the dollars come faster

Prompt, Safe Delivery

Guaranteed of 100%

Live Baby Chicks

Mrs. Kate A. Linn, Fort Logan, Mont. June 27, 1927.

Received the baby chicks Wednesday, 1 P. M., at Fort Logan. They are in excellent condition and am pleased with them. Four others saw them and thought them fine too. I expected to take entire charge of them, but telegram called me to Denver. We are very much pleased and thank you very much. The plum trees are in leaf and seem to be doing fine too.



Leading Varieties of Heavy Egg Producers

Barred Plymouth Rocks—The Barred Rock is probably the most widely known general-purpose fowl in existence today. They have been the most popular farm fowl for years. They make splendid broilers, fryers or roasters and cockerels are excellent for capons. They are adapted to close confinement or liberal range. The plumage of the matured bird is grayish white, each feather crossed by regular narrow parallel bars, that stop short of positive black. Yellow legs and skin. Lay brown eggs. The newly hatched chick is black with more or less yellowish white in parts. Barred Rocks are the greatest utility breed of the country. Standard weight: cock, 9½; hen, 7½; cockerel, 8; pullet, 6 pounds.

Mrs. Maud Brandenburg, Merna, Nebr. May 8, 1927.

We received the 100 B. R. chicks the 17th all in good order. A fine lot of healthy looking chicks 100% alive. Are much pleased with them.

White Plymouth Rocks—The White Rock has the same shape and build as the Barred Rock, the only difference being the color. Their snow-white plumage with yellow legs and red comb attract attention anywhere. They are good layers. They are a splendid breed for broilers, and as capons cannot be beaten. They have been brought to a high degree of perfection by our most famous breeder, whose strain we offer for sale. They lay brown-colored eggs. Standard weight: cock, 9½; hen, 7½; cockerel, 8; pullet, 6 pounds.

Ernest H. Sloat, W. 728 Cleveland, Spokane, Wash. 5-6-27.

I received the baby chicks a week ago and was sure pleased with them. Also the garden seed.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—The Buff Plymouth Rocks are like the Barred and White Rocks in every way, except the color. The Buffs are a rich golden buff; they have bright red combs, wattles and ear lobes and yellow beaks and legs. They lay a brown-colored egg. Our Buff Rocks are first class in every respect. This is one of the most popular varieties of poultry. Standard weight: cock, 9½; hen, 7½; cockerel, 8; pullet, 6 pounds.

Carl Moke, Mt. Vernon, S. Dak., Box 91, R. No. 1. May 3, 1927.

I have received the baby chicks in very fine condition. I am very well satisfied and they are all alive. I would like to ask you if you can fill another order of 150 S. L. Wyandotte baby chicks by Monday, May 23rd, 1927.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Is the oldest variety of the Wyandottes. They have beautiful white and black lacing and when well bred are one of the prettiest of all American varieties. They are also very popular, are good winter layers when given free range. They have yellow skin and lay a brown-colored egg. Standard weight same as White Wyandottes.

Wm. Crisman, Box 103, Exira, Iowa. May 18, 1927.

Dear Sir: The chicks came today and I am well pleased with them. You have certainly given me a fair deal and I thank you.

White Wyandottes—Next to the Barred Plymouth Rocks these are probably the most popular of all varieties of fancy poultry. They are a bird of curves, short, broad and deep round body, rose comb, yellow legs and beak and snow white plumage. They excel as layers, more than holding their own in all official contests. They mature rapidly and make splendid broilers and roasters. They stand confinement well, yet are good foragers when given free range. Standard weight: cock, 8½; hen, 6½; cockerel, 7½; pullet, 5½ pounds.

C. V. Sheldon, Opheim, Mont. May 5, 1927.

We received the baby chick today at 12:30 P. M. All alive and in good shape. Thanking you kindly for your service, I remain

Light Brahmas—Are an Asiatic breed and are the heaviest of all Standard bred fowls except Jersey Giants. Are also one of the oldest breeds and have withstood all rivalry and today are one of the most popular. Very beautiful in color, hackles white, each feather having a distinct black stripe extending the whole length. The breast, back and under side of the body are pure white on surplines of the wing black and white. Light Brahmas are sturdy, hardy and endure severe weather perfectly. They have small pea combs, which seldom freeze. They are gentle, good layers, fine table fowls, making excellent capons, are good foragers when given free range, yet the easiest of all birds to pen, as a three-foot fence will hold them. Large brown-colored egg. Standard weight: cock, 12; hen, 9½; cockerel, 10; pullet, 8 pounds.

William Aksamit, Hallam, Nebr. March 29, 1927.

I have received the "ohls" in good condition. All are sure healthy and have lots of pep, and I sure thank you for your prompt shipment.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Are acknowledged to be the greatest producers of large white eggs. There are probably more in the country than any other variety. Nearly all the large egg farms all over the country are stocked with them. For the amount of feed they consume, no other breed can show as good returns. The males are alert and strikingly erect in carriage; the females show very little tendency to broodiness and lay continuously. The sires of cockerels heading most of our Production Bred flocks this season are from Hollywood and Tancred. Hens that have made a record of 300 or more eggs, and our English Leghorns never had better cockerels heading the flocks than this year. Standard weight: cock, 5½; hen, 4; cockerel, 4½; pullet, 3½ pounds.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Originated in Italy and like the White Leghorns they can be kept in large flocks to a great advantage. They have yellow legs, white ear lobes, great activity and sprightliness, are hardy and prolific. They are small eaters and grand layers of white eggs. The Brown Leghorns will always be a favorite with many people. They are one of the most beautiful birds in existence. They develop rapidly and make fine broilers. Properly cared for, they will weigh two pounds when eight weeks old. Like all the Leghorns, they are poor sitters, but most prolific layers. Standard weight: cock, 5½; hen, 4; cockerel, 4½; pullet, 3½ pounds.

Wm. F. Grasgebauer, Mandan, N. Dak. Feb. 8, 1927.

I received my two Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds today from you and am more than satisfied with the stock you sent me. I have bought cockerels from different places every year but none have ever pleased me like yours. I don't think that larger quality stock can be had anywhere. Thanking you again for the selection made.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—All Buff birds are popular. This is a valuable addition to the Leghorn family. They are like the other Leghorns, layers of large snow-white eggs. They have the same characteristics of the other Leghorns in size and shape and are good table fowls.

Mrs. Geo. Garrison, Wannaska, Minn. May 11, 1927.

I want to let you know the baby chicks I ordered from you arrived in first-class shape. They made the last twenty miles in an open buggy in a wet cold rain. All are living, real lively.

Mottled Anconas—Are an Italian fowl and are named after the city of Ancona. It is one of the oldest breeds of the Mediterranean family and was imported to America about 1890. On account of their great laying qualities Anconas have become exceedingly popular. Are one of the very best all year round layers. Are very hardy, healthy, lively and beautiful. The eggs are large and pure white. In form and general characteristics the Ancona closely resembles the other Mediterranean breeds. Their color is black, with a white tip on each feather. They are truly marvelous layers. Sheppard strain blood lines are to be found among many of our Anconas. We ship the single comb. They are worth trying. Standard weight: cock, 5½; hen, 4; cockerel, 4½; pullet, 3½ pounds.

Homer Louck, Morley, Mich. May 10, 1927.

The 50 Anconas (baby chicks) arrived all O. K. at 9 o'clock today. Not a dead chick. They are a lively bunch. Thanking you for your careful selection and prompt shipment, I am

White Orpingtons—Are of English origin and have come to the front by leaps and bounds, until they are one of the fowls in greatest demand. Low, long and broad and have white plumage, white or pink legs and brilliant red combs. Are by far the best winter layer of any of the large breed. The young birds mature rapidly and will weigh two pounds when eight to ten weeks old. They stand confinement well, yet are good foragers when given free range. Standard weight same as Buff Orpingtons.

Miss Ann Crabtree, 702 Jefferson St., Sandpoint, Ida. March 14, 1927.

My 500 baby chicks arrived March the 9th. There were 5 dead ones only. Am very much pleased with them as they are a lively bunch. Have only lost a few and most of them were an accident. Will place my order for my other 500 as soon as the weather is a little warmer.

Buff Orpingtons—Are of English origin and from their first introduction have steadily grown in favor until they are very popular today. Their size, early maturity and winter production of large brown eggs have won for them a reputation all over the world. You would see no more pleasing sight than a nice farm flock of these wonderful fowls. Standard weight: cock, 10; hen, 8; cockerel, 8½; pullet, 7 pounds.

Mrs. G. E. Carson, 223 Irvin Ave. S., Bemidji, Minn.

Your shipment of 100 Buff Orpington baby chicks of June 27th received on the 29th. Every chick seems perfect and they are as fine a bunch of chicks as I ever saw. We are very much pleased with them and will undoubtedly order more next spring.

Jersey Black Giants—Originated about 1875 in New Jersey, original cross is believed to have been Black Java and Dark Brahmas. The object was to produce as large a fowl as possible. Jersey Black Giants produce and maintain long, broad and deep bodies, lustrous greenish-black surface plumage with under color of slate shading to a white near the skin. Single comb straight and upright, having six well-defined and serrated points. These are, undoubtedly, one of the best general-purpose fowls. Good egg producers growing to immense size and easily kept. Standard weight: cock, 13; cockerel, 11; hen, 10; pullet, 8 pounds. Best for capons.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—This excellent breed like the Plymouth Rocks is of American origin. Not quite as large as the Plymouth Rocks, but are a very popular variety of fowl all over the country. More oblong in shape than the Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks. Red in color as their name indicates and are persistent layers of nice large brown eggs. Healthy and hardy and do well in all climates. Standard weight: cock, 8½; hen, 6½; cockerel, 7½; pullet, 5 pounds.

Single Comb—Same as Rose Comb except Comb.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—The most popular of all the Minorca breeds. They are distinguished by long bodies, large comb, large white ear lobes, dark colored legs, pinkish white skin and glossy greenish-black plumage. They look like a small breed, but this is due to their compact feathers. By comparison you will find the females weigh as much as Plymouth Rocks and more than R. I. Reds. They are prolific layers of the largest white eggs and will begin laying very young. Standard weight: cock, 9; hen, 7½; cockerel, 7½; pullet, 6½ pounds.

Why People Buy Day-Old Chicks

Because dangers, worries and inconveniences of hatching your own Baby Chicks are over and that you can buy Gurney Quality Baby Chicks cheaper than you can hatch them yourself.

You change an uncertain problem of hatching into one of certainty, by buying your Baby Chicks. You eliminate poor hatches, dangerous fires from lamp incubators and have only the brooding period. You are insured 100% hatch instead of part of the chicks you counted on hatching. No work, worry or disappointment.

No longer does anyone question the great advantages of buying day-old chicks. Each hatching season there are hundreds of thousands of baby chicks sold in the cities and millions shipped to the small towns and country people in every state. Buying baby chicks is a real saving of both time and money.

Time We Start to Ship

We start to ship as soon as the weather permits. If the season is early, we have our first chicks out in February. If it remains cold, it is too risky to ship until a little later.

We book orders at any time for future delivery.

March, April, May and June are the best months to ship chicks successfully. In some cases, chicks arrive same day of shipment. Do not allow chicks to lie in Postoffice twenty-four hours. This may cause many deaths. We do not stand good for losses that occur in this way.

When Your Chicks Arrive

Examine all chicks immediately and open your box in a warm room (do not open in the cold) in the presence of some one. Count the number of live chicks you receive. Please remember that any claim for loss or shortage in your shipment must be certified and mailed to us same day shipment is received.

Our Guarantee 100% Live Chicks

We guarantee that all of our chicks are from standard bred stock and true to name, and will deliver to the Postoffice chicks that are strong and healthy and able to travel to any State in the country. If you do not receive 100% live delivery mail us your notification card signed by your Postmaster or Mail Carrier and we will replace all dead or short chicks or refund your money.

Our chicks are hatched right or we could not make this kind of a guarantee. No other claims or adjustments will be allowed on dead or short chicks.

We Ship Via Parcel Post to Every Part of the Country—OUR TERMS

It is always best to send full amount with order, as payment must be made in full before chicks can be shipped. Please do not ask us to ship C. O. D. If we cannot fill your order, we will return your money at once, with reasons. If it is not convenient to send full amount, we will book your order upon payment of 25%. The remainder must be paid 10 days before date of shipment. No orders booked without one-fourth payment.

Our Paying Varieties

There is a big difference in the worth of baby chicks. Those that come from heavy laying strains—that are bred for heavy egg production—are worth more than average chicks. There is a big difference between May and January prices for eggs. Raise your layers and your stock this year from our chicks. Sell eggs next winter when prices are at the peak.

How Many Chicks are There—In 1920 there were more than 360,000,000 chickens in the United States producing more than a billion and a half dozen eggs. The chickens and eggs sold for more than a billion dollars—or approximately 33% of the total value of all live stock produced.

Increased Hatchery Capacity—Owing to the immense demand for our baby chicks in 1926, we have added here at Yankton, an increased hatch capacity of 75,000 chicks every week. We shall appreciate your orders and with this increased capacity, can give you the best of service.

Our New Chicken Houses

We have completed two modern chicken houses, each 150 feet long, designed by the Poultry Department of the Northwest Farmstead of Minnesota.

These houses are divided into individual breed houses, each 50 feet long with a run-way that width 700 feet north and south through a field of sweet clover, giving the chickens ample green feed through the entire summer; then we grew many acres of feterita which gave us a yield of more than 60 bushels of the best possible grain for chicken feed, to the acre. Then a number of acres of mangels and carrots for the green feed which they will need this winter.

Our entire chicken ranch is equipped with water system laid below the frost line so that we have ample water in all of the houses and in the yards at all times. Nothing will retard the growth and egg production greater than lack of water. See that it is before the chickens at all times.

Cockerels—We can furnish cockerels of all of the varieties of birds listed by us, all of the best strains and you may place your order, sending the amount of money you wish to invest and our expert will make the bird selection for you. You will note that the price on the same variety covers a range of several dollars. This does not mean that the lowest priced bird is not good, because we will send nothing but good birds, no matter what the price. But it does mean that the higher priced birds are the best ones.

Cockerels are all packed in a proper shipping crate and can be shipped at any time. You will be pleased with our expert's selection of the bird for you.

Poultry Tonic

Helps birds get more out of their feed; they produce more eggs and better flesh on **Less Feed**, by better digestion and assimilation. Tonic is all medicine—free from filler, red pepper, and "hot stuff"—to over-stimulate the birds and break down their health. Builds on a natural, healthy basis, inducing steady and persistent laying.

Prices—Box 50c.

EXHIBITION QUALITY CHICK PRICE LIST

We Pay Transportation Charges on Baby Chicks

VARIETY	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
Barred Plymouth Rock.....	\$5.00	\$ 9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$160.00
Buff Rocks.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
White Plymouth Rocks.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
Jersey Black Giants.....	9.00	17.00	30.00	.....	.....
White Wyandotte.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
Silver Laced Wyandotte.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
R. C. Rhode Island Red.....	6.00	10.00	19.00	90.00	180.00
S. C. Rhode Island Red.....	6.00	10.00	19.00	90.00	180.00
Buff Orpington.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
S. C. Brown Leghorn.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	75.00	140.00
S. C. White Leghorn.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	75.00	140.00
S. C. Buff Leghorn.....	6.00	10.00	18.00	85.00	150.00
S. C. Black Minorca.....	6.00	10.00	18.00	85.00	160.00

STANDARD QUALITY CHICK PRICE LIST

We Pay Transportation Charges on Baby Chicks

VARIETY	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
Barred Plymouth Rock.....	\$4.75	\$ 8.00	\$16.00	\$ 75.00	\$140.00
Buff Plymouth Rock.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
White Wyandotte.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
Silver Laced Wyandotte.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
R. C. Rhode Island Red.....	4.75	8.50	16.00	75.00	142.00
S. C. Rhode Island Red.....	4.75	8.50	16.00	75.00	142.00
Buff Orpington.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
White Orpington.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	90.00	.....
Light Brahma.....	7.00	13.00	22.00	100.00	.....
S. C. Black Minorca.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
S. C. Mottled Ancona.....	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
S. C. Buff Leghorn.....	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
S. C. White Leghorn.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	125.00
S. C. Brown Leghorn.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	125.00
Small Mixed Chicks.....	at \$13.00 per hundred.				
Large Mixed Chicks.....	at \$15.00 per hundred.				

Price List of Cockerels. Any variety, excepting the Jersey Black Giants and Leghorns, \$4.00 to \$8.00 each. Leghorns, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. Jersey Black Giant cockerels, \$8.00.

Dr. Salsbury's Kamala Combination

Poultry Worm Capsules

For Tape, Round and Cecal Worms
Best By Test

A scientific preparation put up in capsules, consisting of Kamala and other drugs that will kill tape, round and cecal worms in poultry. The presence of these kinds of worms are so frequent that a treatment that will kill all kinds is necessary.

In treating poultry for worms by giving these capsules there is no guess work—you know that each bird is going to get its proper dose.

Worms in chickens produce unthriftiness, hinder their growth, reduce egg production, and lower their resistance to disease.

The symptoms of a worm-infested flock are as follows: The birds are more or less thin; often there is lameness or chickens can not stand, or a drooping wing. Birds often lose control of their necks and act crazy and the flock in general does not look good. Frequently there is a diarrhoea present. In severe infestation with worms the birds finally die.

Fifty capsules, \$1.00; 100, \$1.75; 200, \$3.00; 500, \$6.75; 1000, \$12.00
Postpaid and Guaranteed.

Dr. Salsbury's White Diarrhoea Compound

A valuable preparation, indicated for the prevention of white diarrhoea in baby chicks, also diarrhoea caused by digestive disturbances in chicks.

It is necessary in treating the above diseases that a preparation should be used that is soothing to the intestinal tract, as this is essential in treating baby chicks. This preparation is in powder form and to be used in the drinking water or milk. It can also be used in metal containers, as it will not corrode them.

Small package, \$1.00; large package, \$1.50. Postpaid and Guaranteed.

Mrs. E. A. Bardell, Cresbard, S. D., March 24, 1927

The thousand barred rock chicks arrived March 22nd in fine condition, in fact only two were dead. I put them in two lots of 500 each, into the brooder house, under two separate Hoovers, they are a dandy, peppy bunch of little chicks. I am very much pleased with them, indeed. And I want to thank you for the 300 Exhibition Quality chicks that you put into the bunch. I marked them so I can save a very fine flock of pullets from the one quality and save roosters from the other. I have ordered for several years from Gurney's and I think they are "Best," and always give the best satisfaction. I am enclosing an order for 500 Buff Orpington chicks. I would like to receive these by April 5th. Will you answer if it is possible for you to ship the 500 chicks to arrive here April 5th, over the Air Monday at 1:00 P. M., March 28th, and I will be listening in. (We did.)

Roup Remedy

When birds sneeze, froth in eyes, or run at nose put Roup Remedy in the drinking water. Better still, always at the first sign of "roupy weather," place Roup Remedy in fountains—it's a great preventive. We use it.
Price—Pkgs., 60c.

The New Invention Makes SOL-HOT The World's Greatest Brooder THE NEW TWIN FLOAT AUTOMATIC OIL LEVEL

The latest improvement and greatest invention ever developed for wickless oil burning Brooders.

Raises More Chicks

Now you can raise chicks with less worry, less work, with fewer death losses, thanks to Sol-Hot's latest improvement—the Twin Float Oil Level. This invention means more in the successful rearing of your chicks than any development that has been made since Sol-Hot gave the poultry world its first wickless Brooder several years ago.

The new Twin Float makes Sol-Hot as simple and easy to operate as a gas stove. It makes no difference whether your floor is level or not, you don't have to give a moment's thought to the question of oil level. The Twin-Float takes care of that automatically. You just light the burner, turn the valve to the right or left to get the size flame you want and Sol-Hot will burn the same even blue flame exactly as you set it as long as there is oil in the unbreakable metal oil container.

The Twin-Float is set and adjusted at Factory and is permanent. It never has to be changed or touched again. The Twin-Float is a Sol-Hot patent, no other Brooder has it, nor can they get it. This one feature alone is worth more to you than several times the entire cost of your brooder.

Other Individual Features

No Leveling of Burner.

No Adjustment of Oil Level.

Has Two Feeds to Burner, Generates Quicker.

Oil Container Can be Placed Anywhere, Inside or Out of Brooder House.

Only One Adjustment For Operator.

Sagging of Floor During Operation Has No Effect On Flame.

Valve Setting Cannot be Changed By Chicks.

New Model 1928 Twin-Float SOL-HOT Brooders

New Model Baby Sol-Hot Brooder with 24" Canopy (capacity 100 chicks; shipping weight 29 lbs.)	\$11.50
Standard Sol-Hot Brooder, with 34" Canopy (capacity 250 to 300 chicks; shipping weight 36 lbs.)	17.00
Standard Sol-Hot Brooder, with 44" Canopy (capacity 500 chicks; shipping weight 42 lbs.)	20.50
Standard Sol-Hot Brooder, with 54" Canopy (capacity 1,000 chicks; shipping weight 50 lbs.)	22.50
New Model Giant Sol-Hot Brooder (capacity 1,000 chicks) 54" Canopy; shipping weight 54 lbs.	24.50
New Model Giant Special with 64" Canopy; shipping weight 61 lbs.	26.50

New Model Standard and Giant Heaters Without Canopies

Heater for 24" Canopy Baby Sol-Hot	Price \$8.00
Heater for 34" Canopy	Price 11.25
Heater for 44" Canopy	Price 14.50
Heater for 54" Canopy	Price 15.75
Giant Heater for 54" Canopy	Price 16.00
Giant Heater for 64" Canopy	Price 16.00

"Beuoy Medicine." It is Good for What Ails Chickens

Registered April 29, 1915, Pure Drug Act, Certificate No. 3900.

Ninety per cent of all chicken diseases are roup, chicken pox, colds, white diarrhea, cholera and many other closely related ailments. Beuoy Medicine is a blood remedy, a cure or a preventive. Use for any diseases where a secretion of puss appears or a looseness of the bowels is one of the symptoms, indicated in roup, sore head, chicken pox, colds, white diarrhea, etc.

This medicine is put up in air tight tubes or containers, and each air tight case is enough to make a full gallon of powerful poultry medicine.

It is a compound of quinine, worm seed, sodium sulphate, proved remedies used by both the medical and veterinary professions, prepared by the world's best chemists from chemically pure drugs.

More Eggs

Hens lay more eggs, pullets commence laying sooner when our Medicine is given regularly. It is not an egg forcer, but does keep birds healthy so they can and will lay, as nature intended. Beuoy Medicine purifies the blood and diseases quickly disappear. Give it at regular intervals and your birds will not contract chicken diseases named above.

Guaranteed to satisfy you or your money back.

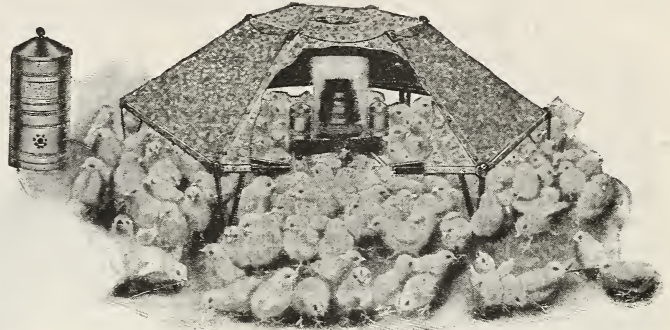
25 tubes or case \$1.00. 75 tubes or case 2.50.

Handy Run Board Coop — Fits Any Auto

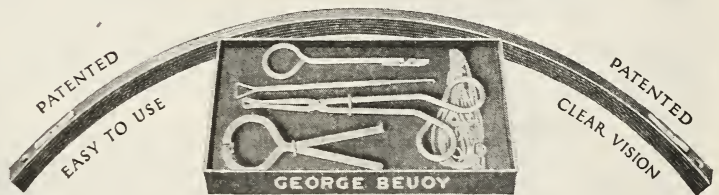
Handy for hauling live poultry or vegetables to market. Fits on running board; two decks. Frame No. 4, and intermediate wires No. 10, galvanized steel electrically welded. Plenty of ventilation, assures delivery to market without loss.

Height, 24 in., 13 in. wide, 40 in. long; about 8 feet of floor space. Shipping weight, 20 lbs. Can be shipped via express or freight only.

No. 87 — Run Board Coop, each \$2.75.



Comfort under a Sol-Hot



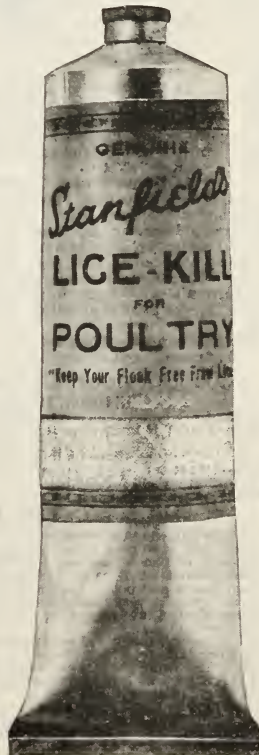
Capon Tools

Best Pressed Aluminum Sets. These sets are more complete and adapted to the work than any other sets on the market. We furnish full instructions on the work so anyone can make a success of caponizing.

By caponizing your Cockerels they will bring about 40c per pound on the market and would weigh two pounds more than if they had not been caponized.

Price: Capon Tools \$4.00, postpaid.

Capon-Bow \$1.00, postpaid.



C. C. Conger, Jr., Penn Laird, Va.

Three years ago your little book on capons got me going and I gave them a trial. I grew 100 that year and sold them at 48c per pound. Following year I grew 100 more capons, Jersey Black Giants, getting same price. Later on, however, capons went very much higher.

These birds, also those of last year, ran to 12 or more pounds each, bringing me from \$5.00 to \$6.00 each. Private trade on capons in Philadelphia, which is unlimited, commands from 60c to 75c per pound for capons, fat. I want to catch this trade this season, health permitting, with several hundred choice birds. My profits on capons runs from \$3.50 to \$4.25 or even a little better on heavy birds. The man who don't make a fortune on capons has no one to blame but himself.

The Vent Treatment For Exterminating Poultry Lice

Sanfield's Lice Kill is the Vent Treatment. One application of Lice Kill (the size of a pea) rubbed on the fowl just below the vent is GUARANTEED TO ELIMINATE LICE.

If it fails to do this money will be refunded.

Big Tube for 200 Fowls, prepaid. \$.60

A dollar bill brings you Two Tubes prepaid.

James Jiran, Jr., Star Route, Haugen, Wisc. March 9, 1927.

My mother bought seeds and plants and fruit trees from you and was more than pleased with everything. My sister bought baby chicks from you and you ought to see the fellows how they are growing and they are only about 2 weeks old now. You must have a lovely place, I wish I could see it sometime. But it is so far and I need all the cash I can get, but some fine day I will see that wonderful place of GURNEY'S. With best wishes to the whole bunch of Gurneys.

Of all the annual flowers, there are none that have come into popular favor over the entire world and have been improved so much in the last few years as the Sweet Peas, and it is marvelous the wonderful improvement that has been made in them. From a few ordinary colors of inferior small flowers they have, by careful selection and breeding, covered almost entire range of colors and have produced flowers measuring over 2½ inches across, and from the old-fashioned straight-edge type they have produced the ruffled and the

Sweet Peas for 1928

butterfly Sweet Pea. The most easily grown of any of the annuals, blooming from early summer until killed by the heavy autumn frosts. No other flower equals them for cutting and few last as well. To bloom to their best, the flowers should be cut every day, in the evening. By morning the vines will be entirely covered with the bright showy flowers.

In visiting the fields of Sweet Peas we found almost thousands of varieties growing, most of the varieties producing very wonderful flowers, but we, by careful selection in the trial grounds, have decided on the varieties that we are listing here as the very best; every season improvement is made in Sweet Peas and the latest introductions are generally the best. We are listing those that pleased us and we are sure they will please you. The descriptions which we are giving will be found very accurate. We have discontinued grandiflora varieties as they are no longer desirable.

\$1.00 Spencer Collection

12 Pkts. Best Spencers \$1.00. Pkts., 12c; oz., 25c.

1 Crimson King—An exceptionally fine American Sweet Pea and easily the best crimson in existence. It is a flower of mammoth size and artistic proportions. The standard and wings are much waved and fluted. The color is rich true crimson.

2 Hawlmarm Pink—A beautiful rich rose-pink sweet pea, shaded with a luminous tint of salmon. The wings show a rich cast of rose-pink. A lovely variety.

3 Dobbie's Cream—Grand color. The best cream Spencer.

4 Fiery Cross—Has all the appearances of live fire, the color being a scorching fire-red, or scarlet, without any shading and which scintillates and glitters in bright sunshine, thus adding a glowing fire like sheen, which radiates over the flower. The beautiful waved and fluted flowers are borne freely in threes and fours, well placed on long, stout stems.

5 White Spencer—The best Spencer white. Flowers very large and magnificent waved form.

6 The Sultan—A rich black velvety maroon.

7 Youth—A beautiful, free-flowering picotee variety, the pure white standards and wings are distinctly edged with deep pink, very pretty.

8 Jack Cornwell—A very fine dark blue variety with blooms of enormous size and excellent form.

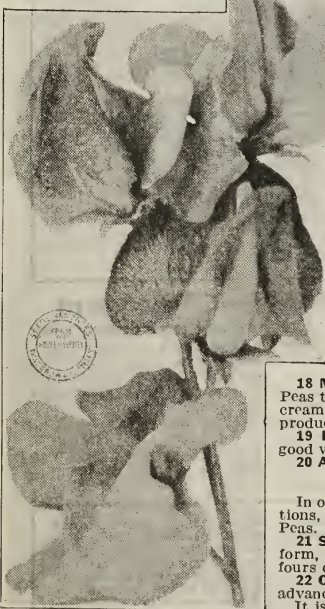
9 Hawlmarm Lavender—There is nothing quite so pure in lavender as this splendid novelty. The color is difficult to describe accurately, as it is more pure in tone than what may be called the French gray-lavender, being more a sky-gray. It is, however, a true, clear light lavender. The flowers are of the largest size easily the best of its class.

10 Campfire—Morse 1925. It is the brightest scarlet, sun proof Sweet Pea ever offered. It is the last word in bright color and stands out besides all other varieties in this class. The flowers stand the hottest sunshine. In fact, the hotter the sun, the more beautiful the colors. Flowers are strong and born on plant in great profusion. Exceptionally good for cut flower use.

11 Golden Glory—A glorious orange. Won all of the premiums and about 95% of all the Ahs and Ohs! that one gives when you are surprised by the beauty of its wonderful flowers.

12 Sunset—A beautiful shade of soft rich rose, enlivened a glowing sheen of bright yellow towards the base of the standard and the wings. It is a beautifully frilled large flower of very graceful habit. The blooms are carried on long stems.

50c Special Collection



Per Pkt.,
12c;
oz., 25c

13 Doreen—For a huge, bright crimson Sweet Pea, it is much larger and brighter than any other common varieties, and we anticipate that Doreen will be popular with exhibitors, homegrowers and florist on account of its immense size, bright colors and profusion of four blossom sprays.

14 Commander Godsall—The color is an attractive shade of deep violet-blue. The flowers are large, of heavy substance, and attractively waved and fluted.

15 Apple Blossom Spencer—Immense waved and crinkled flowers of crimson rose color with creamy blush wings.

16 King Manoel—Giant, chocolate maroon. This, we think, is one of the largest and best maroon Spencers.

17 Guinea Gold—A glowing orange sweet pea shaded with gold. It never fails to attract attention either in the garden or as a cut-flower.

5 White Spencer—The best white Spencer. Flowers very large and of that magnificent waved form—a moonlight on the water type.

30c Spencer Collection 3 Pkts.

Pkts., 12c; oz., 25c

18 Mary Pickford—Originated by Morse 1925 has introduced more good Sweet Peas than anyone. This is an exceptionally fine one. It is a beautiful light dainty cream pink with just the faintest suffusion of salmon. Very sturdy grower, producing well-formed flowers, three or four, on long stout stems.

19 King Edward Spencer—Rich crimson, waved; flowers are large and of fine Spencer form. It is a vigorous grower and a good variety for exhibition and for garden.

20 Austin Frederick—A lovely soft lavender, flowers of giant size and perfect form, nicely waved.

The Best 1928 Introductions

In offering the four following varieties of large flowering Sweet Peas, we are not only offering you the best of the 1928 introductions, but the best that have been introduced at any time. These are especially good and should be used by all lovers of Sweet Peas. **One pkt. each of the following, 4 for 65c.**

21 Snowball Improved—This is by far the finest of all white winter-flowering varieties. The flowers are extra-large, of fine form, with a magnificent and boldly waved standard. A vigorous grower, with enormous flowers which are invariably borne in fours on very long stems. A very free bloomer. **Pkt. 20c.**

22 Orange King, Early Flowering—We take pleasure in introducing our new creation EARLY ORANGE KING, a wonderful advance in Early Sweet Peas.

It is a beautiful glowing orange and practically sunproof.

It throws flowers regularly on long stiff stems.

A spray of this grand variety under artificial light is glorious.

Pkt., 25c.

23 Miss California—Another one of the wonderful Morse originated Sweet Peas. He tells in his description that he waited a long time to find a Sweet Pea that would justify the name, Miss California, but feels that he was justified in waiting for this wonderful new flower, which is a beautiful and outstanding orange salmon cream pink. Samples were sent to the British National Sweet Pea Society, and this was judged the world's best pink and granted award of merit. **Pkt. of 12 seeds, 20c.**

24 Miss Dakota—In introducing to you this early-flowering Sweet Pea, we have no hesitancy in offering it as the best fiery-scarlet, early-blooming Sweet Pea we have offered. This brilliant variety should be in every flower garden. **25 seeds, 15c.**



Mary Pickford



Early Flowering Sweet Peas—Spencer Type

6 Pkts. 1 Each Variety 85c

This is rather a new type of Sweet Peas, early blooming and more satisfactory in most cases than the older, later-blooming varieties. These Sweet Peas are used exclusively by florists for forcing purposes, and are equally as good for planting in the open, flowers coming nearly thirty days ahead of the standard varieties.

24 Miss Dakota—In introducing to you this early-flowering Sweet Pea, we have no hesitancy in offering it as the best fiery-scarlet, early-blooming Sweet Pea we have offered. This brilliant variety should be in every flower garden. **25 seeds, 15c.**

25 Blue Bird—Large Lilac Flowers, borne in threes and fours on long stems. **15 seeds, 15c.**

26 Early Snowflake—A magnificent Early White Spencer of superb form and quality. Flowers borne in threes and fours on long stems. The best Early White. **25 seeds, 15c.**

27 Rose Queen—A most pleasing shade of rich pink with a suffusion of rose. Blooms profusely and early. The flowers are large, well waved, and are borne most freely on long strong stems. **Pkt., 15c.**

28 Early Harmony—The finest clear lavender yet introduced; flowers of largest size and nicely waved. **Pkt., 20c.**

29 Early Vulcan—A bright vivid scarlet which never burns or scalds, in fact the brighter and hotter the sun, the brighter and more intense the color. Stems are long and the three or four blossoms are always gracefully spaced.

The vine is of uniform height, and there is no tendency what-ever to throw even an occasional tall or coarse vine. **Pkt., 25c.**

Mixed Spencers

For those who want to receive larger quantities of sweet peas for the money, will say that our trial ground mixture of Spencer's gives the desired results, as they run in practically every color and shade. This is an excellent mixture, much better than usually offered in mixed sweet peas. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.90.**

Lathyrus Latifolius

Lathyrus Latifolius — (Perennial Sweet Peas) — Hardy vines of robust growth resembling Sweet Peas, but the flowers are not fragrant. Bloom through a long season and are excellent as cut flowers. The plants die down in the fall and start growing from the roots early in spring. Height, six feet. **FINEST MIXED.** White, pink, and rose. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.**



J. C. Gurney and the Three Branches to His Family Tree

ZINNIAS—GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERING AND OTHER TYPES

Zinnia, the old-fashioned kind, is remembered and admired by everyone. Few of you have had the pleasure of growing the new giant and Dahlia-flowering types of the Bodger strain. The little old flowers that could be planted most anywhere and produce in abundance were worth while, but when John Bodger Sr., the big flower seed grower on the West Coast, found that he could double and treble their size, and did so, and then replaced the dull with bright colors such as we saw in his hundreds of acres today, colors that dazzle the eye and as varied as those of the rainbow, we can appreciate the work of this man who loves flowers. And the Zinnia-loving public must take off their hats to and thank John Bodger, Sr., for the improvement in the Zinnia.

I spent the entire day in his Zinnia fields, going from one variety to another, picking flowers here and there, each one more beautiful than the last and some of them measuring fully seven inches across, as perfect as the decorative dahlia and as beautifully colored. I asked Mr. Bodger to allow us to use his picture in our 1924 catalog, so that our immense number of customers and friends could see and honor the man who put the big Z in Zinnia. I want to say to every one of you that your flower garden will not be complete without some of these wonderful flowers. He has added beauty to the small bedding type eliminating the dull colors and making them all desirable, from the seven-inch giant down to the little fellow one-half to three-fourths of an inch across.

In going through Mr. Bodger's Zinnias, I could not help pitying the individual who, of necessity or choice is engaged in some business or located where he could not assist in some way in producing fruits or flowers or where he might lack the time to make a fruit or flower just a little better than it had been before.

Since writing the above, John Bodger has passed to the great beyond, but has left a wonderful heritage in these beautiful flowers.

Zinnia

Few flowers are so easily grown or bloom so abundantly and continuously as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the months of August and September Zinnias are incomparably bright. We recommend them for groups, beds, borders and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Height, 1½ to 2 feet.

New Giant Zinnia Picotee — This novelty is the most attractive thing in all the race of Zinnias. The flowers are of the Giant type, each petal distinctly tipped with a darker shade as in Picotee Carnations. They come in a variety of colors: Orange, Flesh, Lemon, Pink and Cerise, each with the peculiar marking. This is an odd yet wonderfully beautiful Zinnia. We offer in mixture only.

Picotee Mixed — **Pkt., 15c.**

Golden Pheasant Zinnia — Picotee type. Flowers not quite as large as Double Giant, but very beautiful in appearance, as the edges of the petals are all marked with a distinct color. Golden Pheasant has a gold background tipped with maroon. Flowers about three inches across. **Pkt., 20c.**

Double Pompon — Flowers small and of good shape; double and of beautiful form; fine for bouquets. Fine mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Curled and Crested — Flowers of this fine class, of Zinnias are large, full and double, petals being twisted, rendering them free from stiffness. Splendid colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dahlia Flowered Zinnia — This is a new type of Zinnia, was introduced in 1919, and is a most wonderful Zinnia, coming in practically all colors and measuring as much as nine inches across. All colors mixed. **Pkt., 15c.**

Golden Yellow Double Giant — I saw a field of this variety of nearly ten acres, every plant producing a large number of brightest golden yellow flowers you can imagine, immense in size, and truly a wonderful sight. Most excellent for cut flowers. **Pkt., 15c.**

Giant Flowered Double Zinnias

Giant Flowered Crimson — A rich shade. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Flowered Orange — Pure orange. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Flowered Scarlet — A flaming red. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Flowered White — Pure snow white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden Yellow

Giant Flowered Mixed — A splendid mixture of all of the above and others. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Pumila Type Dwarf Double — This is the best of all the Zinnias for bedding purposes. All of the dull colors of the old Zinnias have been bred out of this and the mixture will show an extra good quality of bright colors. Size of flower about two and one-half inches, height of plant about 12 to 14 inches. **Pkt., 15c.**

Gracillima (Red Riding Hood) — A beautiful fiery red, free blooming Zinnia. **Pkt., 15c.**

Dwarf Mixed — Double Dahlia-like flowers, best colors. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz. 30c.**



CLIPPER MILLS NO. 1 B AND NO. 2 B

Will Make Any Separation of Grain That Is Not Impossible

Si farming up near Aberdeen
Had weeds more than ever were
seen.

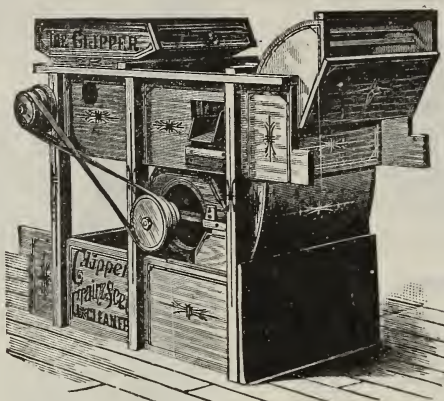
Cockle burrs in his grain,
Off it gave him a pain
And riled him up in his s' leen.

The Clipper Mill is a great machine. This mill has revolutionized the cleaning, grading, and separating of corn, grains and seeds. It will grade, clean, and separate all of these items more rapidly, perfectly and satisfactorily. It is better built and more durable than any other fanning mill. It screens out all of the dust, fine particles of dirt, chaff, etc., before it goes over the fan, consequently, there is less dust in operating. It is easy to operate and of a very great capacity. The Hopper for the cleaned grain or seed holds five bushels, most other machines require separate baskets or boxes in which to catch the grain. Every person who has once used a Clipper Grain or Seed Cleaner will never discard it for any other make. We venture to say that 99 per cent of the Seed Houses of the World use Clipper Mills for their main cleaning. If there was a better mill made than the Clipper the Seed Houses would of necessity have them. The fact that the Seed Houses of the world use the Clipper we consider the greatest recommendation for this mill. These mills can be operated by hand or power. Each mill, if you request it, will be equipped without additional charge, with a power pulley. Each mill is equipped with twelve screens suitable for cleaning, grading and separating all kinds of grain and seed, and seed corn. These screens are very durable as they are made of perforated zinc steel. The capacity of the No. 1 B is 40 bushels of market wheat per hour, 12 bushels of clover seed per hour. No other mill will handle nearly this quantity. Every Clipper mill is guaranteed both as to material and workmanship and is also guaranteed to excel all other seed and grain cleaners on the market. It is guaranteed to us by the manufacturer and that guarantee is reinforced by our guarantee; in fact, we guarantee this mill to grade, clean, and separate any grain or seed that

One time as he shoveled some rye
A cockle burr lodged in his eye.
Some kind of a Pill
And a Clipper B Mill
Was the Dr.'s prescription for Si.

He wired for a mill by express;
The Dr. made him hurry I guess.
Dr.'s pill made him sneeze
And fall on his knees,
Then the burr in his eye pained
him less.

We hurried a mill by quick train.
The Dr. helped Si clean his grain.
"Now, Doctor," said he,
"I will double your fee."
For the weeds now are beaten, 'tis
plain."



is not impossible to separate. It will not separate one grain from another where the weight and size are the same, but if there is a difference in weight or size, it will make a perfect separation. It is the best mill for grading seed corn and each mill is equipped with special seed grading screens for edge drop planters. If you will grade your seed grains each season you will increase your yield, inside of five years, from five to twenty per cent. Now whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap, or in other words, if you sow weed seeds or poor seed, you are bound to reap that of like quality, and kinds. The Clipper screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to the operator while the machine is in operation. It is endorsed and used by State and Government Stations.

No. 1-B—\$34.95

Price F. O. B. Yankton

No. 2-B—\$43.95

Announcement Extraordinary

This mill sells everywhere without corn grading screens, or equipped with ten screens for \$37.50. We will include the extra corn grading screens or twelve for \$34.95. The No. 2-B mill, of nearly twice the capacity, operated by hand or power as you wish, \$43.95. We will include Free with each mill a Power Pulley. Prices are F. O. B. Yankton, quick shipment.

EXTRA SCREENS, Any Size.

No. 1—Old Style, each... \$1.50

No. 2—Old Style, each... \$1.75

No. 1-B—New model, each... 1.50

No. 2-B—New model, each... 1.75

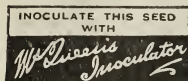
Be sure to state whether old or new model.

We Carry Car Loads at Yankton

In order that we may give you rush service and save you money on transportation charges, we carry in our warehouses here at Yankton, the **Clipper No. 1 B and No. 2 B** in car lots. All mills shipped on day order is received—this is a service you are entitled to—and a service we are prepared to give.

GUARANTEE

We have sold many carloads of the **Clippers** under a guarantee of satisfaction to the purchaser or the mill to be returned to us at our expense and money would be returned. Less than ten mills have been returned to us in as many years and those invariably before we were given a chance to give special instructions for its operation. This mill will do better work than any other mill. It will not do the impossible, but should you find that you are unable to satisfactorily clean or separate any grain or seed, send us a sample and we will give you prompt and full instructions. Easy to operate, perfect in its work, less dust than from other mills as all dust and trash are scalped before going through the blast.



THAT
GUARANTEE
PROTECTS
YOU

NITROGEN FACTORIES FOR FIELD AND GARDEN



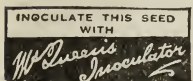
For Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch
and Other Peas and Beans
Small size treats 60 lbs. seed... \$.50
Med. size treats 120 lbs. seed... 1.00
When ordering state the kind of
seed you wish to treat.

That is because it is bred under nature's conditions, not in a laboratory under hothouse conditions.

McQueen's Inoculator has an unequalled record of results.

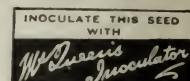
"Guarantee of Satisfaction or Your Money Back." Keeps perfectly for years.

Need not use whole can at a time.



"FOR THE LAND'S SAKE" USE McQUEEN'S INOCULATOR

McQueen's Inoculator is hardy and virile because it is "field bred" and "farm grown."
You can't expect an "Incubator baby" to do a "hired Man's work."



Inoculate your alfalfa, sweet clover, soy beans, red alsike, mammoth clovers, vetch, peas, beans and all other legumes (pod bearing plants). **McQueen's Inoculator** insures a catch, hastens maturity, increases the crop, enriches the soil and means success with legumes. You can start a **nitrogen factory** on your farm by inoculating your legume seed with **McQueen's Inoculator**. An inoculated legume takes nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil for future crops. Simple directions with each package.

ALL CLOVERS AND ALFALFA

1 1/2 Bushel size treats	30 lbs. seed	\$.50
1 Bushel size treats	60 lbs. seed	1.00
6-1 Bushel size treats	360 lbs. seed	4.50
10-1 Bushel size treats	600 lbs. seed	7.50

GARDEN SIZE 20 CENTS

COMBINATION for Peas, Sweet Peas, Garden and Lima Beans.

Do you want better legume crops than you ever had before?

Do you want to enrich your land so that it will produce **better crops of any kind** in the future, than it has done before?

Then inoculate your seed with **McQueen's Inoculator** this year.

Sweet clover, alfalfa, soy beans, red clover, vetch, Garden peas and beans and all other legumes need lots of nitrogen.

They can't thrive without it more than human beings could without a proper amount of oxygen.

Treatment of the seed with **McQueen's Inoculator** is the cheapest and surest way of enabling them to get the nitrogen they so vitally need, in sufficient quantity to insure maximum yield.

McQueen's Inoculator is the hardiest and most virile nitrogen fixing bacteria known.

Modern Methods of Seed Cleaning

An up-to-the-minute modern seedsmen takes more pride in turning out to his customers seeds that are absolutely best than any other person in any other business. You see, there is so much depending on good seed, free from weeds, and the seedsmen sees so many seeds sold to people, generally coming direct from the threshers full of foul seed, dirt, etc., for which the people are paying good money and getting very little of anything but grief in return. He gets to be such a crank on the subject that when a man comes along with a model of some other machine that might be better than anything he has now, or will do some work that some of the machines will not do, it is a very easy matter to secure an order at a price that would make the price of a Ford car look like Fourth of July or Christmas spending money. I suppose nearly every reader of this catalog has bought some seed of his neighbors. Ninety nine times out of a hundred he did not even have an old-fashioned fanning mill with which to clean it, but sold it to you at practically the same price that you could secure strictly first-class seed from the seedsmen. If your seed had been cleaned, you have found the price at least 50 per cent higher or that you were buying 50 per cent poor seed, weeds, dirt, etc. I am just going to take you through a modern seed house, our own, in this little talk. We are going to let you come upon our own track in, we will say, a carload of western, South Dakota grown alfalfa seed. It is "spotted" at one of the unloading doors and cleaning commences.

The first operation is to start an electric motor. The motor which we will start first is the one operating one of the **No. 29D Clipper Cleaners**. The hourly capacity of this Mill is from 65 to 100 bushels of alfalfa seed. The seed passes over four different screens, and the air blast, and is divided into five different grades. The Clipper machines are located in the basement of our cleaning houses. All of these different grades of seed are elevated to various floors in the warehouse weighed carefully and sampled. This first operation over, the Clipper Mill has disposed of all the dust and the dirt, the straw and chaff, all small and light weed and broken alfalfa seed, and the five divisions that we have made are now taken to various machines, determined by the expert who is operating them.

Fred Wolf, Morton Co., N. Dak., February 14, 1926.

Eight years ago I purchased enough Cossack alfalfa from you to sow one-half acre. Broke prairie sod and sowed it in the spring. The second year we got \$400.00 worth of seed and a good load of hay. Every year we get a good hay crop and usually a good crop of seed. This year we got one and one-fourth tons of Cossack seed. The Cossack is the hardest alfalfa. The winter of 1919, all of our neighbors' alfalfa froze out, but the Cossack lived through. Our neighbors are planting Cossack now.



A plant of Cossack Alfalfa grown in Canada, tied to stakes, grew over eight feet tall

THE PRICES IN THIS CATALOGUE INCLUDE BAGS, BOXES OR ANY OTHER CONTAINERS WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COST.

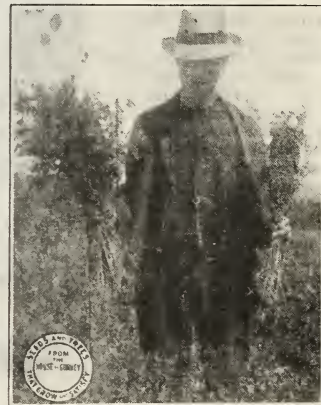
Christ Bloch, Linderbal, Oksbol, Denmark.

I have your letter about the acreage of the kinds of alfalfas that grow best in Denmark. I have been growing alfalfa for twelve years from Hungarian and Italian seed. Two years ago I started Cossack. It grows faster and starts quicker after cutting. A little patch of Cossack in an old sand pit stood two years without fertilizing. Sowed two fields this spring; one on high and one on low land. There seems to be no difference in the way Cossack grows. Also sowed some Sweet Clover with grain this spring and it is wonderful. I am enclosing a newspaper clipping telling about Professor Hansen. Professor Hansen was born in Denmark and his countrymen in Denmark as well as in the United States are proud of his achievements. I bought all of the seeds from you and I would like to get a full collection of Professor Hansen's fruits or anything that you would recommend of his for this country.

Christen Bloch, Sonderbal Oksbol, Denmark.
June 12, 1927.

My experience with Alfalfa goes back to the year 1919 when I sowed some of the Hungarian variety. In the spring, 1925, I planted some of Professor Hansen's Cossack Alfalfa Seed purchased from the House of Gurney, Yankton, South Dakota, U.S.A. and the Cossack harder and superior to the Hungarian.

Gurney's Cossack Alfalfa



The value of Cossack Alfalfa over other varieties as claimed by us for many years is being proven in many sections of the United States. I have before me a summary of Alfalfa yields by variety and strain tests in the years of 1925 and 1926 by the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station at State College, Pennsylvania. There were twenty-five lots of alfalfa in this test including varieties from many foreign countries and the Cossack out-yielded all other varieties approximately twenty-five hundred pounds per acre. We are showing photographs of Alfalfa taken in Denmark by Christen Bloch. In his left hand he is holding Alfalfa produced from Hungarian seed. In the right hand Cossack Alfalfa showing the difference in growth. In the other photograph furnished by Mr. Bloch, he shows his family, and a two-year old Cossack Alfalfa Plant staked, which has grown to a height of more than seven feet.

Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed Very Short Crop

Alfalfa seed that can be termed strictly northern grown must be produced in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Northwestern Nebraska and a small part of Northwestern Colorado. The 1927 crops in these states are less than one-fourth of a normal crop. This means that for strictly high grade northern grown seed, such as we offer in this catalog, must sell at a higher price than the large crop of 1926. We have made the prices in this catalog as low as it is possible to furnish that quality seed. We have figured costs carefully and added a very small mark by way of profit. We have purchased as much of the new crop seed as we could secure and believe we shall be able to fill your orders during the planting season. Whenever we are sold out of the northern grown seed we will tell you so over VNAX.

KNOW THE PLACE OF ORIGIN. In buying Alfalfa seed this year many of the reliable seed houses including our own, will attach a label issued by the United States Department of Agriculture showing just where the seed was grown. The place of production will be checked carefully by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture and these tags will only be issued to seedsmen who can absolutely show place of growth. Insist on having your Alfalfa and Clover seed labeled with a United States Department of Agriculture authorization tag.

Gurney's Cossack Alfalfa Certified as to Origin by United States Department of Agriculture

We are showing photographs of a forty-acre field of Cossack Alfalfa in Lyman County, South Dakota. This you can see is planted right over the tops of the high hills of that section of the country. This forty-acre field is planted in rows three feet apart, and is cultivated after each cutting. The picture showing the automobile on top of the hill, is taken when the field is in full bloom, and shows the field ready for the seed crop.

This alfalfa, after another year's growth, has proven to be absolutely the best alfalfa from the Gulf of Mexico into Canada, producing plants in the Canadian country seven feet high, and producing from that point south clear to the Gulf of Mexico more hay per acre than any other alfalfa.

On account of the spreading crowns which often throw out five hundred stems, and these with many lateral branches, you can save at least one-third in quantity of seed planted per acre over any other variety, which makes it, even with the higher price, as cheap as the South Dakota 12 and as low as the Grimm's.

To sum up the whole matter of the Siberian Alfalfa: The United States invested a few thousand dollars in the several exploring trips of Professor Hansen in search of these alfalfas. The State of South Dakota invested about ten thousand dollars for the same purpose, and the people of the United States are millions of dollars better off today than they were before this expenditure of a few thousand dollars, for the reason that Professor Hansen has discovered and brought over an alfalfa that will grow on the millions of acres that would not produce alfalfa previously, and the seed will be distributed just as rapidly as possible. Every farmer owning land that would not produce the common alfalfa profitably and successfully is now assured of a hardy alfalfa that will produce paying crops on that ground. Consequently his land is equally as valuable as the more fortunate neighbor owning the low or



40 Acres of Cossack on High Land

bottom land. This **Cossack** Alfalfa has extended the alfalfa growing territory hundreds of miles north and over an area of millions of acres of the higher and dryer parts of the United States from the Gulf of Mexico to northern Canada. These trips to Siberia and Asiatic Russia made by Professor Hansen were trips that required endurance, many dangers, and all of the inconvenience that one could possibly suffer, traveling as he did thousands of miles into the interior among the half-civilized tribes in that country.

We find the Cossack Alfalfa is very frost resistant; in fact, almost frost-proof, as heavy freezes in the middle of May killed back and destroyed the first cutting of the common alfalfa, while the Cossack continued to grow and produce its regular crop of hay. We find in the fall it will be green and suitable for pasture long after all other varieties are spoiled for that purpose by the freezing.

Price of Cossack seed in sealed bags, 1 lb., 80c; 3 lbs., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$3.10; 10 lbs., \$6.00 postpaid; 50 lbs., \$25.50; 100 lbs., \$50.00.
McQueen Bacteria—For inoculating alfalfa, ½ bu. size, 50c; 1 bu. size, \$1.00; 6 bu. size, \$4.50.

PRICES OF FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS for 1928 are generally much lower than for a number of years. We have figured our margin of profit very low for strictly high grade seed.

Grimm's Alfalfa U. S. Certified as to Origin

This alfalfa was introduced into Minnesota from Germany in 1857 by a German immigrant named Grimm. The seed was planted on his farm and it is claimed that plants from the original seed are still growing from the original planting.

Grimm's alfalfa over a period of more than fifteen years has been advertised more than any other variety and has received favorable comment from good authorities and has demonstrated its ability to withstand the severe Winters of the extreme North better than the common varieties. By doing this, it has obtained an enviable reputation for hardiness and yield.

Grimm's alfalfa may usually be distinguished from common alfalfa on account of a slight variegation in color of its blossoms. You will find in the true fields some flowers yellow, green, blue, brown, etc., instead of all purple, as in the common varieties.



Duroc Hogs in Cossack—Best Pasture Alfalfa

This picture shows a bunch of our September pigs in the alfalfa field in the latter part of May. I do not know that Durocs like alfalfa any better than other pigs, but if others like it, as well as the Durocs and thrive as well, the man who neglects raising alfalfa for his pigs is missing a bet. We had 160 head in this 10-acre field and it made a heap of pork.

You can usually determine it by its branching root system, as a greater number of the plants have this branch root system than the common and it enables the Grimm's to withstand the hard Winters and helps it to produce a greater crop of hay than the common, as it secures its food from the surface, as well as the depth of the soil.

The following is an extract from the Farmers' Bulletin No. 757, entitled Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa: "On account of its superior hardiness, Grimm's alfalfa is particularly recommended for the northern part of the

Great Plains region and all parts of the Northwest. It has, also, proved better able to survive the Winters in the colder portion of the humid section of the country where winter killing is a serious factor. The supply of seed on the market is still rather limited and commands a high price."

We have a reasonable supply of this variety of seed and furnish certificate of genuineness with each shipment.

Grimm's alfalfa seed prices are where they belong. We quote certified Grimm's alfalfa at a legitimate price, one that gives us a fair profit on each transaction. Why pay more? All our Grimm's is grown in South Dakota, Montana and North Dakota. 1 lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$24.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

Bacteria for Inoculating Alfalfa.—¼ bushel size, 50c; 1 bushel size, \$1.00; 6 bushel size, \$4.50.



ALFALFA SEED, DAKOTA No. 12

Dakota Grown, 99 Per Cent Pure, Guaranteed

For more than forty years the state of South Dakota has been producing crops of alfalfa that are profitable. When I say profitable I mean that when the first acre of alfalfa seed was planted in South Dakota and that seed commenced to grow and they cut the first crop, that acre of alfalfa was producing a profitable crop, more profitable than other crops, no matter what they were, in that neighborhood. When that single acre of alfalfa was increased to hundreds of thousands of acres the state was made richer by millions of dollars, and today South Dakota and the world feel the effect of the single acre of alfalfa planted in South Dakota more than forty years ago. We do not know the source of the seed first planted, but we do know that by process of elimination and the "survival of the fittest" that South Dakota is producing alfalfa seed that in turn produces the hardest alfalfa plants, and those that will yield greater returns in hay than seed grown in any other part of the world. That is a broad statement, but it has been demonstrated, and today alfalfa seed produced in South Dakota is worth and sells for from two to six cents per pound more than seed produced in other states. The alfalfa seed which we are offering you as Dakota grown is known as DAKOTA No. 12. This seed is produced from old fields or from fields whose parentage is the old Dakota fields. Our seed is all from the high and dry section of western South Dakota (where the rainfall is much less than in Minnesota, the home of the much advertised high priced Grimm's Alfalfa), where the snow covering is very light or none at all, where the temperature drops from five to fifteen degrees lower than any other point in the state. These strenuous conditions have eliminated any plant that may have been tender, leaving nothing but the hardiest to produce seed, and in each successive generation any plant showing any inherent weakness has been destroyed by these conditions and the fittest has survived. Alfalfa growing in the United States is no longer an experiment. There is not one state in the Union but can produce alfalfa on most of its land profitably, and with the advent of DAKOTA GROWN SEED, GROWN ON VIRGIN SOIL, FREE FROM FOUL SEED, IT MAKES THE PROFITS LARGER AND THE TASK OF SECURING A PERFECT STAND VERY SIMPLE.

All alfalfa seed offered by us is re-cleaned and first class in every respect. Any acre of land, no matter where located, if it will produce a crop of alfalfa seed or hay, is worth \$200.00 per acre or more and will pay a good income on that amount. It will produce more forage, either green or dry, than any other known clover or grass. It successfully resists the fiercest drought; in the driest weather, when every blade of grass withers for want of moisture

alfalfa stands up bright and green as in the spring. **South Dakota No. 12** is proof against our severest winters. It is adapted to dry and sandy soil where other plants fail to grow, as well as those that are deep and rich. Its roots, often measuring thirty feet in length, force their way deep into the subsoil in search of moisture and plant foods that cannot be reached by other plants. It draws nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil more than 100 per cent faster than any other clover excepting sweet clover. Alfalfa is better than a bank account, for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather proof, for cold does not injure and heat makes it grow all the better. The rust does not affect it. A severe hail storm might beat it into the ground, but in six weeks you could cut a crop of from one to two tons of hay per acre. Fire will not kill it; fields can be burned over safely early in the spring. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a 40-acre field, and when your last load is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other. For fattening your cattle and hogs it will save one-half of the grain. This has been absolutely demonstrated by the best feeders. If your ground will grow alfalfa, you have "the world by the tail with a down hill pull." It is absolutely impossible for you to get better alfalfa seed, in commercial quantities, than **Gurney's South Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa**. We guarantee it to be 99 per cent pure. Sold for just what it is and at a price that brings it within the reach of all. **Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$17.00; 100 lbs., \$33.00; 500 lbs., \$155.00; 1,000 lbs., \$290.00.**

McQueen's Bacteria for inoculating alfalfa. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size, 50c; bu. size, \$1.00; 5 bu. size, \$4.00.

Foreign Grown Seed Colored

All clover and alfalfa seed grown in foreign countries and shipped to the United States will be **STAINED VARIOUS COLORS** on its arrival by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, designating the country from which it comes.

It has been demonstrated that northern American grown clover and alfalfa are much superior to that grown in foreign countries. We sell nothing but the American northern grown. If you receive clover or alfalfa from anyone containing these stained or colored seeds, you will know that it is grown in some foreign country and is not as valuable or as suitable to your needs as the northern American grown.

EXAMINE YOUR CLOVER AND ALFALFA FOR COLORED SEED.

Otto G. Brandau, Rudd, Iowa.

Enclosed you will find a few snap shots. We received your new catalogue and noticed your premium offers. Picture No. 1 is of our home before any shrubbery had been planted. Picture No. 2 shows two, two-year old Beta grape vines that we ordered of you; it grew wonderfully well. Picture No. 3 is a field of Cossack Alfalfa and our daughter, Berniece May. This field was sown early in the fall of 1925. Last year we had three cuttings of hay that averaged five ton per acre. Articles concerning this field of Alfalfa were printed in two county papers this last year. Besides the three cuttings for hay we used it for hog pasture almost sixty days. It certainly looks like a profitable crop for this country. We intended to use this alfalfa for our herd of Jerseys which made the record of second highest producing Jersey herd in the Iowa State Cow Testing Association in 1925-26, but sold these a few weeks ago at an average of \$150.00 apiece but have a young herd now growing up. This fall we sowed another field of about eight acres of your Cossack alfalfa seed which grew about ten inches tall before frost. We will send in an order for vegetable and other seed soon.



Other Clovers

Medium Red—Our Red Clover Seed is all northern grown. It is first class in every particular. This seed will be much better for the northern planters and also for those south of us than seed grown in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Our grass and clover seeds are good enough to comply with any state laws. It's the kind we sell always, not sometimes.

Valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

1 lb., 50c; 30 lbs., \$12.50; 60 lbs., \$24.00; 100 lbs., \$39.00.

Mammoth Red Clover—This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger,



Alsike Clover

leafier stalks, and large, slightly pointed leaflets. It will produce more hay on poor ground than any of the other clovers. (60 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 50c; 30 lbs., \$13.00; 60 lbs., \$25.00; 100 lbs., \$40.00.**

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—This clover comes from the little province of Alsike, in Sweden. It is one of the hardest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alsike capable of resisting the extremes of drought or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in

spring or fall, about 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs., per bu. **Pound, 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.35; 25 lbs., \$10.00; 50 lbs., \$19.50; 100 lbs., \$37.00.**

White Dutch Clover—Excellent pasture Clover, forming with Kentucky Blue Grass the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to acre. Weight, 60 lbs., per bu. **Pound, 55c; 10 lbs., \$4.80; 20 lbs., \$8.50; 50 lbs., \$20.00.**

Alsike and Timothy—In the Northwest there is a great demand for a mixture of Alsike and Timothy Seed mixed in the right proportion ready for sowing. This mixture is especially valuable for low, wet places, for permanent meadow or for pasture, and on account of the very low price at which we offer it, you can seed more ground for the Grass Seed Line. **Pound postpaid, 25c; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.**

Bacteria for inoculating clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. size., 50c; 1 bu. size, \$1.00.

Bargains in Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Seed

Alfalfa. Each season we have a few bags of Alfalfa seed of good quality and high germination, but not good enough to go into the first grade. This seed is composed of a mixture of Cossack, Grimm's and Dakota No. 12, and we are offering it at the very special price of **\$19.00 per Hundred Pounds.**

Sweet Clover. We also offer a few bags of second grade White Blossom Sweet Clover. This is of high germination and good quality for the price asked. While it lasts this will sell at **\$7.00 per Hundred Pounds.**

Yellow Blossomed, \$7.50 per Hundred Pounds.
Grundy County, \$7.00 per Hundred Pounds.

Testing Seed

Every lot of seed offered in this catalogue is received by us thoroughly cleaned and germination test made before sending it out to any customer. It must be of standard test and quality before it leaves our place. We advise that you test it on arrival. We guarantee that the germinating test will be satisfactory to you and we allow you fifteen days after receipt of the seed at your Railway Station in which to test it. If the germinating test is not satisfactory to you, you are authorized to return it to us within the fifteen days and your money together with transportation charges which you have paid will be promptly refunded. This is a most liberal guaranty.

SWEET CLOVER, The White Blossom Kind

A great many years ago a Nebraska farmer called at our office and wanted to purchase one bushel of the white flowered Sweet Clover seed. We were both pained and surprised to think any man wished to plant the so-called weed. We told him so in a few harsh words, and refused to sell it to him. He told us if we did not get it for him he would buy it himself and plant it anyway. We finally consented to get it and told him we would watch results. This was planted opposite Yankton on the Missouri Bottoms, and produced an immense quantity of bee feed, for the purpose for which this man purchased it. After it had grown one or two years he commenced to take a crop of hay from it and found that it produced more bee feed and a good crop of hay that his stock was equally as fond of as alfalfa.

Then we commenced to write about it and urged its planting almost everywhere. Today there is as great a demand for the white-flowered Sweet Clover as for Alfalfa, but the demand cannot be supplied, as the seed is very difficult to save. It will outyield Alfalfa as far as seed production is concerned but the seed drops so easily that no one has been able to discover a method of harvesting that will save more than 10 to 20 per cent of the crop.

Scarified Sweet Clover Seed

White Blossom Sweet Clover has become such a necessary crop on the farm, and under old conditions there was so much trouble having satisfactory germination, that we shall **scarify** all of this sweet clover seed that goes to our customers and we will not charge you one cent more for this than you would have to pay for that which is not scarified. On numerous tests of sweet clover seed, unscarified, we find the germination from 25 to 50 per cent; on the same seed, scarified, we often have 95 per cent germination in a seven days' test. We also find in the unscarified seed that the largest, plumpest, hardest seed, and consequently the best seed are those that did not germinate, but probably stayed in the ground one year before germination. By this scarifying process we scratch the hull of this hard seed, which allows the moisture to get in and hastens germination.

The following analyses were made by the Wyoming Experiment Station of Sweet Clover and Alfalfa grown on the experimental farm, and published in Wyoming Bulletin No. 70, pages 70 and 74. These analyses show Sweet Clover to be richer than Alfalfa in protein (muscle, bone and tissue material), and in either extract, or fat-forming substance.

SWEET CLOVER ALFALFA

	Cut Oct. 4, 1904	Cut Aug. 10, 1905	Average of 11 Samp.
Water.....	6.02	6.88	6.57
Ash.....	9.57	11.03	8.79
Ether extract.....	4.42	1.96	1.66
Crude protein.....	21.77	22.27	31.25
Crude fibre.....	18.00	22.19	15.14
Nitrogen free extract.....	42.22	35.67	36.59

It is shown by experiments at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., that grasses grown with legumes contain more protein and consequently are of more economical value than when grown alone. The following table is taken from Cornell Bulletin No. 294:

	Protein in Dry Matter	Hay (10% Moisture)
Timothy grown alone	17.19	309
Timothy grown with clover	24.56	442

Comparative analyses of sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, and cow peas showed that only the alfalfa and cow peas excelled sweet clover in percentage of protein. Considered from the standpoint of digestible nutrient, we find the following comparative values for the different feeds:

	Per Ton		Per Ton
Sweet Clover hay	\$18.49	Red Clover hay	\$14.12
Alfalfa hay	20.16	Cow pea hay	19.76
Timothy hay	9.80	Shelled corn	20.16

Sweet Clover Price and Sow Per Acre
If for seed purposes, 5 lbs. For hay purposes, 15 lbs. We would advise that you place your order

very early, as there will be an immense demand for it this season. **Per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$10.50.**

Hubam Clover

The New Annual White Sweet Clover—This extremely valuable new annual white blossom sweet clover was discovered by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa Experiment Station in some biennial white blossom sweet clover plants from Alabama, and a combination of the names of the Professor and the state from which it came gave it the name of "Hubam." The annual white blossom sweet clover has been the most valuable to use in crop rotation, but Hubam will take its place just as soon as the seed is produced in quantities to warrant the proper low prices. It is equal in every way to the biennial white blossom, and superior in the fact that you get the same result in one year, or rather in about 100 days, that you get with the biennial in two years.

Grundy County Dwarf Sweet Clover

We offer this special strain of Dwarf Sweet Clover, originated in Grundy County, Illinois, with a firm belief that it will be of considerable value in excess of the common Sweet Clover, as soon as sufficient acreage is planted to produce seed to supply the demand.

This strain is earlier, more dwarf and leafy than the common Clover and has several outstanding features:

First, the fact is that it is three weeks earlier than the common Sweet Clover. Thus the seed ripens ahead of most seeds and of frost.

Second, it grows to a good height and makes a good hay crop and it is not as tall, woody and hard to handle as the common.

Third, it is finer and more leafy than the common and branches thick about one foot above the ground, making a greater quantity of better quality hay.

Fourth, it yields more seed than the common and on account of the finer stalks is more easily sowed. Some of the farms in Grundy County, this past season, produced as high as fifteen bushel of this seed per acre. Grundy County Sweet Clover is considered in its home County more like alfalfa than Sweet Clover. It grows a good deal like alfalfa, only faster so that it might be called a White Blossomed Alfalfa. **1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$11.00.**

Yellow Blossomed Sweet Clover

This is preferred by some to the white blossomed for pasture and inclosure of soils. We have tested it out and found it equal to or better for crop rotation, but does not produce an equal tonnage per acre with the white. A very valuable clover, however, and will be used in greater quantities each year. **Pound, 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$11.00.**



Wonderful growth of nodules, containing the nitrogen gathering bacteria, on upper portion of sweet clover root. Found growing in the beach sand of Lake Michigan in North Chicago.

—Kindness International Harvester Co.

Hubam as a Bee Feed

The greatest value of Hubam, as we see it, is its value as a quick high honey producing plant.

Sow Hubam just as early as you can in the spring and by June 15th you should have quantities of blossoms. This should continue for close to forty-five days and will produce as much honey per plant and as high quality as from any plant grown.

Feed Hubam for Profits in Honey

It is not unusual in South Dakota for a single stand of bees to produce as high as one hundred sixty-eight pounds or seven supers of honey. This will retail at least at twenty-five cents per pound or a total of forty-two dollars per year from a first investment of about \$7.00, the price of a stand of bees. If you do not have a few stands, write us and we will give you full instructions for care and a special price on bees. Grow your own Honey; it is pleasant and profitable. **Price of Hubam, 1 oz., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$24.00.**



John F. Dilly, Little Rock, Iowa—November 8, 1926
Am sending you a picture of my garden and watermelons. The melons that show in the picture are Corporal Gurney and Round White Jeng. They certainly were dandy ones. The season was a little late. The other picture is my melon patch. It shows how they lay on the ground. I am well pleased and will send you another big order this year.

OCTOBER 14, 1927, OUTLOOK FOR SEED CORN

October 14, 1927. At this time the corn remaining in the fields, unhusked, contains a greater percentage of moisture than for many years. If there should be a drop in temperature to twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit any time during the month of October it would kill 90% of the corn for seed purposes and we would then have to fall back on the crops of 1925 and 1926, which were generally poor in germination, for seed corn to fill out beyond that which we have already placed in storage.

At this date we have many thousand bushels of good corn, testing 90% or better placed in our Frost-Proof Warehouses ready for your 1928 planting. We do not know what the conditions will be in the spring of 1928. There may be plenty of seed corn for every one but it is still a very dangerous condition.

SELECTED SEED CORN

Gurney's High Grade Ear and Shelled Seed Corn for Spring of 1928

We Have Originated and Introduced Many of the Best Varieties of Early Corn

I am writing this on October 1, 1927, and the seed corn situation for 1928 planting is the most serious in my memory. The crop of 1925 was of rather poor germination, that of 1926 still worse and on this date the corn remaining in the fields contains more moisture than at any time on the first of October. If the temperature should drop to say 20 degrees above zero, any corn remaining unprotected would be killed and the planters of 1928 would have to depend on the unsatisfactory crops of 1925-26 and the small quantities gathered previous to this date from the 1927 crop.

We Commence Gathering our Seed Corn Crop on the Fifteenth of September and continue as rapidly as possible until the entire crop is brought in, placed in frost proof warehouses, which insures the planter the highest possible grade seed. We have been gathering for some time now and the germination tests of the seed brought in are from 95% up and, if it is possible to secure a sufficient quantity of this corn for spring planting, you cannot afford at any price to plant corn of a lower grade. This corn costs us more than twice as much per bushel as corn selected in the ordinary way from the crib during the winter or spring months for the following reasons: First, we buy 30% water, as the corn in the cob contains more moisture this season than ever before. It is immediately sorted on delivery and only the best ears saved. The balance goes to our hog ranch for hog feed. Then we pay the best growers in the community a good premium over the market price for the growing of the particular varieties wanted by us. We furnish them the stock seed from our own selected seed to grow their crops from this stock seed while worth many dollars per bushel is placed with our growers free of charge. As soon as the corn is sorted, it is racked up in our well-ventilated, heated, frost proof buildings and dried down to a low moisture content and then tested for germination. If it shows a satisfactory test then it is either shelled, graded and sacked or placed in sacks or crated in the ear, then both the shelled and crated in the ear corn is placed in our storage buildings that do not freeze. This makes the planter the ideal seed corn and he had better pay \$1.00 or more per acre for his seed than to get less desirable free of charge. A single bushel and a half extra yield per acre would warrant the highest expense for seed. In buying seed corn, figure one bushel for each six to eight acres. Flint varieties will plant about six acres, while such varieties as Minnesota No. 13 about seven acres and the later varieties like Reid's Yellow Dent eight acres per bushel.

Prices of Seed Corn Subject to Change Without Notice

Early Murdock Seed Corn in One of Our Curing Rooms

This room is seventy-five feet square, twelve feet to the ceiling and is one of the rooms in which the early harvested seed corn is suspended for drying purposes. None of the ears touch another and each of these suspended racks holds 1700 ears, a sufficient amount to plant eighty-four acres. There are trifle over 1400 of these racks in this room, or a sufficient amount of seed corn of this variety to plant 11760 acres of Early Murdock. We commenced gathering and drying this corn on the twentieth of September.

Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12—This is a cross of the Wisconsin No. 8 and Toole's North Star. This cross produces a corn retaining the extreme earliness of the Wisconsin No. 8; the larger ear and deeper kernel of the North Star. This is a pure golden-yellow, most attractive in color and appearance. Ears average from 8 to 8½ inches with exceptionally well-filled butts and tips. The kernels are of unusual depth for an early variety. This is one of the Wisconsin Experimental Stations high-yielding varieties. 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.25; 56 lbs., \$4.00; 560 lbs., \$37.50.

Gurney's August 15th Corn

This corn is of our own origination and is nearly identical with Minnesota No. 23. Ours was introduced and catalogued by us one year previous to the Minnesota stations sending out their No. 23. Produces a medium sized ear of light yellow corn with a white cap. It is extra early or earlier than Northwestern Dent. It is a more desirable corn on account of its higher feeding value and many people object to a red corn like Northwestern Dent. The ears of August 15th are almost perfect in shape and it is a very desirable corn for early feeding for August, and especially valuable for the main crop variety for the extreme north, even into central Canada. It has saved the pocketbook of the southern farmer by furnishing him feed long before any other varieties. Plant it for hogging off. Your hogs will enjoy a scrap with a good field of August 15th. Plant it by mid-May and you can husk it on the 15th of August. 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.75; 28 lbs., \$2.50; 56 lbs., \$4.50; 560 lbs., \$42.50.

PRICES FOR 1928. You will note in the seed corn section that we have reduced the prices in a very material way under 1927 prices except on Flint corn and at this date there is so little Flint corn stored and it contains so much moisture in the fields that it is a question whether or not there will be Flint seed, strictly northern grown for 1928 planting. We will have it if anyone does. We are husking now and placing it in racks and drying just as rapidly as possible.

The Moral. Just as soon as you hear us making seed corn announcements over WNAX, place your order. We will hold it until planting time without extra charge if you want us to do so. The main thing is to buy early so that you will be protected for your 1928 crop.

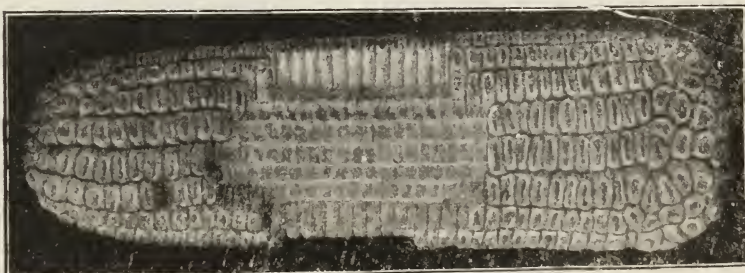
Millions of Bushels of Seed Corn Required

That we may give you an idea of the immense quantities of seed corn required to produce the three billion bushel, annual crop of the United States, will say that South Dakota alone requires 500,000 bushels, Iowa requires 2,000,000 bushels and other States in proportion.

Eight of these northwestern States produce more than 50% of the corn crop of the United States. The United States produces more than 70% of the entire corn crop of the world. Argentina produces the next largest quantity to the United States, but we produce twenty times the number of bushels they produce. The value of the corn crop of the United States is four times that of all the gold produced annually in the world. It is three times as many bushels as the entire wheat crop. Its value equals one-fourth of all agricultural crops produced in the United States. This includes fruits and vegetables.

Iowa is usually the leading corn state. Corn is grown in every State in the Union. 80% of all the corn produced is consumed in the locality where grown and only 2% of the crop is exported. The balance is consumed in making various kinds of corn products, flour, glucose, starch, distilled spirits, corn oil, corn sugar, corn syrup, dextrines, jams, jellies and miscellaneous products.

Corn is rightly called, "King" of all farm or agricultural products. We, of the commercial corn producing States, should use every effort to divert as much of our crop as possible to the making of by-products and in this way create a greater demand for this, our most profitable crop. **Long live the King!**



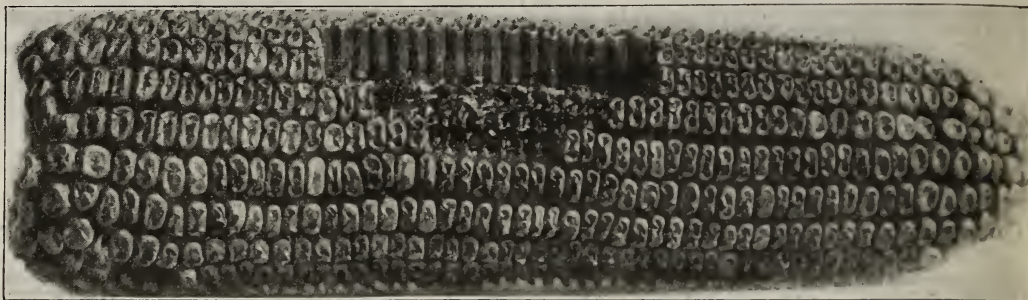
Gurney's August 15th

Minnesota No. 13 Seed Corn U. S. Certified as to Origin

The Corn That Added Millions of Dollars to Farm Values and Crowded the Corn Belt 300 Miles Further North

When the Minnesota Department of Agriculture originated and disseminated Minnesota No. 13 they could not realize the countless millions of dollars they were adding to the agricultural wealth of the Northwest. This was the forerunner of the early varieties that made corn growing profitable much further north than it had been previously. They gave us a high yielding, a high protein content corn that would grow several hundred miles north of the profitable corn producing belt heretofore.

Minnesota No. 13 is a yellow variety and has been grown successfully as far north in North Dakota and Montana as the Canadian line. With us May 25 planting matures about September 1, depending, of course, on the season. This variety is outyielding many later varieties by actual weight per acre. We do not advise planting Minnesota No. 13 for the main crop further north than central North Dakota because unusual weather conditions might destroy the crop further north than that. To the people of Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Nebraska, who are short feed from the previous crop, plant Minnesota No. 13 for early feed or hogging down.



Minnesota 13

1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.30; 28 lbs., \$2.30; 56 lbs., \$4.00; 560 lbs., \$38.00.
Selected ear corn, crated or sacked, per 70 lbs., \$5.00.

Edward Huckstad, Clayton Co., Iowa, July 14, 1927.

I want to let you know that the seed corn we bought of you grew just fine and is looking extra well now. It germinated 98% or a little better and is the healthiest looking field. It is all tasselled out at this time.



Wimple's Yellow Dent—Probably a larger acreage of Wimple's Yellow Dent is planted in southeastern South Dakota than any other variety of corn. This corn originated in Union County about twelve years ago and has spread in all directions from there, giving good satisfaction anywhere south of central South Dakota, the southern tier of counties in Minnesota and all points south of there. It is a very deep, broadkerneled, rough

corn, producing good sized ears and yielding heavily to the acre. It grows well up on the stalks, and stalks 7 to 9 feet high, depending on the location, soil, etc. Grown in South Dakota. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 28 lbs., \$2.25; 56 lbs., \$4.00; 560 lbs., \$37.50. Ear corn per 70 lbs., \$5.00.

This extremely early White Dent Corn has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme north and has made good, maturing in North Dakota in any ordinary season.

In size like Minnesota No. 13, Yellow Dent, and, like the No. 13, stands up well even in the extreme North. Stalks grow to a height of seven feet, ears are up three feet from the ground, making it easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

This Corn will outyield any other variety of Dent Corn that can be grown in the extreme North. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather than any other Corn grown. Might not be an ideal Corn for some of Iowa and Illinois farmers, who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver mine to the North Dakota, Minnesota and northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to grow Dent Corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get the idea that this is a 10 to 20 bushel to the acre Corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time. It stands up well, seven feet, and yields, with reasonably good farming, 50 bushels to the acre. Our supply of this Corn grown in Yankton, Bon Homme and Douglas counties, South Dakota. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 28 lbs., \$2.25; 56 lbs., \$4.00; 560 lbs., \$36.00. Ear Corn per 70 lbs., \$5.00.

Rustler White Dent—We planted a 100-acre field of Rustler White Dent commencing on May 25, 1920, harvested and shelled and shipped two carloads before the 10th of November that graded No. 2 white on the terminal market. This is a grade that is seldom reached by any variety of corn until it has been in storage for nearly a year. I give you the above to determine its earliness. This Rustler White Dent can be planted safely from the North line of North Dakota south. When I say safely I mean that Rustler White Dent will produce a crop in any of that territory when any other

North Dakota White Dent



variety of Dent corn matures a crop. It is an exceptional yielding corn, producing in this country this past season better than 50 bushels per acre. We have this seed grown as far north as Southeastern North Dakota. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 56 lbs., \$4.00; 280 lbs., \$19.00; 560 lbs., \$37.00.

Wisconsin No. 7 or Iowa Silver King—This extremely new valuable White Corn originated with the Wisconsin Agricultural College at Madison, Wis., and has been distributed by them over their state generally and over the whole Northwest to some extent. It is the largest early White Corn grown, the deepestkerneled; in fact, the best bred of any variety of White Corn. In Wisconsin it is considered more valuable than any of the yellow varieties on account of the increased yield over those varieties. In earliness it is equal to any Corn, maturing perfectly in ninety days.

It has been recommended by the Ames College for Northern Iowa under the name of **Silver King**, and is certainly king of the White Corn.

This should be planted any place north of Central Iowa to northern line of South Dakota. Height of stalks generally about 7 to 8 feet in this latitude. Ears up about 2½ feet from the ground. Ears very uniform in size and shape. An exceptionally pretty White Corn. Per lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 28 lbs., \$2.25; 56 lbs., \$4.00; 560 lbs., \$37.00. Ear Corn per 70 lbs., \$5.00.

Our supply of North-western Dent Corn is grown from Yankton to as far north as corn matured. We place this and August 15th at the head of the list of the earliest varieties of dent corn, suitable in most sections for the early hogging off. The very best in northern sections for the main crop variety. In the southern sections, southern Nebraska, Kansas, etc., where on account of drought you failed to get a good crop last year, you should plant at least an acreage enough to supply your wants until the later varieties mature. This and August 15th are absolutely the earliest varieties of dent corn that will produce a paying crop, and you should take this into consideration in placing your orders for corn. The color of this corn is red. August 15th is a white-capped yellow corn. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 28 lbs., \$2.00; 56 lbs., \$4.00; 560 lbs., \$37.50.

DeWolf's Extra Prolific Field Corn—This is another production of M. J. DeWolf, now well past eighty years old. This corn matures well to the northern part of South Dakota and can be grown in the same district as Minnesota No. 13, but will outyield it. In 1920 it produced 115 bushels of ear corn to the acre in the seed trial grounds. We claim that it will outyield any variety that will mature in the same time on the same ground. This places it far ahead of other well-known varieties. If this variety was planted alone, to the exclusion of all other varieties in the State of South Dakota, it would add to the wealth in the corn crop alone more than forty million dollars per annum. That would mean if you had planted DeWolf's Prolific instead of your regular corn, your crop would have brought you from one to three thousand dollars more than it has. Can you afford to let it pass another season? Can you afford to turn this proposition down, even if it costs you two or three dollars per bushel more for the seed than for other varieties? Price, 1 lb., 35c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.25; 56 lbs., \$4.20; 560 lbs., \$38.00. Ear corn per 70 lbs., \$5.50.

DeWolf's Extra Prolific Field Corn—This is another production of M. J. DeWolf, now well past eighty years old. This corn matures well to the northern part of South Dakota and can be grown in the same district as Minnesota No. 13, but will outyield it. In 1920 it produced 115 bushels of ear corn to the acre in the seed trial grounds. We claim that it will outyield any variety that will mature in the same time on the same ground. This places it far ahead of other well-known varieties. If this variety was planted alone, to the exclusion of all other varieties in the State of South Dakota, it would add to the wealth in the corn crop alone more than forty million dollars per annum. That would mean if you had planted DeWolf's Prolific instead of your regular corn, your crop would have brought you from one to three thousand dollars more than it has. Can you afford to let it pass another season? Can you afford to turn this proposition down, even if it costs you two or three dollars per bushel more for the seed than for other varieties? Price, 1 lb., 35c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.25; 56 lbs., \$4.20; 560 lbs., \$38.00. Ear corn per 70 lbs., \$5.50.

DeWolf's Extra Prolific Yellow Corn

For the last ten years we have grown and selected a **Reid's Yellow Dent** that would be satisfactory to the planter in the southern tier of counties in South Dakota, northern Nebraska and northern Iowa, as well as those farther south. **Reid's Yellow Dent** is the ideal Corn where it can be safely grown. It is too late for any place north of the north line of Iowa and our strain of Reid's is the earliest grown, so do not buy this variety and expect a crop to mature north of the north line of Iowa. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 28 lbs., \$2.00; 56 lbs., \$3.50; 560 lbs., \$32.50.

Dakota White Dent—About ten days later than Minnesota No. 13. Yields with us about 65 bushels per acre. Will be safe to plant in any ordinary season as far north as Madison, S. D. Ears from 8 to 10 inches; very deep kernel; stalks from 7 to 9 feet high, makes lots of fodder. If you live north of the south line of South Dakota and south of Madison, S. D., you will be pleased with it. Grown in South Dakota. Price, per 56 lbs., \$3.75; 560 lbs., \$35.00.

Dakota Yellow Dent—The description of Dakota White Dent fits this corn exactly, except this is yellow. Don't fail to order some of this if you are located in its territory. It is the yellow Corn for that section. Grown in South Dakota. Price, per 56 lbs., \$3.75; 560 lbs., \$35.00.

Early Murdock

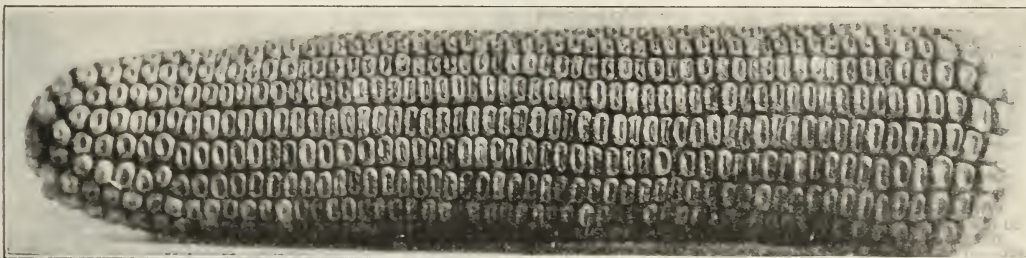
We have been watching the Early Murdock for the last several years, and we have come to the conclusion that it is a direct descendant of Minnesota No. 13. A little larger ear, just a little later, probably one week; yields well and is an excellent corn for any part of South Dakota or any point south of the north line of South Dakota. We would not plant Early Murdock beyond the South Dakota line. It will be one of the main varieties in the south two-thirds of this state and all states south of that point. South Dakota grown. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 28 lbs., \$2.00; 56 lbs., \$3.75; 560 lbs., \$35.00.

Northwestern Dent



DeWolf's Extra Prolific Yellow Corn

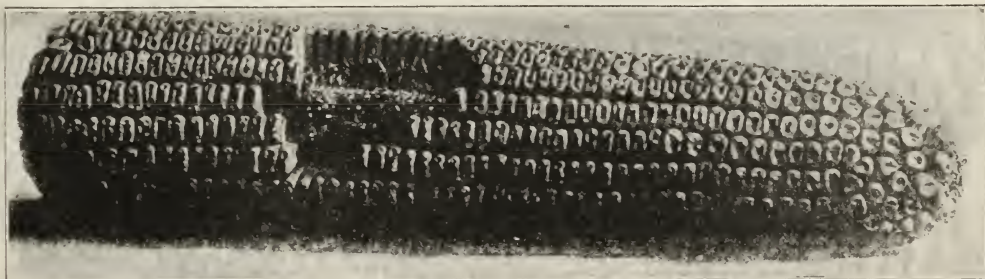
Reid's Yellow Dent



Dakota Grown Reid's, 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 28 lbs., \$2.00; 56 lbs., \$3.50; 560 lbs., \$32.50.

Dakota White Dent—About ten days later than Minnesota No. 13. Yields with us about 65 bushels per acre. Will be safe to plant in any ordinary season as far north as Madison, S. D. Ears from 8 to 10 inches; very deep kernel; stalks from 7 to 9 feet high, makes lots of fodder. If you live north of the south line of South Dakota and south of Madison, S. D., you will be pleased with it. Grown in South Dakota. Price, per 56 lbs., \$3.75; 560 lbs., \$35.00.

Dakota Yellow Dent—The description of Dakota White Dent fits this corn exactly, except this is yellow. Don't fail to order some of this if you are located in its territory. It is the yellow Corn for that section. Grown in South Dakota. Price, per 56 lbs., \$3.75; 560 lbs., \$35.00.



Early Murdock

John Honken, Rock County, Minn., March 10, 1926.

Received my corn and sweet clover, and have tested the Corn already. It germinates 96 out of 100. I am well pleased.



Gurney's Rainbow Flint

The largest eared, highest yielding, early Flint corn, originated by us and catalogued for the first time in 1915.

Matures in British Columbia—Seed Dakota Grown

This is a variety of corn that we are proud of. It is the corn child that we think more of than any other. Several years ago, Professor Hansen was visiting us while attending the State Horticulture meeting. As usual, he was talking of the production and the method of production of new varieties. We finally talked corn, and the Mendel theories of production. Professor Hansen made the statement that if we would secure somewhere a variety of inbred corn, the longer it had been inbred the better; go in another direction and secure another variety, inbred just as long so that there would be no danger of these two lots being related in any way; place each variety in separate planters, planting two rows of one variety, then two rows of the other; then detassel one of the varieties and save it for seed, then we would receive from this seed a remarkable yield of corn, but that we must not continue it beyond one year, as the chances were almost 1 to 1,000 that the second year it would degenerate and show the bad traits of both parents. We tried this by the growing of two flint corns. We planted the seed as directed by him, and produced a wonderful yield of remarkable, large ears of early maturing flint corn, of about every color you can think of. The yield was so great, and so much better than either parent, that we thought we would take that one chance and try it again. Time has proven that we struck the one chance in the thousand, and produced a wonderful flint corn. It is getting to be standard everywhere, and as the largest producer of corn and fodder, the finest to look at, and one of the earliest to mature. It has matured perfectly in British Columbia. It produces a remarkable yield in the South. And is the main crop for early hogging off in all sections of the country. It is not unusual to produce a very large percentage of 14-inch ears of 14, 16 and 18 rows. Try it in the field and in the hog pen. 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.75; 28 lbs., \$2.95; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$48.00.

Popcorn

About one farmer in ten grows Popcorn, even the little amount that is required for the children's popping during the winter months, when it is enjoyed so much. Give the children this year a little spot in the garden where they can plant at least one pound of the White Rice Popcorn for their own use this coming winter. I would bet you dollars to doughnuts that the little shavers will never let this popcorn bother you, but they will hoe and cultivate it and produce a greater money yield, per square rod, than you will in the best acre of your own cornfield. Give the kids a try at it. It will yield from eight to ten tons of fodder per acre of as high feeding value as sweet corn. It matures very early, which is an advantage where you are going to be short of early feed for the stock. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and the yield of ear or shelled corn is usually equal to that of field corn. The market price is much better than for other varieties of corn, and is always marketable. Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre.

White Rice — ½ pt., 15c; lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Red Rice — Fancy seed, bright red ½ pt., 30c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Japanese Hull-less Popcorn

A hill of Japanese Hull-less produces as high as twenty ears of corn, ears small to medium, rows irregular like Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. It is the best of all the popcorns for popping purposes. Clear, white kernels popping to much greater bulk than other varieties. Much better flavor and the real coming popcorn. ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$5.50; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Red Cob Ensilage Corn — Among all the varieties of Ensilage Corn, this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 10 tons. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary field corn for ensilage purposes, but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and quality of the products as of first importance. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.00; 56 lbs., \$2.25; 560 lbs., \$21.00.

South America's Mammoth — What would you think of corn stalks 17 feet high, that caliper 2½ inches at the base, producing ears 12 to 14 inches long, and of immense caliper? Ears often containing 28 rows, the stalks big and strong enough to make side posts for a child's swing. We have grown them in this size on our trial grounds and we have attached the ropes and made swings of them. We exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair one year ten stalks and ears that weighed 82 lbs., the shortest stalk in this exhibit was 15 feet. We do not recommend this corn for general crops, but just for a novelty for exhibition purposes. We have had reports from North Dakota showing a 15-foot stalk in that state. If you want the real novelty in corn, try this. ½ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c.

Sweet Fodder — There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn. Being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow ½ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to 1½ bushels broadcast. 15 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Primitive, or Husk Corn — This is the original corn from which all the improved varieties of corn were produced. About thirty years ago a friend of ours was traveling in Central Mexico and in a district far removed from civilization and all human habitation he found this corn growing wild, just as it had doubtless been growing for many centuries before America was discovered. It is a very curious appearing corn, each separate kernel is enclosed in a husk and there is an outer husk over the entire ear. Large Pkt., 15c.

Squaw Corn, Blue and White Flint — This is the old-fashioned Flint corn that is known by every one the country over as Squaw Corn. It yields an immense ear and an exceptionally large number of them. Plant an acreage of this corn, and you will be feeding new corn before you know it. In planting Flint corn figure about one bushel of seed to each six acres; it stands planting a little thicker than other varieties, and is really one of the most valuable corns to grow, especially in a season when you want early feed. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$2.00; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$4.75; 560 lbs., \$44.00.

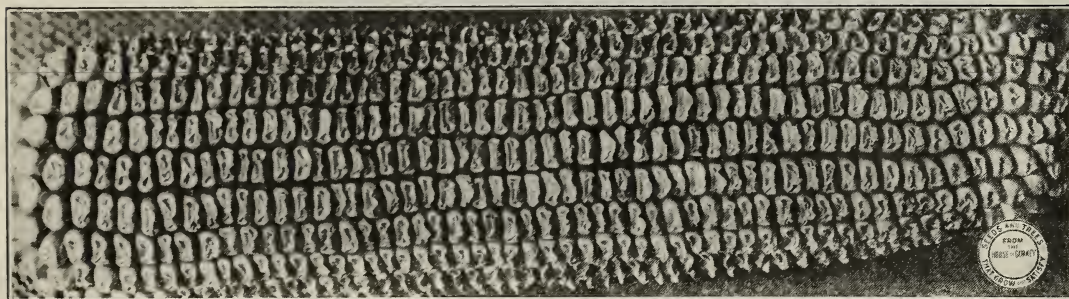
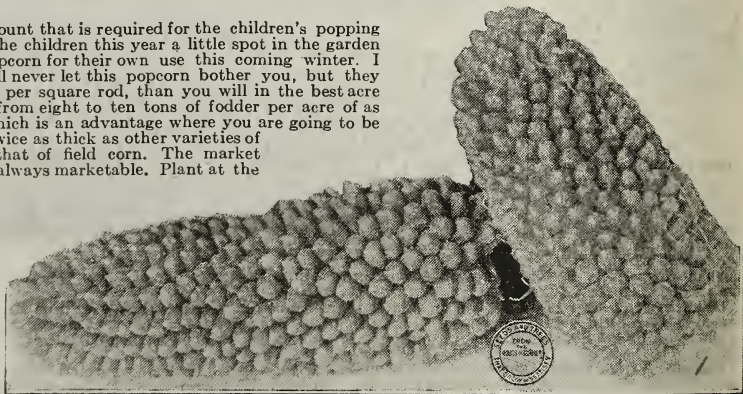
Dakota White Flint — This is the White Flint used for Hominy and Hull Corn. For table quality, flavor and sweetness is the best variety of Indian Corn. Its ample foliage makes it desirable for ensilage fodder. Dakota grown. Per 56 lbs., \$5.00.

Longfellow Flint — A beautiful eight-rowed Yellow Flint, ears from ten to fifteen inches long. Very prolific and early. South Dakota and Nebraska grown. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$2.00; 28 lbs., \$3.00; 56 lbs., \$4.75; 560 lbs., \$44.00.

Gehu Flint — Absolutely a seventy-day corn. This means that you can plant the corn and on the seventieth day thereafter you can harvest matured corn. This means a lot to you if the crop was short and high in price, and you have saved any over, by planting this Gehu you can sell the old corn and depend on this new crop taking care of your wants early in the season.

We have planted this corn as late as the 25th of June and matured a perfect crop. This is an excellent corn for hogging down, producing as it does from two to five ears to the stalk, ears six to eight inches long. Should plant at the rate of four acres of corn to one bushel of seed to get best results.

We grow very large quantities of this corn each year for the extreme North, even well into Canada. 14 lbs., \$2.00; 28 lbs., \$3.50; \$5.50 per bushel.



Select
Specimen
Ears
of
Seed
Corn

Each year we have many inquiries for sample ears of various varieties of corn. This year we have carefully selected a quantity of real fancy ears. In fact, they are in the premium winning class and would be good stock for breeding high-yielding seed corn for the future. We send these each year, wrapped separately at 30c per ear, postage paid. One ear 25c; Ten ears \$2.25; 50 ears \$10.00.



Bromus Inermis

Dakota grown seed only. New settlers west of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota and western Nebraska should use this grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils where other grasses would perish. It is perennial and once sown down will stand for ten years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch and establishing itself very rapidly, so much so that a good hay crop can be had the first season two crops a year can be had from it. When fully grown the plant stands 4 to 5 feet in height and stools out freely. It is ready to cut the latter part of June. This grass has been highly endorsed by the Experiment Stations, a few of which we give below. Prof. Shaw of Iowa says: "This grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the West." Notes on the Grasses and Forage Plants of Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Bromus Inermis withstands drought and cold, and is perfectly adapted to conditions existing in Iowa. It makes an excellent growth, and more nearly reaches the ideal of a farmer's grass than any other sort introduced in recent 8 years." Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per bu.). **Per lb., 25c., 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50; per 100 lbs., \$13.00.**

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—One of the best of the so-called natural or permanent Meadow Grasses, and has so well adapted itself to our Northern and Western States as to have become invaluable; in fact, it thrives over as wide a range as any of our grasses, succeeding as far south as Tennessee. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, is very fattening, and makes excellent hay. It is very hardy and succeeds in almost all soils, but attains its greatest perfection in moist, rich land. Coming into use very early and again late in the fall, it should form a prominent part in all permanent pastures and meadow mixtures. (22 lbs. to the bu.) **Per lb., 40c; 50 lbs., \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.**

Orchard Grass—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—It is of exceptional value for permanent pastures and for hay crops. It is very early, coming in ahead of all other grasses, recovers quickly after being cut, and endures close cropping by cattle. All kinds of stock relish it greatly and if cut when it comes into flower makes excellent hay. Thrives well on all soils and attains its greatest perfection on strong, moist and clay lands. (14 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Kentucky Blue Grass (June Grass, or Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass; Fancy Cleaned)—(*Poa Pratensis*)—One of the first grasses to start in the spring; much relished by all kinds of stock, and succeeds on a great variety of soils, particularly on rich, moist lands. Fancy cleaned seed. (20 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.40; 20 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$30.00.**

Red Top, Choice—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—Grows on almost all soils, but best on moist lands; should be included in all mixtures for seeding down wet or marsh lands. (15 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 50c; 15 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

English Rye Grass—(*Lolium Perenne*)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent meadows and pastures; it endures close cropping and recovers quickly after cutting. Does best on strong, rich soils. (24 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 30c; 24 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$16.00.**

Italian Rye Grass—An excellent variety producing a nutritious feed in early spring; if sown early will produce a large crop the same season. (18 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

Timothy—(*Phleum Pratense*)—Dakota Grown; thoroughly reclaimed, the best Timothy Seed on earth. You know what Timothy is, and you can grow it. A few years ago it was almost unknown to the farmers and stock growers of South Dakota; today it is growing successfully in the eastern half of South Dakota, from the south to the north line. Most farmers have their Timothy and clover meadows and pastures. Our seed is all northern grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.**

Pasture Mixture—There are certain desirable mixtures of various kinds of grasses that give you the best results on highlands or lowlands. As we have made a study of the proper mixtures for this purpose for many years, we can give you better results than if you selected your own. You can readily understand that it is our interest and desire to secure for you the best results from anything you purchase from us. Consequently, we spend lots of time and money in studying the various grasses and knowing where they will succeed best. In ordering pasture mixture, state whether it is for high or low land or hog pasture. Each of these requires a entirely different mixture. By securing this best mixture, you can ordinarily pasture fifty per cent more stock per acre than you can with most of the ordinary or a single variety of grass, besides having a continuous pasture from early in the spring until it is covered with snow in the fall. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

Upland Pasture Mixture—Per lb., 35c; 25 lbs., \$5.25; 50 lbs., \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$19.25.

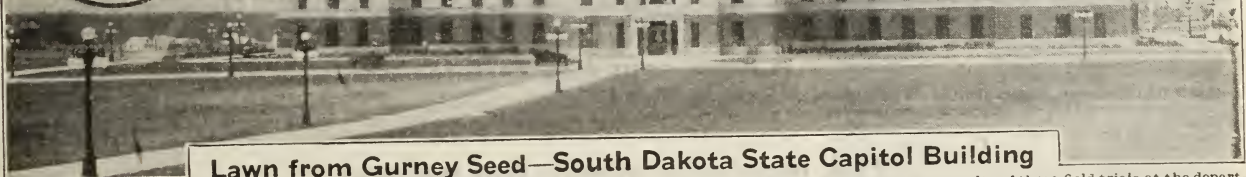
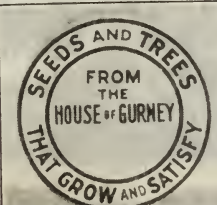
Lowland Pasture Mixture—Per lb., 35c; 25 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Hog Pasture Mixture of grasses and clovers—Per lb., 30c; 25 lbs., \$4.75; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Canadian Blue Grass—A very popular lawn, and meadow grass. Also used in pasture and lawn mixtures. Does well on any soils including light, sandy or rocky places where other grasses seldom thrive. Very hardy and lower in price than Kentucky Blue Grass. Do not figure, however, that Canadian Blue Grass takes the place of Kentucky. **One pound, 35c postpaid; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

**J. W. Hughes 412 E. Blvd St.,
Lewistown, Mont.**

I received 26 baby chicks from you on the 5th of April '26. Saved all but one. 12 cockerels, 13 pullets and from one of the Pullets I got 18 eggs in the month of August and one every day in September. Then I began to get from 1-1 eggs per day. I am selling the cockerels for \$2.40 and \$5.00 each. Fine birds. I will want more in the Spring. Early.



Lawn from Gurney Seed—South Dakota State Capitol Building

A photograph of the Capitol building at Pierre, South Dakota, together with the lawn surrounding same. These grounds were planted with our special lawn mixture in May; this photograph was taken in early September and shows something of the luxuriant growth of the grass and the beautiful lawn surrounding this elegant new Capitol building. The marvelous beauty of this perfect lawn produced in so short a time has created a great deal of favorable comment among the newspapers of the Northwest, some of them devoting columns to it. Gurney's Lawn Grass will produce this kind of a lawn anywhere. South Dakota is to be congratulated on its fine building and beautiful lawn.

Capitol Lawn Mixture—It is made up of the seed of several fine leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington, after a series of most careful experiments extending over several years. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking

investigation. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose grass mixtures that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the department and at various State Experiment Stations. The mixture offered here for lawn purposes has been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate, and has proven so generally satisfactory as to fully warrant us in claiming them to be unexcelled. **Pound, 60c; 10 lbs., \$4.50; 20 lbs., \$8.00; 50 lbs., \$19.00.**

For shady places, certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the seed is high priced, as will be noted in our price list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost. **Pound, 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 20 lbs., \$7.50; 50 lbs., \$18.00.**

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)—Splendid for dry, sandy soil and suitable for lawns. Withstands more shade than most grasses, hence valuable for shady lawns.

4512—1 lb., 80c postpaid; 25 lbs., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$37.00.

Pedigreed Stock of Seed Grain

I have a great many letters during the season from planters of seed grains, asking for a reduction in the prices at which the goods are quoted. We think a word of explanation here would show the reasonableness of the charge which we make for these grains. There is a much larger cost attached to the production of these better grades of grain than to the grain grown in the ordinary way. In the reeling there is a great shrinkage, as we take out all the small grains and light ones, and give you none but the very best grade of grains. We do not believe that you can object to the price we charge for this extra fancy stock. There is but little profit to us in the grain at the prices at which we catalog them.

Buckwheat

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre.

Silver Hulled — A great improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort. In a great many sections of the United States Buckwheat is not a paying crop, if you figure on using it as you would other grains, like wheat or oats. There is no crop that will yield a greater amount of food for fowls than Buckwheat. We know of one case where one quarter-acre field furnished seed for over 300 chickens for three months. They were allowed to harvest the crop themselves. 1 lb., 25c; 12 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.65; 1,000 lbs., \$45.00.

Japanese — Larger seeded than Silver Hull. Seed black, good yielder. About equal to Silver Hull in all ways for all purposes. 1 lb., 25c; 12 lbs., 95c; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$4.50; 1,000 lbs., \$43.00.

Barley

University, No. 105 (New Barley) — For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the station considers, has been realized in the new six-rowed variety here offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, and from any standpoint a most valuable acquisition. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure. 48 lbs., \$1.35; 480 lbs., \$12.50.

Wisconsin Pedigree No. 6 — Six rowed, rough awned, distributed by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, high yielding and very heavy straw. Possibly might lodge on extremely heavy land but for places where barley has not been given straw enough to be handled readily by the binder, this variety should be used. 48 lbs., \$1.80; 480 lbs., \$15.00.

Velvet — Minn. No. 447, a smooth-awned barley of the Manchuria type; compares favorably with Manchuria No. 184 in yielding ability and general habit of growth. It resulted from a cross of Luth, a high-yielding variety which is resistant to the "spot blotch" disease, and a smooth-awned selection. 48 lbs., \$2.10; 240 lbs., \$10.00; 480 lbs., \$19.50.

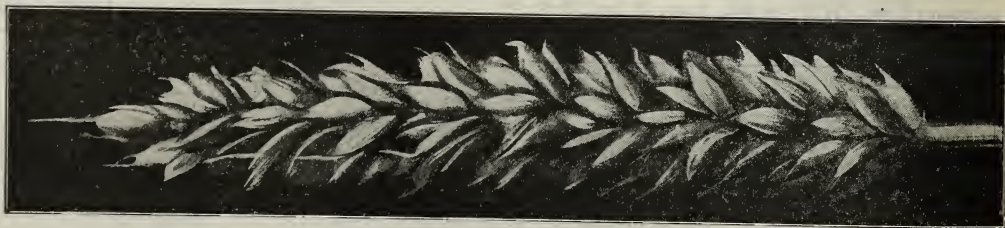
Beardless Barley — This barley will mature in 60 days from date of sowing under ordinary conditions. A barley without beards. This must be admitted by all as a very desirable thing. Most of you have threshed barley and some of you have been in the stack and you know what bearded barley is. The greatest advantage lies in the extreme earliness, which makes it absolutely desirable, if not indispensable, for early feeding when old grain is scarce. Being a sport from the old bearded barley, there may appear a few heads in the field showing beards. 12 lbs., 85c; 48 lbs., \$2.25; 240 lbs., \$10.50.

Blue Hullless Barley — Has no hulls. Earliest and best hog feed grown. Yields immense crops. Better for feeding purposes than other barley. Plant for earliest feed. 15 lbs., \$1.00; 24 lbs., \$1.50; 48 lbs., \$2.50; 240 lbs., \$10.00; 480 lbs., \$19.00.

White Hullless Barley (See colored photo, page 68) — Has neither beards nor hulls, extremely early, making it very valuable for hog feed, yields immense crops that thresh out from the hull just as wheat does, better and richer for feeding purposes than any other barley. This barley is also used in large quantities for bread making purposes and makes an excellent bread, normally producing from two to three times the yield of the best wheat. 15 lbs., \$1.00; 24 lbs., \$1.50; 48 lbs., \$2.75; 240 lbs., \$11.00; 480 lbs., \$21.00.

Bearded Speltz or Emmer

It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil and climate. It is neither wheat, rye nor barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is more like wheat than any of the others mentioned. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains; in fact, all kinds of animals seem to thrive on it. Speltz is claimed to be ahead of corn, superior to oats and more profitable than wheat. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in the green state. As green grass hay food it often gives 100 leafy stalks from one seed, which shows its heavy stooling properties. The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley, the spikeless being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. It is a heavy yielder. Will grow well and produce enormous crops on land where wheat will not grow. 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.20; 500 lbs., \$14.00.



A Proper Hog Pasture

For the least money. Something you may turn the hogs on soon after planting, something that you may use and get value received from this season. If that is what you are looking for sow 56 lbs. of Fall Rye, 5 lbs. Dwarf Essex Rape and 10 lbs. White or Yellow Blossomed Sweet Clover per acre. Mix thoroughly if sowing by hand; if by machinery, mix rape and clover for one sowing and plant the rye separately. This insures an even stand. Price, packed separately, right portions, 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00; 500 lbs., \$27.50.

A Permanent Hog Pasture

After many years of experimenting we have made up an ideal permanent hog pasture of various grasses and clovers that stand the rough usage best and live longest. Sow this as early in the spring as the ground can be well worked, sowing 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, 30 lbs., \$4.75; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$15.35.

Flax, Minnesotas' Winona Wilt Resistant

Wilt-resistant varieties are essential for successful flax production. If planted in late May or in June the crop may be damaged more or less by wilt disease, therefore sowing in April or the first part of May is necessary for the best yields. Seed of wilt-resistant varieties cannot be distinguished readily from that of wilt-susceptible varieties. In order to be certain that seed is of a wilt-resistant variety, it is necessary to procure seed from a reliable source.

Winona, Minn. No. 182, is widely distributed, especially in the southern part of the state, and certified seed is available in quantity. It was derived from an individual plant selected in 1916. 56 lbs., \$3.90; 560 lbs., \$37.50.

Argentine Flax — This is an importation from Argentina, grown for the last several years in the northwest where it is apparently making a very high yield of a very large flax berry; nearly a half larger than other varieties according to reports from Commission Houses in Minneapolis. This flax commands about five cents per bushel by crushers over other varieties. 56 lbs., \$4.25; 560 lbs., \$41.00.



Dwarf Essex Rape

This forage plant has rather forced its attention on the grower of stock as the seedsmen, generally, have neglected to tell of its value. A great many farmers have realized its value, and made use of it for a number of years, but the percentage of people planting it is so small that I want to impress it on you, especially this season, that the Dwarf Essex Rape will grow and thrive, and be profitable in so many places on your farm where you are not getting the full benefit of that land, that you should watch for every place, no matter how small, and plant this rape seed. In the spring when you are sowing small grains, sow it at the rate of 4 pounds per acre with your grain. This will furnish valuable pasture after harvest, and on account of the start it has before harvest, requires but little moisture in the latter part of the summer to make a good crop. Plant it with fall rye at the rate of about three pounds to the acre in the months of April or May, and it will make you a good pasture with the rye in summer. Plant it by itself at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre and see the immense yield of forage it will produce. Sow it at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre with your cultivation of corn. This is undoubtedly the most profitable place to sow rape seed. If you are hogging the corn down, the hogs will clean the rape as well as the corn. If you husk your corn and pasture the corn stalks all kinds of stock eat it readily, and this gives them green food with the dry. Dwarf Essex Rape is the only variety that is valuable. We would advise placing your order early. Price 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Spring Rye

Spring Rye—The growers of spring rye find that it yielded equal in bushels per acre to the fall rye and was a desirable and reasonably profitable crop. We are again advising that where you have failed to plant a sufficient acreage of fall rye or fall grain, you can still balance your farm work by increasing the acreage of spring rye.

If we have refunded more money on account of being unable to fill your orders for Spring Rye in past years than any other item that we list. It seems that most every farmer wants to plant some of this but has been unable to secure the seed. In trying to overcome this difficulty we planted last spring a large acreage of the Spring Rye and harvested a very good crop. In fact, the yield was better than thirty bushels per acre. We have saved all the seed of this genuine Spring Rye and think we have ample to fill all your orders this season with strictly first-class seed.

Spring Rye is equal to Fall Rye for all purposes excepting summer pasture. It allows you to increase the acreage of small grains where you have failed to plant all the rye and fall wheat that you wanted at the proper time.

Sow from five to eight pecks per acre, depending on the average rainfall in your locality. Where the rainfall is apt to be deficient, sow a less amount of all kinds of small grain than where the rainfall is ample. You will secure a better yield. Per lb., 20c; 28 lbs., \$1.10; 56 lbs., \$2.00; 560 lbs., \$19.00.

Winter or Fall Rye

This valuable forage plant produces pasture from early in the spring until late in the fall if sown in the spring. It seldom produces any head and gives you good pasture all summer. It is also an excellent fertilizer, plowing it under in mid-summer. In sowing the same variety in September it produces a crop of seed for the next year. 14 lbs., 80c; 56 lbs., \$1.75; 560 lbs., \$17.00.

Millet

Early Fortune—This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the seed being the richest and most valuable stock food that can be produced, while the hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when, if cut properly, can be thrashed for seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. Pound, 20c; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Liberty Millet, (German)—Planted on good land, produces a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months and leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. (Bushel, 50 lbs.) Sow ½ bushel to the acre. Values constantly changing. Write for prices. 1 lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Japanese Millet—All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc. We recommend it for the following reasons: First, it makes more hay than German Millet or any other. Second, although it grows so large, sometimes seven or eight feet high, the hay is of the most excellent quality, superior to corn fodder. Third, it is adapted to all sections and a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Fourth, two crops a season may be cut from it, or, if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of seed per acre as oats. Fifth, it requires less seed per acre than any other millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. Sixth, it makes fine silage, especially if mixed with soja beans or sand vetch. Seventh, it is highly endorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by all Experiment Stations and by seedsmen generally. (20 lbs. per bu.) 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

The New Siberian—The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plants possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, beside many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages and which destines it to take front rank if not lead all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. 1 lb., 25c; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Kursk Millet—This very valuable millet is one sent out by the Department of Agriculture several years ago. We find that it will produce more hay in the dryer regions than any other variety of millet you can plant. The color of the seed is red like the Siberian, only a little darker in color. It yields heavy crops of seed and forage. We especially advise the planting of this in any section where the rainfall is not ample and regular. Sow 20 pounds to the acre. 1 lb., 25c; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

Hog Millet—We have tried in the last two catalogs to discontinue the use of the words "hog millet." The millet known as hog millet is also known as Broom Corn, Manitoba and Early Fortune Millet. It comes in several colors, the yellow, the red and the black. All of these millets yield immense quantities of seed which is exceptionally valuable for feeding purposes. These are all Prosos. These Prosos are not as desirable for hay as for grain and millions of pounds of this grain is used in the Siberian and Russian countries for human food; in fact, we have used it and found it extremely palatable. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

White Wonder Millet

The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads. The heads of this variety will run from eight up to eighteen inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. The head shown in the illustration measured just twelve inches when straightened out.

The yield of White Wonder Millet is very heavy and this variety will yield fully half again as much as Golden Millet and some growers state that it will outyield other millets three to one.

Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder Millet is much earlier than Golden Millet and almost as early as Siberian Millet.

The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily. Per lb., 20c; 25 lbs., \$1.65; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

Professor Hansen's Siberian Proso

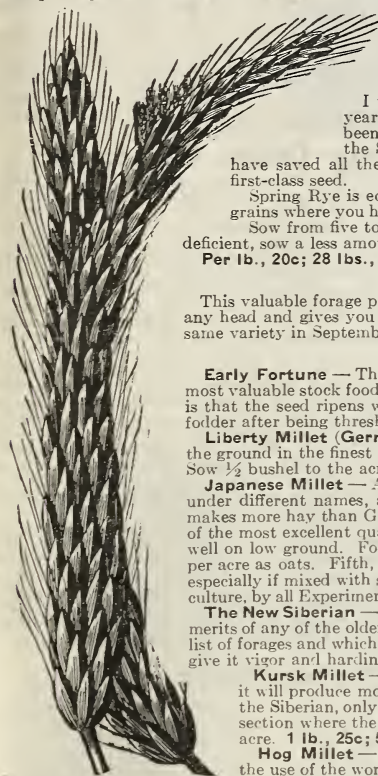
In Professor Hansen's various trips to the Siberian country he has brought many valuable forage plants, vegetables and flowers to the United States. The Siberian Proso is one of the very valuable ones. The protein content of Proso compares very favorably with that of wheat and it is an excellent food for human consumption. It can be ground with wheat and makes excellent bread, and it alone makes one of the very best of breakfast foods, higher in food value than probably any grain now used for the purpose.

A large-seeded white-grain millet of the Proso type grown by the Kirghiz Tartar nomads in the Semipalatinsk region as a grain for their stock; also grown extensively by the Kirghiz for themselves, produced in their climate, where the annual rainfall is about eight inches. It will probably yield well on the driest upland in the driest years in all our western states. When it is hulled and cooked for the table the Russians call it 'Kasha,' and it is very extensively used in European Russia, Siberia, Turkestan, Mongolia, and other parts of Asia, especially the driest regions.

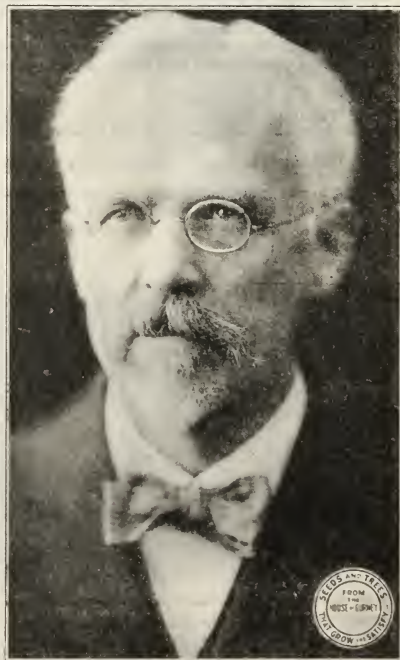
This is specially valuable grain. For feeding stock, poultry, and everything of that kind Proso is equal to or better than the wheat.

Proso is also specially valuable as a summer catch crop, something that can be planted very late. It can be planted as late as July 15th and still mature a crop of grain and hay.

There are so few later catch crops that Proso will be used extensively on land that has had an early crop removed from it or where it has been drowned out and not in shape to work until mid-summer. Sow 20 pounds per acre. 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.



Spring Rye



Professor Hansen

Soja Beans (or Soy Beans)

During the period of the World's War the Department of Agriculture spent considerable time and energy in educating the growers to a greater diversity in farming. They were ably seconded by the various State Agricultural Colleges and on account of the propaganda there was a very heavy demand for some of the items, especially the Soja Beans. The demand for the early variety suitable for Northwest planting was so great that seed enough had never been produced to supply the intended planter. This year we will, I think, be able to fill orders in full.

Wisconsin Early Black, Ito San and Manchou were the best three varieties out of more than twenty in our trial grounds in 1922. We have all in Northern Grown.

The Early Maturing Soy Beans listed by us are all absolutely Northern grown and of the earliest varieties suitable for planting in this and sections farther north. On account of the lesser acreage grown for seed purposes, these are higher priced than the southern beans, but only about one-half the price of one year ago. These beans yield enormously. **Price: Northern Grown Early Varieties, 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$6.00.**

Mrs. Ada Peterson, Darrel, Mont. June 20, 1926.

I received the greatest surprise of my life last week. When a hundred White L. H. Baby chicks arrived marked free. When I wrote you in regards to an adjustment on the chicks shipped earlier, I didn't expect near the amount you sent. Thanking you very much, I am

Late or Southern Grown Soy Beans — These are suitable for all points south of Omaha, Nebraska, when planted with corn for silage purposes, as they will mature properly with the corn and add considerable to your corn silage. **Price: Late Southern Grown, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$5.25.**

Q. Can soy beans be planted with corn?
A. Yes: either for hogging or sheeping down or silage purposes. It requires from three to five pounds of seed per acre when planted with corn.
Q. How many pounds of soy beans to the acre if drilled in rows wide enough for cultivation?

A. Forty to sixty pounds, depending upon the width between and rate of planting in the rows.

Q. Is this a good way of handling soy beans?
A. It is one of the best. They can be drilled with an ordinary corn planter or with a wheat drill by stopping up a number of the holes so the rows will be from 32 to 36 inches apart. The beans should not be more than two inches apart in the row in Iowa; perhaps a little farther apart where the rainfall is less.

Q. If planted broadcast, how many pounds per acre?
A. Sixty to ninety pounds.

Q. At what stage of maturity should the soy beans go into the silo?
A. About half ripe. That is, in the dough stage and the leaves just starting to dry. A later and larger bean can be used for silage purposes than for hogging down or seedling purposes.

Q. Would you advise inoculation of soy beans?
A. Yes. The beans may do very well without, but they will not improve the land unless inoculated.

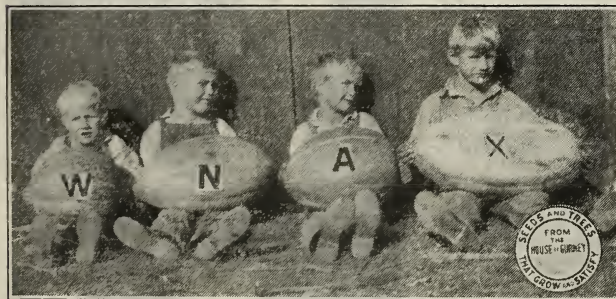
Q. At what stage of maturity should soy beans be cut for hay?
A. When the pods are well filled and when the first leaves begin to turn brown.

Q. What is the feeding value of the hay, especially for dairy cattle?
A. It contains practically the same amount of protein as alfalfa, but is not quite as palatable. For sheep it will take the place of alfalfa hay, pound for pound.

Q. Will soy beans and corn silage increase the milk flow over corn silage alone?

A. I do not know of any exact experimental data on this particular point. A number of practical dairymen in this state believe that it will.

McQueen Bacteria — For inoculating Soy Beans. 60 lbs. size, 50c; 120 lbs. size, \$1.00.



Walter Philbrich, Turtlecove, No. Dakota.

I am enclosing photograph of the bunch of young Philbrichs, each holding a product from Gurney's seed. The products weigh more than the kids. I wish we could hear WNAX better. I hope you will get more power.

Seed Oats For Spring 1928

Owing to the light weight and generally poor grade of the 1926 oat crop, good quality seed oats is going to be very scarce. We have stored in our warehouses very high quality oats of various varieties, and at the reasonable prices you should not hesitate to buy liberally.

Kherson Oats

Made larger yields and weighed better than any others. We believe it to be the very best for the Northwest. This oat is undoubtedly identical with the yellow oat known as Sixty-Day Oat. There were two importations from Russia; one has come out under the name of Sixty-Day and the other as Kherson. They both outyield all others.

Our seed from this variety is secured from seed of the original Taylor importation, and is absolutely pure Kherson Oats. It is a smaller oat than most and takes at least one peck less per acre for sowing. This oat should be largely planted as the difference of 10 to 15 days in earliness of maturity will escape the rust period; save that much risk of winds, hail and bugs. It also lengthens the harvest season, allowing you to get along with less high-priced help. **Price, 32 lbs., \$1.10; 64 lbs., \$2.00; 320 lbs., \$9.00.**

Hull-Less Oats—Ottawa 480 Liberty

Another year's trial over a vast area has demonstrated that this exceptional variety of Hull-less oats has come to stay, and within a very few years a crop of oats with the hulls on will be a curiosity, as you can no longer afford to grow them compared with the Hull-less.

Four years ago we sent our representative to Alberta, Canada, to investigate and load the Hull-less oats we had grown for us in that territory. He informed us that our fields produced 2,295 pounds of oat meats per acre and that they were being grown in a small way hundreds of miles north of there profitably. The Hull-less oat threshes out like wheat or rye, the berry as large and plump as the best rye, from which you can make oatmeal or crushed oats equal to the best breakfast food. The whole berry cooks quickly and retains its shape like rice.

The Hull-less oat is the most valuable feed for the grower of live stock, especially pigs and calves, as you get entirely away from the irritating effect of the hull when fed to young stock. Feeders have used many devices to remove the hull before feeding, but have either wasted a good part of the grain or the method was too expensive. Many feeders buy oatmeal direct from the mills, but this has been too expensive. With the introduction of the Ottawa 480 Liberty Hull-less, we have solved the problem, and you may now grow your own breakfast food, as well as this valuable grain for your stock.

Liberty Hull-less was originated and introduced by Professor Saunders of the Department of Agriculture in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Last year I made the statement in the catalog that Liberty Hull-less did not produce as many bushels of hulled oats, many varieties of oats with the hull on. You must take into consideration, however, that one bushel of Hull-less oats is equal for all purposes to two bushels with the hulls on.

I am pleased to give you the yield in pounds per acre, as reported to us by a number of growers. These figures are measured bushels per acre, and as the Hull-less oat tests an average of about fifty pounds per bushel, you will see the actual yield per acre in weight far exceeds the average yield of the common oat with the hull on.

Yields in Pounds Per Acre

William Bohian, Mont.	1,650 pounds
Arthur Hahrott, N. D.	1,350 pounds
Daniel F. Fiersteine, Ia.	1,000 pounds
Farend Lewis, Wis.	2,285 pounds
L. D. Simmons, Ia.	1,750 pounds
Domina Westry, Wis.	2,150 pounds
Martin Christianson, Ida.	1,500 pounds
Rhinhard Bubs, S. D.	2,000 pounds
Alex. Molan, Minn.	2,285 pounds
James Du Boys, Ill.	1,970 pounds
W. D. Tarroll, Kans.	1,845 pounds

The above report covers the highest and the lowest yields per acre reported. We have reports averaging between the two high and low figures.

Oatmeal While You Wait

With the introduction of the Hull-less oat we have solved the breakfast food problem and you can grind and make your own oatmeal at probably less than one-fourth price paid for it in the store. These oats can be ground in any kind or variety of mill. We have ground them through a food-chopper, cracker mill, the ordinary burrs of a feed mill, over the stone and through the rollers of a flour mill and it has made strictly high grade, in fact better oatmeal than you could purchase from the store.

To demonstrate that this is true we are going to enclose with each 100 lb. lot purchase a package of oatmeal made over an ordinary mill, so that you may determine for yourself just how good this breakfast food is. Remember this package of oatmeal goes only with 100 pounds or larger lots.

The reports made by the growers are unanimous that it does not lodge, that it produces reasonably tall, stout straw that holds it up well, that it does not rust to the extent of serious damage, that it matures immediately after the Kherson Early oat, that it does not shell in the field, that it is as easily threshed as the common oat, all of them reporting that they will abandon all other varieties from this time on, that it should be planted at the rate of 50 pounds of seed per acre in order to secure the highest yield. The oat stools well and produces very large spreading heads with an exceptionally large number of kernels in each head. The oats which we will send you tests 50 pounds or better per measured bushel, Canadian and American grown, a certificate in each package certifying that it is Liberty Hull-less No. 480, this being the only desirable variety of Hull-less oats produced.

Our supply this year is approximately 2,500 bushels and when this is exhausted, money will be refunded. We advise early orders in larger quantities than the average order of 1926, because this oat has demonstrated that it is the most valuable farm crop, producing more dollars per acre in grain than any other kind or variety of grain. We will this past season to a number of growers in excess of \$100.00 per acre for their crop.

Hull-less Oat Price, 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00; 300 lbs., \$19.00.

Iowar Oats

This is another selection made by the Iowa Agricultural College of Ames, which is of the same type, earliness of maturity, high-yielding, and a descendant of the Kherson, as is the Iowa 103. We had a forty-acre field of this on one of our own farms this past season and with the ordinary farm care it gave us better than seventy bushels per acre. It was truly a beautiful field, stood just as high as the enclosure fence and not a weed in sight in the field. We wished to convert this field into Cossack alfalfa and sowed eight pounds of Cossack per acre with the oats. After harvesting the oats and before fall, we got three-fourths of a ton of Cossack hay per acre, and it has furnished lots of pasture since. I believe the Iowar is bound to rank high as an oat with the hull on.

Price, 16 lbs., 70c; 32 lbs., \$1.05; 320 lbs., \$9.50.

The past season the new Regenerated Swedish Select Oats have made some wonderful yields in the Northwest. They are certainly the leading late oats at the present time and it is probable they will continue to be so. It is not unusual to see fields growing 100 bu. per acre and weighing as high as 45 lbs. per measured bushel. Our stock of this oat is strictly pure and at the low price you should sow a good field.

32 lbs., \$1.00; 160 lbs., \$4.75; 320 lbs., \$9.00.

Silver Mine is one of the standard leading varieties of mid-season oats, and a greater acreage of it is planted than any other variety. Does well over a greater range of territory. Our seed of this variety is exceptionally nice, and priced right. Sow from 2½ to 3½ bushels per acre. **Per bushel, \$1.00; 160 lbs., \$4.75; 320 lbs., \$9.00.**

Iowa 103—For the last several years we have been getting some very satisfactory reports of yields of the New White Kherson, or New Iowa 103, and have decided that it is absolutely the best of all the early

oats from point of color, earliness and yield, consequently we are strongly urging that you plant a quantity of it this year. Our stock is from seed furnished by the Iowa Agricultural College in 1915 to the growers and they have not grown any other variety on their place, so that it is the genuine Iowa 103, or White Kherson. Under date of March 3, 1916, the following letter was received from Professor J. Buchanan, Secretary and Director of Experiments of the Iowa College:

Your letter of February 17th, in regard to Iowa 103 Oats, received.

This is an early White Oats originated here at the Experiment Station by the pure line selection method. After proving its superiority in the Experiment Station test it was distributed to a large number of farmers for co-operative test throughout the state. In 119 co-operative tests conducted in the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, the Iowa 103 gave an average of 49.94 bushels per acre, and the home varieties an average of 46.01 bushels per acre, making a difference of 3.93 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. In 32 of the 119 tests the Iowa 103 gave an average yield of 54.4 bushels per acre, and the Kherson an average of 51.50 bushels per acre, making a difference of 2.91 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. I should state here that the Kherson is the parent variety. In 15 of 119 tests the Swedish Select was the home variety used, and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 5.25 bushels more than the Swedish Select. In 11 of the 119 tests the Early Champion was the home variety used, and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 2.8 bushels more per acre than the Early Champion. The demand for this Oat is becoming very large, as in many places, it has outyielded the more common varieties by a wide margin.

8 lbs., 35c; 16 lbs., 60c; 32 lbs., \$1.00; 320 lbs., \$9.00.

Gopher, Minn. No. 674, early maturing, open-panicked with white grain is stiff-strawed, and especially recommended for southern Minnesota, although in certain years its yielding ability has been outstanding in central and northern Minnesota. It is high yielding on peat lands. It resulted from a selection in a commercial mixture made for the purpose of obtaining a stiff-strawed, high-yielding variety. **32 lbs., \$1.15; 320 lbs., \$9.50.**

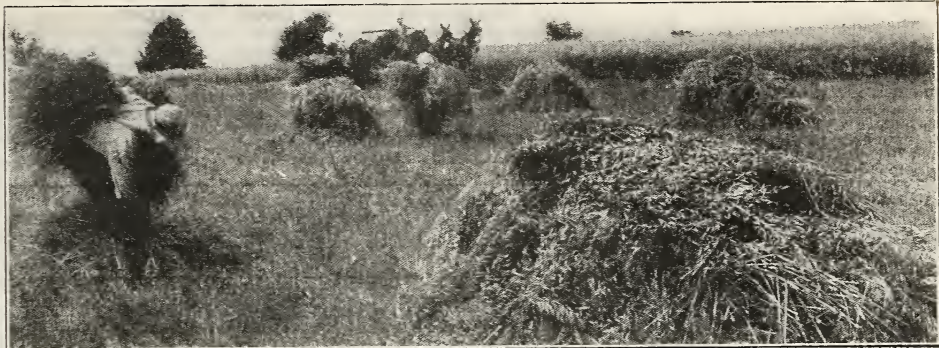


oat grain per acre, this grain testing 51 pounds per measured bushel. Especially valuable to the oat meal mills and the grower of hogs and calves. Now we are placing for your consideration and judgment the new



Jerusalem Artichoke

as they decay rapidly at that time of the year. If you do not care to grow your own plants we can furnish the plants; and refer you to the greenhouse section for prices. **Potatoes, per lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.60; per 100 lbs., \$12.00.**



Regenerated Swedish Select Oats



Regenerated Swedish Select

Victory Oat—Not Hull-less

The greatest attempt ever made to increase per acre production of food stuff was made by the Canadian Department of Agriculture during and since the war. There have been some remarkable results—the introduction of the Hull-less Oat; an oat that threshes as clean as wheat or rye and with a yield this past season of 2,295 pounds of solid

Victory oat. This comes from the Canadian Department of Agriculture and as its name implies, was introduced at about the time of the armistice. It comes well recommended, with a high yield record, a straw that is strong, able to withstand the storms that are often disastrous to the oat fields, strong enough to hold up safely to maturity the heavy heads of grain, early enough to be classed as first early. What more may we ask of this oat? Sow 2½ bushels per acre. **10 lbs., 80c; 32 lbs., \$1.70; 160 lbs., \$6.25; 320 lbs., \$11.50; 640 lbs., \$22.00.**

Jerusalem Artichokes—The Greatest Hog Feed—The farmer who grows hogs, especially if he has a low, rich piece of ground and does not grow Jerusalem Artichokes, is neglecting a most important hog feed. They produce a large quantity of tubers under ground, like potatoes, and will outyield the potatoes in bushels per acre. Plenty of green feed of this kind has a tendency to check hog diseases. The hogs will harvest these themselves. These are grown from tubers, the same as potatoes and you should plant 300 pounds to the acre. It is not unusual for them to produce from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Plant them in rows three feet apart, dropping the seed 2 feet apart. Let them grow until fall and the hogs will do the rest. **3 lbs., postpaid, 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs. and up, 7½c per lb.**

Sweet Potatoes

These Sweet Potatoes are the Early Jersey variety and the most satisfactory for northern planting. We can furnish you for shipment about April 1st the seed Sweet Potatoes. If you care to grow your own plants, it is necessary to plant the potatoes, grow the sprouts and transplant just as you would tomatoes. The potatoes should be planted by the 10th of April, the sprouts transplanted from the 15th of May to as late as July 1st. The potatoes must be planted immediately on their arrival

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Silver Mine is one of the standard leading varieties of mid-season oats, and a greater acreage of it is planted than any other variety. Does well over a greater range of territory. Our seed of this variety is exceptionally nice, and priced right. Sow from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. **Per bushel, \$1.00; 160 lbs., \$4.75; 320 lbs., \$9.00.**

Iowa 103—For the last several years we have been getting some very satisfactory reports of yields of the New White Kherson, or New Iowa 103, and have decided that it is absolutely the best of all the early oats from point of color, earliness and yield, consequently we are strongly urging that you plant a quantity of it this year. Our stock is from seed furnished by the Iowa Agricultural College in 1915 to the growers and they have not grown any other variety on their place, so that it is the genuine Iowa 103, or White Kherson. Under date of March 3, 1916, the following letter was received from Professor J. Buchanon, Secretary and Director of Experiments of the Iowa College:

"Your letter of February 17th, in regard to Iowa 103 Oats, received. This is an early White Oats originated here at the Experiment Station by the pure line selection method. After proving its superiority in the Experiment Station test it was distributed to a large number of farmers for co-operative test throughout the state. In 119 co-operative tests conducted in the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, the Iowa 103 gave an average of 49.94 bushels per acre, and the home varieties an average of 46.01 bushels per acre, making a difference of 3.93 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. In 32 of the 119 tests the Iowa 103 gave an average yield of 54.4 bushels per acre, and the Kherson an average of 51.50 bushels per acre, making a difference of 2.81 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. I should state here that the Kherson is the parent variety. In 15 of 119 tests the Swedish Select was the home variety used, and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 5.25 bushels more than the Swedish Select. In 11 of the 119 tests the Early Champion was the home variety used, and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 2.8 bushels more per acre than the Early Champion. The demand for this Oat is becoming very large, as in many places, it has outyielded the more common varieties by a wide margin.

8 lbs., 35c; 16 lbs., 60c; 32 lbs., \$1.00; 320 lbs., \$9.00.

Gopher, Minn. No. 674, early maturing, open-panicked with white grain is stiff-strawed, and especially recommended for southern Minnesota, although in certain years its yielding ability has been outstanding in central and northern Minnesota. It is high yielding on peat lands. It resulted from a selection in a commercial mixture made for the purpose of obtaining a stiff-strawed, high-yielding variety. **32 lbs., \$1.15; 320 lbs., \$9.50.**

Victory Oat—Not Hull-less

The greatest attempt ever made to increase per acre production of food stuff was made by the Canadian Department of Agriculture during and since the war. There have been some remarkable results—the introduction of the Hull-less Oat; an oat that threshes as clean as wheat or rye and with a yield this past season of 2,295 pounds of solid mills and the grower of hogs and calves. Now we are placing for your consideration and judgment the new

Victory oat. This comes from the Canadian Department of Agriculture and as its name implies, was introduced at about the time of the armistice. It comes well recommended, with a high yield record, a straw that is strong, able to withstand the storms that are often disastrous to the oat fields, strong enough to hold up safely to maturity the heavy heads of grain, early enough to be classed as first early. What more may we ask of this oat? Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. **10 lbs., 80c; 32 lbs., \$1.70; 160 lbs., \$6.25; 320 lbs., \$11.50; 640 lbs., \$22.00.**

Jerusalem Artichokes—The Greatest Hog Feed—The farmer who grows hogs, especially if he has a low, rich piece of ground and does not grow Jerusalem Artichokes, is neglecting a most important hog feed. They produce a large quantity of tubers under ground, like potatoes, and will outyield the potatoes in bushels per acre. Plenty of green feed of this kind has a tendency to check hog diseases. The hogs will harvest these themselves. These are grown from tubers, the same as potatoes and you should plant 300 pounds to the acre. It is not unusual for them to produce from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Plant them in rows three feet apart, dropping the seed 2 feet apart. Let them grow until fall and the hogs will do the rest. **3 lbs., postpaid, 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs. and up, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.**

Sweet Potatoes

These Sweet Potatoes are the Early Jersey variety and the most satisfactory for northern planting. We can furnish you for shipment about April 1st the seed Sweet Potatoes. If you care to grow your own plants, it is necessary to plant the potatoes, grow the sprouts and transplant just as you would tomatoes. The potatoes should be planted by the 10th of April, the sprouts transplanted on the 15th of May to as late as July 1st. The potatoes must be planted immediately on their arrival from the greenhouse section.



Regenerated Swedish Select Oats



Regenerated
Swedish Select



oat grain per acre, this grain testing 51 pounds per measured bushel. Especially valuable to the oat meal mills and the grower of hogs and calves.



Jerusalem Artichoke

as they decay rapidly at that time of the year. If you do not care to grow your own plants we can furnish the plants; and refer you to the greenhouse section for prices. **Potatoes, per lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.60; per 100 lbs., \$12.00.**

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

The potato crop of 1927 was approximately the five year average. We have stored our usual supply of strictly first-class Northern grown seed potatoes of the various varieties listed but the price at which we are offering them may be changed without notice either higher or lower as the market warrants.

The person who plants an acreage of potatoes each year has learned from experience that a change of potato seed from the north to the south pays better than any other seed. Consequently we grow our seed stock in the extreme north, and the big potato grower farther south sells off all his own crop, securing new northern stock each season, in this way often increasing his yield 50 per cent. We are trimming down our list of varieties of that of a few years ago, as it is not profitable to have too many. I attended an auction sale the other day and saw a lot of potatoes sold. The quality of these potatoes was of the poorest, such as we would leave on the field or gather up and screen out for stock food, probably did not yield more than 25 to 50 bushels per acre. The soil on which they were produced should have given 200 bushels of strictly first-class potatoes to the acre. The party growing these had planted and replanted each season and I suppose had kept the small, or seed potatoes, as he would call it, until they were entirely run out. **Prices on all field seeds are subject to change without notice.**

Vernice Edmondson, Bingham, Nebraska—January 1, 1927.

We were just looking through your new seed catalogue and saw the statement made by Mr. Henderickson in regard to his opate plum and we decided at once that he took in too much territory when he challenged the world to produce a tree as good as his, because we had one no taller than his that produced a bushel of fruit in spite of the fact that ice froze after the tree was in full bloom. Our cherries, compass cherries, waneta plum and sapa plums have all done wonderful. We live in the Nebraska Sand Hills.

Potatoes

(See Colored Plate, Page 18)

Gurney's White Harvest—In a class by itself. A nearly round white potato, fully as early as Red Bliss. An immense yield, often producing fifteen perfect potatoes in a hill. The big advantage over Red Bliss is its white skin. This past season Gurney's White Harvest in a great many instances made for the grower over six hundred dollars per acre. They come into the market when all other varieties of old potatoes are gone and the new potatoes are selling at unheard of prices, consequently you get in at the highest point of the season. A great many people depend on a little half-acre garden to increase their income. There is nothing like a half acre of potatoes to be dug at the right time. When potatoes are being shipped in from the South and sold at six to eight cents per pound this is the time to get in with the home grown ones. **1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.30, postpaid; 15 lbs., \$1.50; 30 lbs., \$2.75; 60 lbs., \$4.50; 300 lbs., \$21.50; 600 lbs., \$42.00.**

Bliss Triumph Potato



Not Twins, but P. S. Gurney Looking at a 4½ Lb. Bugless Potato

He split it open and found that it was solid clear through. This is a characteristic of the Bugless, no hollow spots, high quality, wonderful keeper and yields to beat the band.

(See Colored Plate, Page 18)

Gurney's Bugless Potato has for one more year absolutely proven that it is more immune from bugs than any other potato grown, that it is seldom damaged by bugs, and that happens only in bad seasons or on extremely poor ground, or in very small patches. We had grown for us this past season fields of Bugless potatoes that produced considerable over three hundred bushels per acre. A single measured field of five acres brought to our cellars more than fifteen hundred bushels of marketable tubers that we sold on the market for just as much or more money than any other potato grown, kept better and are of equally as good quality. Why should we continue to grow other varieties of late potatoes subject to damage by bugs, lower yields and of inferior quality?

We grew on a piece of our land adjoining the city of Yankton a ten-acre field of Bugless. Adjoining this field on the west end was a fraction of an acre of Early Ohios, planted by the adjoining landowner. There was six feet between the last row of Bugless and the first row of Early Ohios. During the growing season the owner of the Early Ohios and his entire family picked bugs. I personally examined our own field day after day, and I did not find during the entire season one single leaf damaged in the Bugless field by bugs, and the yield at the end of the season was satisfactory.

Get in the Bugless game. Plant potatoes that will fill your cellars and your pocketbook. Plant potatoes that produce very few small ones. Plant potatoes that market better than others and taste better.

PRICE—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., postpaid, \$1.40; 15 lbs., by express, \$1.50; 30 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$3.35; 300 lbs., \$15.00; 600 lbs., \$28.25.

Ten Dollars Cash Premium—Every year we pay to someone \$10.00 in cash for the largest Bugless potato grown from our seed.

Remember, send your potatoes to reach us by December 1st, and the check for \$10.00 will go to the winner on December 10th. 1928.



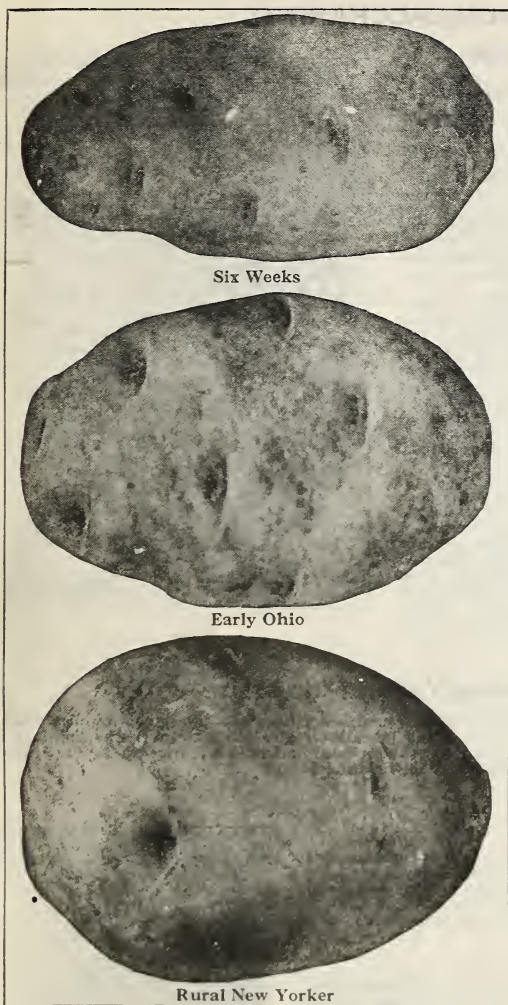
This is positively the earliest potato grown, except Gurney's White Harvest. It is the variety you find on the market first in the spring from the south. A nearly round red potato. On account of its earliness it brings the highest price of any potato offered, and as the seed for this variety for the entire south is grown each season in the north, the demand is always heavy for it for seed purposes and consequently higher priced than most other varieties. It yields enormously. We have had reports of 650 bushels per acre, and it is not uncommon to take out fifteen good marketable potatoes from one hill. It is freer from scab than most potatoes. The stock we are offering is of specially fine quality, strictly Red River grown, everyone should plant a quantity of these for first early. **Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., \$1.25; 60 lbs., \$4.00; 300 lbs., \$18.00; 600 lbs., \$35.00.**

Early Rose. Just a little earlier than Early Ohio. A very old, exceptionally good variety, shaped about like the Early Ohio. Color nearly flesh pink. One of the most satisfactory of the real early variety on account of the even size, high yielding and high quality. We had not listed these for a number of years but the demand has become so insistent for this old variety that we contracted for and have a good crop of them this year. **1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 60c, postpaid. 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs., \$3.00; 300 lbs., \$14.00; 600 lbs., \$27.50.**

Irish Cobbler

I am quoting from Bulletin No. 176 of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, on page 700 in a table of a three-year test, indicating that the Irish Cobbler is the highest yielding early potato at Brookings. On page 718 they again refer to it as the best yielding early variety grown in South Dakota. It is grown in every part of the State and is desirable for early and fall markets.

This is a variety of eastern origin that took Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West, young man, go West." It went west and is prosperous. It has found the climate that it desired and is even more profitable in this western country than in the east, the home of its birth. The Irish Cobbler is fast becoming one of the great northwestern market potatoes. It is second early, nearly round, pure white, a good keeper, and of very excellent quality, always cooking dry and mealy. On account of the short, stocky growth of the vine, this potato can be planted closer together than most varieties, ordinarily about one foot apart in the row. **Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs., \$2.50; 300 lbs., \$11.75; 600 lbs., \$23.00.**



Six Weeks

Early Ohio

Rural New Yorker

Six Weeks Potatoes

This remarkably early Potato is especially valuable to the market gardener, and for those with a small garden who grow for extra early Potatoes only. It is ready for use ten days ahead of Early Ohio; of excellent quality; abundant bearers and a good keeper. In shape it is identical with the Early Ohio; color much lighter; skin, very smooth, with few very shallow eyes. This should be planted largely and you will be well repaid with results. 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., \$1.35; 60 lbs., \$3.00; 300 lbs., \$14.00; 600 lbs., \$27.00.

Early Ohio

Early Ohio is the most popular early Potato in this country. We have more calls for it than any other variety. Every potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the Standard Extra Early the country over and other varieties are measured by it. We will venture to say that not one farmer in ten the country over who thinks he has Early Ohio has pure stock. Most of them do not know that they are mixed. But Early Ohio is an old variety and has become frightfully mixed throughout the United States. Farmers and market gardeners better sell off their own Ohio and get some pure. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected, with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight every one who knows and appreciates a good potato. 1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 65c, postpaid; 15 lbs., \$1.35; 60 lbs., \$2.75; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00.

Rural New Yorker No. 2

Well known now the country over and very largely planted for profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with Burbanks and other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher than Burbanks. They are certainly more profitable to raise. When Rural No. 2 first made its appearance as sent out in 1889 by the Rural New Yorker it introduced an entirely distinct class of Potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by long, rather spindling vines, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. Our stock of Rural New Yorker this year is a splendid one, and our prices are certainly very reasonable 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs., \$2.75; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00.

Green Mountain

This remarkably heavy yielding white potato has forced its way to the front in the northern sections, as one of the main crop varieties of late potatoes. It has produced some very remarkable yields, especially in North Dakota and Minnesota, and is adaptable to almost any part of the country. I believe the Green Mountain averages larger in size than any of its class. There are very few small unmarketable potatoes in a field of them. This potato is of excellent quality after the first of January and is especially good for baking purposes. It is a good keeper, and commands readily the highest market prices. 1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., postpaid, 75c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs., \$2.25; 300 lbs., \$10.50; 600 lbs., \$20.50.

California Golden Russet Potato

If you grow potatoes for the satisfaction of eating them, or grow them to sell, expecting to give satisfaction to the purchaser, you should grow California Golden Russet. In quality it is undoubtedly the best, medium size, oval in shape and very seldom any small potatoes. Eyes are level with the skin, cooks easily and is especially nice for baking purposes.

Our seed of this excellent variety was originally secured from the University of Minnesota and is absolutely pure. It yields equal to any of the standard varieties. It has never been troubled with scab or other potato diseases. Special prices on large lots. Peck, \$1.50; 1/2 bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.00; 5 bu., \$14.00; 10 bu., \$27.50.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass was introduced into the United States in 1909 from Sudan under the name of Garawi. One-half pound of seed was received, and the results were so very promising that plans were immediately made for testing it out thoroughly in all parts of the United States. As a result of these tests, the Department of Agriculture reports that Sudan Grass will be of the greatest value in the Central States, and especially in the parts of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado that are deficient in rainfall. These dry regions have no other satisfactory hay crop and Sudan Grass will be of immense value there.

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual and dies each year like millet and must be seeded again each spring. This makes it fit admirably into any system of rotation, and while it does not benefit the soil like legumes, it does afford a change in crop and this is a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from 7 to 9 feet. The stems are very small and are rarely thicker than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully and produces, under favorable conditions, as many as 100 stalks from a single root.

Makes good when it is dry; makes better when it rains. Produces from 3 to 5 tons of hay per acre when planted in 3-foot rows. Takes about 4 pounds of seed per acre to plant in 3-foot rows. Can be cut from two to four times per season. Stock eat it in preference to all other hays including alfalfa. Analyzes 9.13 per cent protein. Has been grown successfully in all kinds of climate under all sorts of conditions.

Sudan — Wonderful Value to the Dairyman

Sudan has demonstrated its value above most other forage plants for just ordinary hay purposes. Most planters estimate its value for the first crop which on ordinary land in an average season will yield up to four and one-half tons of dry hay per acre. There is almost an equal value in the second crop. In some places this matures for a second cutting of hay, but in my estimation its greatest value is green pasture for the cows. At about this time of the year pastures are dry or only producing about one-half feed for the stock pasturing on it. This pasture supplemented by a fair acreage of Sudan will keep up the quality and quantity of the milk flow. Try it.

Prices: 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Sand or Winter Vetch

(Vici Villosa) — Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. Thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and well withstands extremes of drought, heat and cold. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, usually with Rye. In the North it remains all winter under the snow and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. It is valuable as a fertilizer, being a great nitrogen gatherer. For hay, when commencing to pod. Fifty pounds seed per acre. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$18.00.



Sudan Over 7 Feet High

SORGHUMS, SACCHARINES AND NON-SACCHARINES

Sunrise Kaffir (Darso)

A New Kaffir With a Sweet Stalk

This is a new Kaffir, which has been developed at Woodward, Oklahoma. It has rather small heads and small kernels, but the yield of grain is very high. It threshes out more grain than will be expected from the appearance of the field.

A very important characteristic of Sunrise Kaffir is that stalks and leaves are very sweet, being similar to sweet sorghums. The stalks are slender and produce more leaves than other Kaffirs. Therefore, the fodder is not only of excellent quality, but also produced in large quantities, and with very little waste in feeding.

It matures early and makes fine silage. It grows rather tall and is well adapted to handle with row binder, and head with knife or axe in bundle. The butts may then be stacked and fed. The fodder being sweet, it may sour in the stack, the same as cane does unless properly handled.

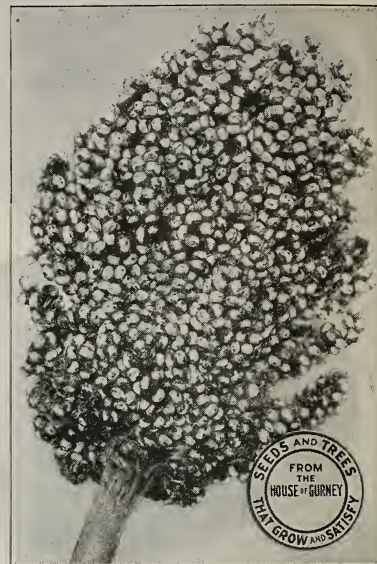
Plant Sunrise Kaffir and get the double benefit of a heavy yield of White Kaffir grain and an abundance of fodder almost as sweet as sorghum.

Prices: lb., 20c, postpaid., 5 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

Kaffir Corn — Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, making a straight upright growth with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by stock. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow 50 lbs., either broadcast or in drills. **Lb., 20c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**



Kaffir Corn



Milo

Branching Yellow Milo Maize

Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, stooling from the ground, sending out heads of great size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drouth corn dried up within a few feet of it. Five to ten pounds will plant an acre. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Dwarf Broom Corn

We have discontinued offering any of the tall growing varieties of Broom Corn. We have sold that continuously for years and without cataloging the Dwarf variety we have sold each season, through correspondence, several times the quantity of Dwarf than we have of the tall. This demonstrates to us that the grower wants the Dwarf variety, which is better from every standpoint. The Dwarf Broom Corn stands up better than the taller varieties, is practically free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine and commands always the highest market price. **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$8.50.**

Cane or Sorghum

Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) in the West is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drought.

Early Amber Cane — This popular and well known variety is the earliest. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Dakota Grown Amber Cane — We have quantities of cane grown for us each season in Dakota, and while we do not claim better yields for it than other canes, we do claim earliness and drought-resistant features over other canes. **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.75.**

Feterita

This is another valuable stock food. Is recommended for chickens and other fowls. The best of all the grains for that purpose, but that is only a portion of its value. All kinds of stock relish it, and on account of its immense yield, producing in a reasonable season 100 bushels per acre, it makes it almost necessary that you plant a quantity of this in order to secure the greatest profit from your farm. The greatest advantage in planting Feterita is its drought-resisting qualities. It will produce a crop on probably less moisture than any farm crop; yielding better, of course, with more moisture. But to guard against crop failure you should have a field of Feterita each year. The heads resemble the Kaffir Corn, grain is one-half larger, heads plumper and better filled, and matures three weeks earlier. **Price, 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.25.**

Canada Field Peas

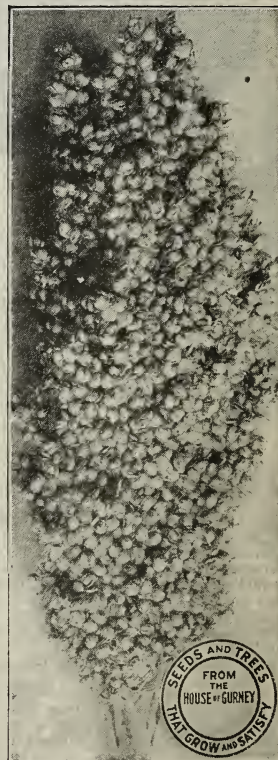
I am of the opinion from experience and observation that Canada Field Peas planted at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre, with 1½ bushels of oats, will produce the most valuable hog and other stock fodder for fall and winter feeding and for early summer pasture that you can possibly plant. Valuable, I will say, first on account of its earliness, maturing four to six weeks earlier than corn. Second, the immense yield of rich, dry fodder. We advise sowing with the peas, the Kherson or Iowa 103 Oats, as they mature at about the same time. If you are going to plant the peas on high poor land, the Swedish Select or taller growing late oats would be better. Plant a field of these oats and peas near your home yards and at the right time turn the hogs in and let them do the harvest. They will pay you for it. If planted alone sow 90 lbs., per acre. **Price, 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$6.50.**

Cow Peas

Cow Peas for Hay — If planted early say about the middle of May, in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for hay the same as clover, then the stubble in a short time will put on a new growth to be turned under in the fall as a fertilizer.

We suggest sowing Kaffir Corn with this crop, at the rate of one peck to one bushel of the Cow Peas per acre. The Kaffir Corn holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

New Era — 15 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.



Feterita

Marquis Wheat

The high bread-making strength of the Marquis and color of flour were demonstrated in the test made at Ottawa in the early months of 1907, and all of the surplus seed was at once sent to the Indianhead Experimental Farm for propagation. The Marquis variety was tested in competition with Red Fife at four of the Canadian Experimental Farms during various periods during the years of 1907 to 1914, inclusive. At three of the stations the overyields of the Marquis were from 13½ per cent to 38.2-10 per cent higher than Red Fife, the highest yielding wheat in the Canadian Province. The Marquis is an early variety. It is three or four days earlier than most of the other Fife varieties. Because of its earliness it escapes the drought of dry years, the rust and fall rains of wet seasons, and also the early fall frosts. These are the characteristics which have made it specially valuable in Provinces of Canada. Tested at 22 different Experiment Stations. Yields showing from 1½ bushels to 7 bushels per acre higher than other variety of spring wheat.

Agricultural College North Dakota—Rust-Resistant Wheat

D-5 vs. D-1

Referring to your letter of August 19th, D-5 and D-1 were distributed by this office to about the same extent in 1911. D-5 came under criticism because the buyers could recognize it as a new wheat. D-1 is Amber color and it took them a longer time to find it or re-discover it and you may be sure that I have not helped anybody discover it for fear that it would go the same road that velvet chaff went.

Personally, I believe that both wheats are the **most rust resisting** wheats the American Agricultural World has ever known.

No doubt, D-1 is more valuable than D-5 because it will take an expert to

Rust-Resistant Wheat D-1

I am printing extracts from letters of H. L. Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural College. There is a heap of truth in Mr. Bolley's statement and it may be that you will have to accept a little lower price for D-1 than the regular market for Marquis or other standard varieties; but when you harvest, in some cases, two or three times better crops from this Rust-Resistant Wheat than from other varieties, you can well afford to take a lower price.

Kota Wheat

This is a variety of hard, red Spring wheat brought from Russia by Prof. Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural College, in 1903.

The following description and action of Kota Wheat in the Dakotas is taken from United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular No. 280, and was edited by Prof. J. Allen Clark, Agronomist in Charge of Western Seed Investigation and Prof. L. R. Waldon, Plant Breeder of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

In 1917 and 1918, selections were made from this variety to determine their rust resistance. At the State Agricultural Experiment Station in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota, they proved to be resistant to black stem rust. Previous to this time, resistance to stem rust of Wheat was a quality not known to hard, red Spring wheat, grown in the United States, although long recognized in several varieties of Durum Wheat.

The experiments conducted in 1918 not only showed the rust resistance of the Wheat, but indicated that it would yield well, and that it had good milling and bread making qualities.

The results of these experiments were presented and the name Kota applied to the variety.

In the Spring of 1919, Prof. Bolley made a distribution of this seed to a Mr. Herre and the North Dakota Experimental Station.

Kota is a hard, red Spring Wheat, bearded, and is easily distinguishable from Preston Velvet Chaff in appearance in both heads and kernels.

Kota greatly resembles the hard, red Winter varieties—Turkey, Karkod and Kanred.

Kota heads and matures slightly later than Marquis, so its greater freedom from rust injury is not due to greater ability to escape this disease by maturing earlier.

When soil moisture has been the limiting factor, Kota usually withstands the extreme conditions better than other hard, red Spring wheats.

Since 1918, a considerable mass of experimental data has been recorded on the resistance of Kota Wheat to stem rust, on its yield, milling and baking value.

The important question is the value of Kota when compared with the Marquis, the leading variety of Hard, red Spring Wheat.

First, we will take resistance to stem rust. In 1919 rust notes were obtained at eleven stations on Kota and Marquis. The rust infection on Kota was 3% and on Marquis 60%. In 1920 rust notes were obtained at nine

RUBY SPRING WHEAT—Ten Days Earlier Than Marquis

Does this mean anything to the wheat grower? When Marquis was introduced it was claimed to be one week earlier than other varieties of spring wheat and it is. Marquis almost revolutionized the growing of spring wheat. It was claimed to be rust-resistant more so than any other spring wheat and it was. People who had not grown spring wheat for years went in and made good crops and good money. Now we offer to you a new wheat bred and introduced by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, Ottawa, Canada, the man who gave us Marquis and the Early Red Fife. This alone warrants you in planting this new Ruby which is even more rust-resistant than Marquis; is ten days earlier and from best information we can secure yields equal to Marquis, with the added advantage of escaping the black rust the great Spring Wheat Peril. Ten days earlier than Marquis means ten days less risk of hail, wind, storms and drought. All of these must be taken into

SMITE THE SMUT! WHEAT SMUT HAS CAUSED LOSSES OF A HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY. LOSS CAN BE STOPPED—The Copper Carbonate Treatment

The sponsors of the Copper Carbonate dust method of seed wheat treatment claim for it even better results than any of the other methods. Attention should first be directed however to the fact that Copper Carbonate is a fine poisonous dust and care should be exercised in handling so that none of it is inhaled into the lungs.

To treat smutty seed wheat properly by this method, the seed should be put into a keg, barrel, box or any kind of mixer which can be revolved. The mixer should be as air tight as possible to prevent the poisonous dust from sifting through. Use the cleanest seed you have.

Use from two to four ounces of Copper Carbonate dust for each bushel of seed to be treated and to be effective, the mixer should be used about two minutes or

From these facts is seen, first, that winter varieties are best where they can be grown in the northern section of the Great Plains; second, that Durums are better than any spring common wheat in some sections; third, that the Marquis variety is better than any of the spring common wheats at most stations, and as good as any of the rest. The Marquis is a safe variety to grow anywhere in this section when spring wheat is to be grown. The Marquis wheat is specially well adapted to central South Dakota; here drought and rust often reduce the yields of later maturing varieties.

The Preston or Velvet Chaff, a bearded wheat, is now the leading variety in that district. The Marquis is Beardless, a better yielder, as well as a better milling wheat.

PRICE LIST

Marquis Wheat—15 lbs., 80c; 30 lbs., \$1.75; 60 lbs., \$2.80; 300 lbs., \$11.95.

tell good D-1 from Aranautka or Kubanka. As in the case of D-5, I do not profess that it has any milling values. I have given it a chance to be tried. I have never said that it would yield 100 or 200 or even 10 per cent more than some other varieties. I am glad to learn that it is being re-discovered.

I can not answer your question regarding its milling value. I am told that millers do not object to it but I am pretty confident that no miller knows it when he sees it. The milling tests here have not been as extensive as with D-5 and I suspect that this wheat, if milled alone might also be found to have its faults, but since wheats are nearly always milled as mixtures its defects may prove to be its highest merit.

H. L. Bolley.

Our Mr. Wensberg spent considerable time in North Dakota determining the values of D-5 and D-1 and found that both of them almost invariably yielded from 18 to 35 bushels per acre, while on account of rust, such varieties as Marquis, Kubanka and other varieties were nearly a total failure.

Per bushel, \$2.80; per 300 lbs., \$11.95; per 600 lbs., \$23.00.

stations and the rust percentage on Kota was 15% and on Marquis 49%. In 1921, rust notes were obtained at fourteen stations and Kota showed 2%, while Marquis showed 44%. In 1922 rust notes were obtained at eighteen stations and the average infection was 8% for Kota and 45% for Marquis.

In North and South Dakota for the period of 1915 to 1922, inclusive, the yield of Kota over Marquis at thirteen stations averaged from 5 to 53% greater; at two stations, it shows approximately 25% less yield. These two stations, however, had only two years instead of five years trial.

Summing up the value of Kota wheat. It is more rust-resistant than any other variety of Spring Wheat, is equally as rust-resistant as the most rust-resistant Durum variety, which makes Kota especially valuable in any section of the country where black stem rust is severe, except in the more humid sections of the Spring Wheat region, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa and states of that character it is not well adapted.

The milling and baking values of this new Wheat is pronounced O. K. by such mills as the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, St. Paul Milling Co. and Washburn-Crosby Company, which would settle, I believe, absolutely, its milling and bread making qualities.

PRICES—1 bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels, \$14.00; 10 bushels, \$27.00, bags free.

Burbank Quality Wheat

Burbank Quality Wheat—A new spring wheat, originated and introduced by Luther Burbank, the plant wizard. It has withstood the ravages of the Black Rust better than most varieties, makes remarkable yields of high quality wheat. Sample of this was submitted by us to the Terminal Markets and they pronounced it a good bread-making wheat that would sell at practically the same price as the Marquis and other spring wheats. Our supply of this naturally is limited and we must confine orders to five bushels or less to one person.

A customer at New England, North Dakota, writes us that he produced 1,000 bushels of Burbank Quality Wheat and the best wheat he has ever grown. The Pillsbury Flour Mills of Minneapolis, made a protein test of the sample sent them and the test showed 13.65% protein.

A man at Selfridge, North Dakota, writes that the Black Rust struck his Burbank Quality Wheat pretty bad, but that the kernel was big and gave him 60 pounds wheat and 30 bushels per acre. This was about 10 bushels better than the average of Marquis wheat around here. Price per bushel, 1 to 5 bushel, \$3.50 per bushel.

consideration by the spring wheat grower. Ruby is produced on good stiff straw that tends to prevent lodging—the kernel is large, plump and of the most excellent quality for bread making and is so recognized by the millers. Brother Philip made a close investigation of the small field grown in North and South Dakota last summer and reported that nearly all growers had contracted their surplus seed to their neighbors for as much as \$8.00 per bushel. A neighbor who has seen the field grow and mature and comparing it with his own and then ready to pay \$8.00 per bushel for seed would seem to me to be the only recommendation this new Ruby would need. Our seed for this year is Canadian grown, produced from seed direct from the Department of Agriculture. This insures its purity. Price: 60 lbs., \$3.00; 120 lbs., \$5.75; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 600 lbs., \$25.25.

until each kernel has been thoroughly covered with the dust. This treatment will not injure the seed in any way but on the contrary, is claimed to aid the germination and can be used at any time as it does not deteriorate.

To insure the user of this process against inhalation of the poisonous dust a wet cloth should be tied over the nose and mouth, as the dust will cause a sickening effect and this should be guarded against.

Now is the time to overcome the smut contagion and wheat growers are urged to use some sort of treatment to reduce the growing losses due to this expensive disease.

Send for Prices.

Five Per Cent Off for Early Nursery Orders Only

Early orders for nursery stock are more valuable to us than late ones, and we will, on all orders received before March 10th, allow you to add in stock 5 per cent of the amount of your order. Thus, for \$20.00 you can buy \$21.00 worth of goods, when full remittance is received with the order.

Nursery Department

We can ship nursery stock into any State. In shipping into Canada the purchaser must secure a permit from the Canadian Government. This permit should accompany the order or be mailed to us before shipping time.

Ten Tree Commandments

1. Trim all broken roots with a sharp knife, cutting slantwise from the under side.
2. Dig a hole larger than the space the roots will take up.
3. Place the top soil on one side of the hole and the sub-surface soil on the other.
4. Slightly loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole.
5. Bed the tree on the good soil, pressing it well around the roots.
6. Fill up with subsoil, packing and watering it well.
7. Set the tree about two inches deeper than it was.
8. Never let the exposed roots dry for one minute.
9. Prune the top until the branch system is **slightly smaller than the roots.**
10. Cultivate the soil around the tree every week, commencing middle of May; last cultivation about August 20th.

M. L. Oliver, 504 Bay Street, Santa Cruz, California.

I wish to thank you for the beautiful little Duchess Apple Tree that came through safely and is growing well. I hope she will love California.

Brother George Says "INFORMATION IS HIS MIDDLE NAME"

if asked before the heavy rush of orders and packing commences. In other words, if you will go over the catalog on its arrival, get an idea of what you are going to want and write for any information in reference to it, he can, with his corps of assistants, keep up with the correspondence and give you the service you desire and we wish to give. But, if you wait until the rush is on, letters are bound to be a little shorter and possibly not replied to as promptly, on account of thousands of them coming in each day. In the rush season everybody is using his best effort to get the orders out to the customers.

He also informs me that nearly all of the states have put Professor Hansen productions on the recommended fruit lists, and he wants to call your attention again to the fact that we use *Pyrus Baccata* roots entirely for the propagation of all apples and crab apples, that we are the first and only ones to do this, that it insures hardier, much earlier bearing trees than those propagated in other ways or on other roots.

Asparagus

This much neglected, earliest healthful, easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden, whether on the farm or in town. You can grow such an immense quantity on so small a space that you certainly cannot afford to neglect it. Asparagus roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about five or six inches and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season in order to produce the maximum amount of very large shoots. If planted in rows the plants should be about one foot apart in the row, and the rows far enough apart for cultivation. If in a bed in the garden, plant them about one foot apart each way and cultivate with the hoe.

Washington Asparagus—This is the third year we have offered this wonderful asparagus. This is a high quality asparagus producing larger stocks than any other asparagus, is free from rust and cannot be recommended too highly. If you are intending to plant a small garden or grow asparagus for the market, you cannot make a mistake in planting this variety. All of the large planters are getting into this variety as rapidly as possible. It brings a higher price on the market. **25 plants, parcel post paid, 75c; 50 plants, 1.25; 100 plants, 2.00; 500 plants, 8.00; per 1000, 15.00.**

Two Year Washington Asparagus—25 plants, postage paid, 1.00; you pay postage, 25 plants, 75c; 50 plants, 1.25; 100 plants, 2.00; 500 plants, 8.00; per 1000, 15.00.

Conover's Colossal and Palmetto Asparagus—These are the standard early varieties of asparagus that we have been offering in the past. **25 plants, parcel post paid, 65c; 25 plants, you pay transportation, 50c; 50 plants, 90c; 100 plants, 1.40; per 1000, 8.00.**

New Bohemian Horseradish

This horseradish is perfectly hardy anywhere. Is a very desirable article as a relish. Its roots are dug in early spring, grated fine, vinegar added, and it is ready for use. For planting and care, first plant the roots about two inches deep in a desirable location where they can be left permanently. Give them good cultivation.

The Malner Horseradish roots were introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. They are much earlier, and produce better than the ordinary sort. Roots grow larger, are whiter, and quality is far superior. All who grow horseradish should use this variety; we have discarded the old standard kind, as Malner will outyield and is much more satisfactory in every way. **5 for 60c; per 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.25; cuttings, \$1.00 per 50.**

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

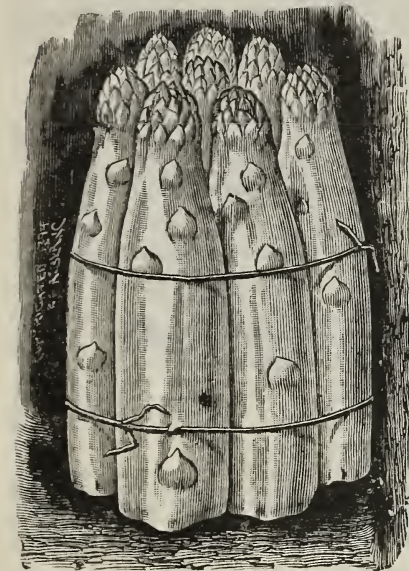
This is where the fellow with a little piece of ground in town, as well as the man with the big farm, can take a solar plexus punch at the high cost of living, and live better and feel better than you can without this saving. You can grow the plant so easily and in such a small space, and produce such an immense crop that makes the most excellent sauce and pies, that you are certainly neglecting one of the big little things if you fail to have a supply. If you could grow the ordinary farm crops as easily as you can grow rhubarb, you would simply plant the crop and take a vacation, because it will grow and produce anywhere and under almost any condition. I do not want you to think, however, that it is the proper way to grow rhubarb. It responds to better care and better conditions just as any other crop will.

Plant plenty for canning. You have heard the following. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." There is more truth to this than many realize. The same may be said of the Rhubarb.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine, we consider this the best of all. **Large, whole roots, each, 10c; 10, 85c; 100, \$5.00. 2 yrs., 15c each; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$10.00.**

Gurney's Seedless Rhubarb

As the snow disappears and the frost leaves the ground, the big, strong shoots of the rhubarb break through as the heralds of spring. With the ordinary rhubarb, you get an immediate crop followed by immense seed stalks, producing large quantities of seed, and the eatable part immediately becomes pithy, stringy and of poor flavor. With this new introduction, a plant practically seedless, rows eighty rods long in the nursery seldom producing as much as a single pound of seed, producing immense leaf stems measuring as much as 2½ inches through and often three feet long, of delicious quality, wine colored, and continuing in this condition through

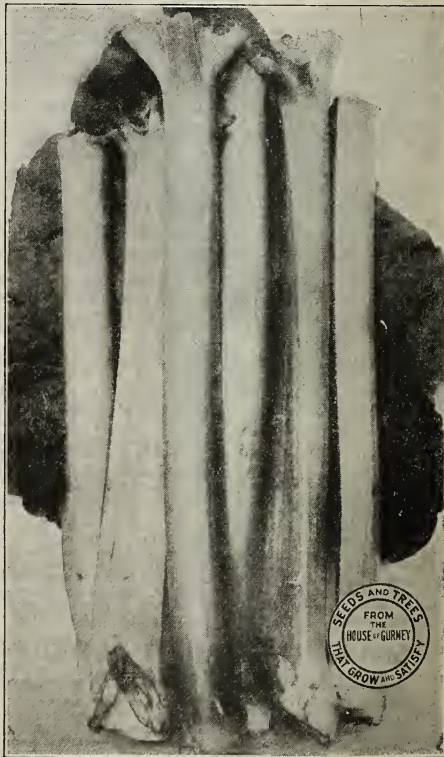


Asparagus



Horseradish

the summer if you will use freely from the plants, makes this new introduction, the seedless rhubarb, of more value to the home gardener than anything in that line yet introduced. You understand, rhubarb can be propagated in two ways only; one by division of the old roots, which gives you inferior plants, and the other from seed. As this rhubarb is so nearly seedless the plants will always be higher priced than others, but will be well worth the difference. Our supply of this variety is naturally limited, but we offer while it lasts, strong plants each 30c; 4 for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.30.



Gurney's Seedless Rhubarb



Building an Orchard

Building an orchard are the right words to use because it is the only way you can produce a proper orchard; one that will pay you for the money and time expended. Many people use the words "Planting an Orchard" and feel when that is done, it is all they will have to do, then wait for the fruit and most of them are still waiting.

In order that you may build right you must have a reliable architect just as you would if you were going to build a house. In this case it means a reliable nurseryman who knows the best varieties, the best manner of propagation, is competent to grow as nearly a perfect tree as possible and handles them so they will reach you in good growing condition, because that is the basement and foundation. If your architect and nurseryman has done his work properly then it is up to you, under his instructions, to continue with the first, second and other stories so that you may have a perfect tree construction when you are through.

A Hardy Root the First Consideration

Every nurseryman knows the weak part of a tree is the root system and he tries to furnish you with the best there is. Over a period of more than sixty years we have been experimenting with apple roots for propagation purposes produced from seeds of the hardiest varieties of apples and crabs and we have demonstrated to our own satisfaction and the Commercial Orchardist that the seed of the *Pyrus Baccata*, the original apple, produced a root that is absolutely

Iron-Clad

This word "iron-clad" is often used to indicate the hardness of any subject whether it be a human being, an animal, tree or shrub. If it means anything at all the *Pyrus Baccata* root is iron-clad. If it means more possibly the *Pyrus Baccata* is solid iron because it is the hardest apple root known and the only apple root used by the House of Gurney for the propagation of apples and crab apples for the home and Commercial Orchard of the United States and insures LONG LIFE AND EARLY BEARING, which surely means a pleasure and profit to you.

By the use of the *Pyrus Baccata* root it tends to half-dwarf the tree and brings it in to bearing several years ahead of trees propagated on seedlings produced from other apples and crab apples. It is not unusual to find large apples hanging on the trees in the nursery row; trees that are only two or three years old. When propagated on other roots an apple seldom produces fruit until it is seven to ten years old. Why wait when you can have your fruit soon after planting?

What is the *Pyrus Baccata*?

It is the original apple found growing wild in Northern Russia and Siberia where it requires hardness to survive. The fruit is about one-fourth of an inch through, born in clusters of three or four, bright red in color and just enough of the pulp and skin to cover the seed. This *Pyrus Baccata* was the first apple and Col. Gurney expressed this in a very nice way in a writing just previous to his death in 1913. He said, "God made the apple not bigger than the pea and man has done the rest. This is not profanity. While man appears to have done the most it is still true that all the men and all science the world has ever produced could not make the little apple." Did you ever stop to consider, the Creator has never given us a thing or done for us anything that we could do for ourselves, but has placed within our reach the foundation for everything and we continuously search for that foundation and then it is up to the human race to build to the best of their ability on that foundation.

Fruit Trees Made or Reproduced

If we planted the seed of the *Pyrus Baccata* and allowed it to come in to bearing expecting to get a better apple than the original, we would be disappointed because it would reproduce nearly true to its parent. If we planted a seed of the best apple like the Wealthy and expected a fruit equal to the parent we would again be disappointed because all of the apples that have been increased in size and improved in quality do not reproduce true but far from it. Possibly not more than one in a million seedlings would produce a desirable fruit, one good enough to save. Consequently, when a fruit like the Wealthy, Jonathan or any other good apple, crab, cherry, pear or plum is made or invented all future trees must be a part of that original tree. Consequently when you buy from us a Wealthy apple tree it is a portion of the original tree made by Peter M. Gideon of Minnesota. When you buy from us a Waneta Plum it is a portion of the original Waneta tree invented and made by Professor Hansen of the Brookings College, S. D. The method of reproduction is to plant a seed that will produce a hardy root. This grows one year, is dug up and transplanted the next spring, and that summer or fall it is budded or grafted as the case may be. Budding is done by taking a limb, new-growth, from the desired variety and inserting one of its buds under the bark of the hardy root and the next spring cutting the top of this root off above the bud so as to force a development of this artificial inserted bud. Most trees are propagated this way. Before the advent of the *Pyrus Baccata* hardy root we were compelled to graft on apples and crabs using a short piece of root and a long scion or branch from the desired varieties. By this method we put the tender root under ground six or eight inches and eventually the scion of the desired varieties produced roots of its own so that the tree was on its own root after a number of years. Then if a strenuous winter killed that tender root down below, the tree still lived, but with the *Pyrus Baccata* most trees are propagated by the budding system which makes a better root system and a better tree.

The Proper Size or Age For Transplanting

In the extreme west the Commercial Orchardist prefers a tree with a two year old root and a one year old top. In the central west the planter prefers a two or three year old top with a root one year older. So we list the trees in those different ages or sizes so that you may make the selection as you see fit. Either of these ages, one, two or three year old tops are very desirable and safe for planting anywhere.



The Original *Pyrus Baccata* Tree from Siberia growing at Ottawa, Canada. The spread of this tree is more than 60 feet. It is old and as sound today as it was 50 years ago.

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I am not going to tell you very much of what you must do to make success of your Orchard because we furnish with every order a thirty page booklet of instructions that are interesting and if you follow them will surely produce an orchard that will produce for you the wonderful that you have anticipated and have a right to expect. It is not difficult to produce an orchard or a small fruit garden. In fact, it is no more trouble to produce an acre of orchard than an acre of corn and it requires only the intelligent care that you would give the corn field.

Selection of Varieties

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Our Experience in Making Trees

begun with my Grandfather in Massachusetts in the early eight hundreds. He grew fruits and seeds for his neighbors down near Boston then my father, the late Col. Gurney, migrated to the west, to Iowa and immediately after the Civil War engaged in the Nursery Business making trees and plants for the people of Iowa. As his business grew and spread made trees for people all over the United States and his seven sons continued the business, continuing in it every since, should and do know how and producing trees, seeds and plants of the kind that you should demand and deserve. A better home surrounded by trees and plants and by better and plants is my most sincere desire for you.

D. B. Gurney

When you buy bulbs of Gurney's, no matter what kind or variety, they are the first size. They will produce full sized flowers the first year. If we wanted to send you a smaller bulb we could do so at half the price but you would not be satisfied.

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In placing your order with us we want you to read the description of all of the varieties of apples we offer in the catalogue. We want you to select for your country the apples that are adapted to that locality. Generally, you know best the varieties that produce best in your locality because your neighbors have bearing trees or you have an old orchard of many years with many varieties all dead and gone with the exception of a few like the Wealthy or other desirable kinds. So in making your selection do not try to make up a great long list of varieties but confine your list as nearly as you can to those that will do well for you. You will note that we list all varieties as first and second degree of hardness. Those of first hardness are the safest to plant anywhere. Second hardness should not be planted very much north of Yankton, South Dakota but as far south as you please.

Our Experience in Making Trees

begun with my Grandfather in Massachusetts in the early eighteen hundreds. He grew fruits and seeds for his neighbors down near Boston and then my father, the late Col. Gurney, migrated to the west, to Iowa in 1859 and immediately after the Civil War engaged in the Nursery Business making trees and plants for the people of Iowa. As his business grew and spread he made trees for people all over the United States and his seven sons born in the business, continuing in it every since, should and do know how and are producing trees, seeds and plants of the kind that you should demand and deserve. A better home surrounded by trees and plants and by better trees and plants is my most sincere desire for you.

D. B. Gurney

When you buy bulbs of Gurney's, no matter what kind or variety, they are the first size. They will produce full sized flowers the first year. If we wanted to send you a smaller bulb we could do so at half this price but you would not be satisfied.

Hardy Heavy Bearing Apples and Crabs on Hardy Pyrus Baccata Roots



Donald Gurney under his own Spirea Vanhouttei at his Home in Yankton

We plant in our nursery and grounds hundreds of acres of these each year and the land is invariably almost perfect, or in other words, what we plant grow and continue to grow. We wish each one of you purchasing and planting nursery stock would read carefully the book of instructions which we send you previous to shipping your goods; these instructions are very simple and it is just as easy and in a great many cases less work to handle nursery stock right than in the altogether too common method that results disastrously to the planter; it is better not to purchase nursery stock at all than it is to purchase it and then fail to give it reasonable care. Without this care it will be an eyesore and a loss instead of a thing of beauty that is both satisfactory and profitable; just read the instructions and follow them and you can be as expert in one season as we are.

New or Exceptional Varieties of Apples—Many new varieties of fruits are originated, some of them good—some of them better than the old varieties. It requires time to test all of these and we only offer them after we have satisfied ourselves that they are better than other varieties of the same season. The points usually taken into consideration in the northwest are: First, hardiness; second, early bearing; third, quality of the fruit. When we can combine all three of these points as we have in a number of new varieties of apples and crabs, we feel that the scientific fruit breeder has been worth much to the public. Remember, we do not offer these until we have satisfied ourselves that they are better than older varieties. We do not mean by this that you should make a large planting and discard the old varieties entirely, but plant some of the new ones with the assurance from us that you are getting something extra good.

Anoka Apple—(Color Plate inside back cover). Introduced 1918 by Prof. Hansen at Brookings, S. D. before fruiting as South Dakota No. 2. Now given the name Anoka, a Sioux Indian word meaning "on both sides." It is a seedling of Mercer (fluke) wild crab top-grafted on Duchess. This tree has borne heavily in 1918 and 1919. The fruit is two and one-half inches in diameter, round, Duchess type of coloring. Flesh white. Season, September. I am pleased with the early and heavy bearing of this variety under propagation. I believe this apple is destined to wide popularity as it bears even on young nursery trees.

In the spring of 1920 four trees of Anoka apple, one year buds on seedlings of Siberian Crab, were sent to the Experiment Station at Fargo, North Dakota. Under date of December 2, 1922, Professor A. F. Yeager, Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota, reports on these trees as follows:

"This spring two of the four trees blossomed, one produced 23 apples, the other 26. Practically all the fruit was set from lateral buds. Upon examination this fall it seems that all four of the Anoka apple trees have a lot of lateral fruit buds showing. The trees are not yet as high as one's head and were scarcely four feet high last spring. They began ripening about the 15th of August. The apples are medium to above medium in size, but somewhat larger than Duchess. They are oblong in character. Our specimens showed very little color. The flavor seemed to be very similar to Duchess."

This tree has proven an early bearer wherever tried out. First degree of hardiness.

Anisim—Season, early winter. Prof. Hansen reports this Russian apple proving very valuable in the northwest; the tree is a strong grower and a prodigious bearer. The beautiful color of the fruit attracts favorable attention. Fruit medium in size; surface, greenish yellow, covered almost wholly with a beautiful crimson. First hardiness.

Baldwin Apple—One of the best of all Winter Apples for planting in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and the East. Fruit large round crimson, highly flavored. Good keeper. Second degree of hardiness.

Caramel Apples—A seedling from mixed seed of choice, standard northern apples. One of Professor Hansen's new apples and like the others of his offered on this page, will increase the debt of the Northwest to Professor Hansen for the production of these choice fruits that can be grown where apples could not be grown before. This apple is fully medium size, 2 3/4 inches in diameter, season—early winter. Color—yellow covered with red stripes, evidently has Famuse blood. Flesh—snow-white, sweet, excellent quality. It promises to be the best winter sweet apple of the highest quality. The name "Caramel" is given because it is a sweet apple.

Ben Davis—Late winter. The Ben Davis reigns over a much greater extent of country than does the Baldwin; it is unquestionably the leading commercial sort. It comes into bearing at an early age, usually bears annually and abundantly. Fruit above medium to large. Skin tough, waxy, bright, smooth, usually glossy, clear yellow or greenish, mottled and washed with bright red; mildly sub-acid, good. Third hardiness.

Just a Word to Other Nurseries. To all the nurseries who are not growing their own apple trees but ship them into the North:

You cannot do your customers a greater service than by furnishing them their apple trees on the hardy Baccata root. We will have a surplus of these in a number of varieties that we can furnish to you at the hundred rate in our catalog. They are the only kind of apple trees that should be sold in Western Kansas, Nebraska and points north where weather conditions are severe.

Varieties marked "First Hardiness" are good as far north as you wish to plant. "Second Hardiness" for all points south of Huron, S. D. "Third Hardiness" for all points from Yankton south.

Six Reasons Why You Should Plant Apples on BACCATA Roots

The Baccata roots are the hardest of any root that can be secured for grafting or budding apples.

They increase the hardiness of the tops of the trees.

They will produce healthier trees.

They ripen up the wood earlier than other roots.

They produce fruit earlier than apples worked on ordinary roots.

They are semi-dwarf.

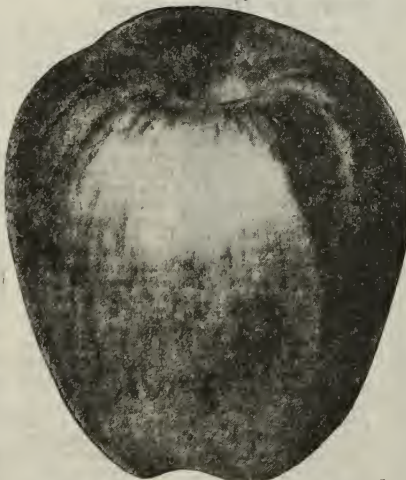
They produce longer lived trees than those worked on ordinary roots.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Early summer; is one of the most valuable of the Russian apples thus far introduced into this country; it is a good size and attractive in appearance. The fruit ripens in succession, so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. This variety can be used when it is about half grown, and makes equally as good sauce or pie at that time as when thoroughly ripe, making the season probably the longest of any of the varieties grown. Color, pale greenish yellow, almost covered with regular splashes and stripes of bright red, mottled with crimson. First hardiness.



Well Rooted Trees

Gurney's Improved Delicious Apple



Gurney's Improved Delicious Apple

This is not a new variety of Delicious but a direct descendant of the original apple tree that later had its name changed to **Delicious**. The description of the Delicious is almost unnecessary as it is one of the greatest market apples in existence. This has been caused, in part, by the immense amount of advertising that has been given it is but mostly on account of its high quality. The fruit is large, of excellent quality, very fragrant and considered best. Skin, dark red shaded to yellow. The Delicious, under its old name, originated in Iowa more than 20 years ago and the original tree still stands, an annual bearer. It is considered of the second degree of hardiness. The Gurney improvement, is placing it on the hardy Pyrus Baccata root, makes it possible to grow and produce Delicious much farther north of where they have been produced previously. Add the Delicious to your order of above eight apples and crabs, adding 40c for a single tree; 10 of them for \$3.50; 50 for \$14.00; 100 for \$26.00. If you want a larger size Delicious, we can furnish them at the prices in the apple section of the catalog.

Golden Winesap—

Originated in Utah, proven very hardy in this locality. An early bearer, producing a large crop of apples of good size, rich yellow, juicy, high quality. Blossoms rather late, making it a safe cropper. This is considered by many equal to any other winter apple in quality. Second degree of hardness.

Grime's Golden—

Season January to April; vigorous spreading tree, bears early, fruit is rich yellow, flesh yellow, crisp, rich, spicy. One of the finest eating apples grown. Third hardness.

Hiberna—

September and October. A Russian variety, which is proving very valuable on account of its ability to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions of these regions. Prof.

Hansen says that this variety represents what is probably the hardest type of the Russian race of apples. Fruit large; surface greenish-yellow with a dull bronze mixed red on sunny side, with a few dull crimson splashes. Flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy quality above medium. First hardness.

Haralson Color Plate Inside Back Cover—Originated on the Minnesota fruit breeding farms and named for Mr. Haralson who was at that time in charge. Minnesota is producing many new fruits of fine quality that are designated to assist materially in the growing of more fruit in the Northwest. This Haralson is a winter apple of the first degree of hardness. A good keeper and of excellent quality. It resembles, to a considerable degree, the Wealthy apple which is pre-eminent in its place as a fall apple. The Haralson may be the winter—or the late keeping apple—with all of the Wealthy qualities of hardness, early bearing and high quality of fruit. First hardness.

Jonathan—Early winter. It is a very beautiful apple, of brilliant red color, highly flavored, and of excellent quality for either dessert or culinary use. Very hardy and productive, healthy and vigorous, and is adapted to a wider range of territory than most apples of this class. It is the great market apple of the west and south. Third hardness.

Lowland Raspberry—A Russian apple, medium to large, clear waxen white, shaded and marbled with light crimson. Flesh white often stained with red. Very tender, almost sweet; season, August. As early as Yellow Transparent. Second hardness.

Malinda—This beautiful apple is one of the heaviest bearing, longest keeping and hardest winter apple that can be grown in the North. The flesh is yellowish white, firm, juicy, mildly sub-acid with sweet after taste. The season is late winter and can be kept until May.

These trees are extremely hardy and come into bearing early in life, producing a full annual crop. It is considered the best of the first hardness winter apples. We are placing it in the Home or Family Orchard, so that you will have apples for the entire season.

McIntosh Red—Season, September to January. The fruit is very attractive in appearance, of bright, deep red color, and good size. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. This is another of the great western and southern market apples. Thousands of acres of these are being planted in that section and are proving the most profitable of any of the orchard trees, especially in the west. Exceptionally heavy bearer at an early age. Second hardness.

Northwestern Greening—Winter, very attractive in color. Is valuable for the northern apple growing districts. Quality as a dessert apple is fair to good. The tree is hardy, vigorous, a fine erect grower, and comes into bearing reasonably early, and as it grows older is an exceptionally heavy cropper. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, clear pale yellow or greenish, sometimes faintly blushed. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp and firm; mildly sub-acid, fair to good. Second hardness.

Okabena—We stopped growing this tree for a few years but there has been such a heavy demand from our customers who previously planted it that we are listing it again this season. We have an exceptionally fine stock. Season, September to December. About medium size, extremely hardy and productive, highly colored; a fine eating apple of high quality.

Patten's Greening—Season, October to January. A seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburg, and on account of its hardness and productiveness and the uniformly large size of its fruit, is valuable in the northern portions of the apple-growing regions of the country. It is grown as far north as the Canadian line, and in other regions where the winters are correspondingly severe. It is attractive in color for a green apple. Very good in quality; comes into bearing moderately young and is an annual cropper, yielding moderate to full crops. First hardness. Specially good in North Dakota.

Price's Sweet—Season, August to November. Very upright grower, early, and annual bearer of medium sized, excellent quality, green striped with red, sweet apples. This is the best of all the sweet apples for the extreme north planting. Second hardness.



Patten's Greenings, the Great North Dakota Apple



Yellow Transparent. Very Early Apple

Stayman's Wine Sap—An improved Wine Sap; fruit red, juicy, sub-acid, a long keeper; apple is larger than the old Wine Sap; a better tree, and longer lived; one of the Great Western commercial apples. Second hardness.

Tolman's Sweet—Fruit medium size, bright yellow, much esteemed for cooking. In ordinary storage its season is from November to January. This is an exceptionally sweet apple. Trees are first degree of hardness.

Wolf River—Season, October to December. One of the largest apples grown. Tree grows to immense size, very productive, bright red, fair quality, splendid cooking apple. Second hardness.

Wealthy—Season, September to January. This variety we consider the most valuable of all the market apples and for home use. The tree is exceptionally hardy, comes into bearing as early as the summer apples, producing immense crops annually, and we believe it is the most valuable apple today for the small or the large orchard. This was originated by Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota. Fruit above medium to large color, underlain by pale yellow, blushed and marked with stripes and splashes of red, deepening in highly colored specimens of brilliant red; very attractive. Flesh whitish, tinged with red when thoroughly ripe. Moderately fine, crisp, tender and juicy, agreeably sub-acid; good to extra good. First hardness.

Gurney's Viking

Color Plate Inside Back Cover

Many years ago, we had sent to us by one of our customers in the Scandinavian countries a number of apple scions. These were top-worked in the Trial Grounds Orchards and they were gradually eliminated for various causes until only one remained. We have propagated this in various ways and it has stood the test of time. It is exceptionally hardy, four or five year old wood being cut through appears in perfect condition from the white pith of the heart to the last year's growth and bark on the outside. It is a rapid-growing tree, extremely large leathery, healthy foliage and produces a fine crop of very large apples of good quality. Color, mostly deep red though partly striped over a green background, making it one of the most attractive apples. Season—fall. The coldest winters will not damage this tree in any way. An early bearer.

Crab Apples

Yellow Transparent Apple—Earliest summer. This is the best of the extra early apples, being excellent for culinary and dessert. It ripens earlier than the Early Harvest; fruit medium to large. Tree moderate grower, very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. Imported from Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1870. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale yellow, changing to an attractive yellowish-white. Flesh white, tender, juicy with a pleasant flavor; good to extra good. First hardness.

Florence—Very desirable for commercial planting because the tree commences bearing very young, is a reliable cropper and extremely prolific. Fruit good size, very attractive in appearance and good quality. Originated by Peter M. Gideon in Minnesota. Color, yellowish white overspread with brilliant pinkish red. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, very brist subacid; good. August and early September. First hardness.

Hyslop—Season, September and October. Fruit large, very brilliant color, dark red or purplish, overspread with thick blue bloom; borne in clusters. The tree is a good grower, very hardy and a reliable cropper, yielding good crops annually. It is desirable for both home use and for market. First hardness.

Dolga

See color plate inside back cover.

Another of Professor Hansen's. A cross of something with the Pyrus Baccata. It is an oblong crab of real beauty and peculiar lemon-acid flavor—entirely different from any other crab and far superior to any other crab for jellies; producing a transparent bright-red jelly of high quality.

The color is a beautiful red, solid over the entire fruit. The tree is a thing of beauty at blooming time with its large white flowers and later with its ropes of large dark-red fruit. At a distance, when the crabs are maturing, the tree appears to be covered with beautiful flowers. The heaviest bearing crab apple we have, and one of the first degree of hardness.

Gurney's Seedless Crab

See color plate inside back cover.

Discovered by us in the Badlands of western South Dakota, growing back of a homestead shack and producing an abundance of crab apples about 1 1/4 inches in diameter, long stemmed; yellow background, striped red, of high quality, almost perfectly seedless crab apple. We cut hundreds of these and out of a lot found but two or three bearing a single seed. The rest were seedless and have proven to be since that time in our Trial Ground Orchards.

We made arrangements with the homesteader to secure a supply of scions and we have propagated this as rapidly as possible. It has proven perfectly hardy, a heavy annual bearer of high quality fruit that is especially valuable for pickles and preserves on account of it being seedless.

Hopa

Originated by Professor Hansen. Small crab about 3/4 inch in diameter, excellent for jellies. It is recommended more as an ornamental than a fruit-growing tree although it is good for both. It is a peculiar tree in the fact that the wood is red. The inner bark brighter red, the new leaves are red and the flowers—which appear in immense clusters and masses over the entire tree—are a bright red, followed by the little crab apples—red from the time they start. These, hanging on and growing all summer, make it a real ornamental tree. The matured fruit is red to the core. First degree of hardness.

Red Siberian—This crab is exactly the same as the Yellow Siberian excepting in color, it is a bright red. First hardness.

Soulard—This is a hybrid between the native Wild Crab and the common apple. It is a very desirable crab for several purposes. It is delicious baked, and makes excellent preserves, and one of the best for jams and jellies. The tree comes early into bearing, makes rapid growth while young, slower as it increases with age. Excellent as an ornamental tree. The leaf is very rough, the bark lighter than most crabs. The blossom is similar to the wild crab and very fragrant. Season, all winter. First hardness.

Prices of Apples and Crabs

	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	70c	\$6.00	\$29.00	\$55.00
4 to 5 ft.	55c	5.00	24.00	45.00
3 to 4 ft.	40c	3.50	14.00	26.00

Tree Protectors

These are made of veneering about one-sixteenth of an inch thick and ten by twenty inches square. They must be soaked for a few minutes in water, then bent around the tree and secured by a string or wire. They are extremely valuable and almost a necessity as trees are ordinarily grown.

In placing them they should be nearly closed at the top to prevent mice from crawling over and getting inside. They protect from **Borers, Mice, Rabbits, Sunscald and Bark Bursting**. Price. \$1.65 per 50; \$3.00 per 100; per 10, 33c.



A Basket of Malinda—The Best Winter Apple

Sweet Russets—Season, August and September. This is the best of all the sweet crab apples. Fruit large, green, russet, with faint blush. It is the very best of its kind for eating from the tree and especially for pickles and preserves. Very hardy, and regular bearer. First degree hardness.

Transcendent—Season, September. The old standard bright red crab. Excellent for canning, preserves, and pickling, very hardy. Makes an immense tree. First hardness.

Whitney—Season, August and September. One of the most popular of the large crab apples, particularly in the west and north; the fruit is attractive, yellow, striped with lively red, good for dessert and very good for canning. Tree is a thrifty, upright grower, comes into bearing very young and is extremely productive. First hardness.

Yellow Siberian—Fruit medium size, clear pale yellow; an excellent crab for pickles and preserves. Tree very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. First hardness.

Virginia—Season, September to November. Fruit medium-sized, dark red, and good quality. One of the hardiest and very free from blight. A strong grower. This variety will produce fruit under more adverse conditions than any other tree we know of. First hardness.

Grafting Wax

This is made from the same recipe that we use at the nursery for grafting and covering scars where trees are trimmed.

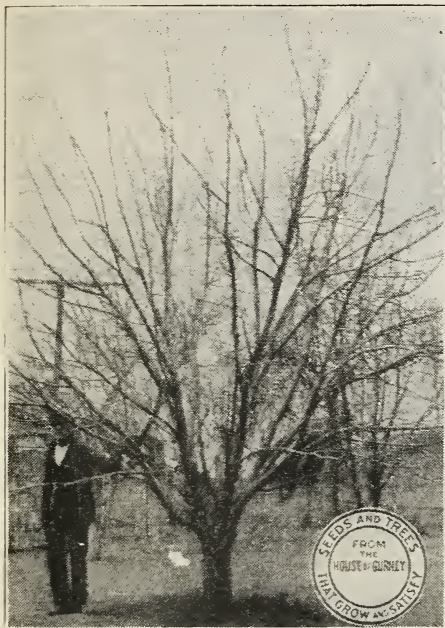
This wax is to be used for all out or indoor grafting. If you are to make a success of out-door top or other kinds of grafting, you must use wax. This is the identical formula that we use in our nurseries successfully. It should also be used to cover wounds, such as barking of the tree trunks by rabbits, covering wounds from trimming. **Put up in one pound boxes at 60c per box, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75.**

Mrs. Chas. Phippen, Exira, Iowa. June 11, 1927.

I want to say a word or two of praise for your good service and good trees. I ordered trees last year and year before last and they all grew. Two of them have apples on this year, which I consider as remarkable for 1 and 2 year old trees. I am hoping to see you continue the good service you have given for a long time as the farmers are in need of more orchards and small fruit and the quick bearing apples answers a long felt want.

Early Bearing Apples

I would appreciate your reading the testimonial from Mrs. Chas. Phippen on this page and that of Leu & Nemitz on page 116, in reference to early bearing apples. This is accomplished by our use of the Pyrus Baccata root for propagation. It is not unusual for trees with Pyrus Baccata roots to produce fruit at two years old. It is very unusual to pass the fifth year without a good crop. I believe we are the only nursery company in the United States using the Pyrus Baccata exclusively in propagating apples and crabs. It means a lot to you. We charge no more, possibly less than others. Why not have the best?



Planting an Apple Tree

This picture shows a perfect apple tree planted at the right distance from other trees, ground cultivated and in good condition. Apple trees should be planted far enough apart so that the sun and circulation of air can get to all parts of them. If planted too close the under limbs are shaded and the crop is forced toward the top of the tree and eventually the tree becomes of no value. Plant apple trees in the extreme north not less than 20 feet apart each way. Head them just as close to the ground as possible. Farther south they can be planted farther apart and can be headed a little higher.

Cherries

Early Richmond—More extensively planted than all others. Fruit ripens in a shorter period than the other cherries, and on that account is not bothered so much by the birds.

English Morello—Late, large, black. Very hardy in fruit bud. Excellent for canning. Do not plant above cherries north of Huron, S. D.

Mt. Morency—Large red, rich, acid, very hardy and productive. Similar to the Early Richmond, but ripens two weeks later. Does exceptionally well in western Nebraska and western Kansas.

	Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
3-4	45c	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$16.90	\$30.90
4-5	60c	2.90	5.40	25.00	47.00
6-6	80c	3.75	7.00	30.00	55.00

Choke Cherry

This is one of the best of our ornamental fruit trees. Absolutely hardy anywhere. Always symmetrical, and when in full bloom, is a great bank of snow with the added beauty of its nutty woodland fragrance, and later its rich, highly colored, purplish-black fruit. Our western dwarf varieties exceed all others in quality of fruit. Especially fine for jelly and jam. 2-3 ft., 20c each; 10 for \$1.75; 50 for \$7.00; 3-4 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00; 50 for \$9.50; 4-5 ft., 30c each; 10 for \$2.50; 50 for \$11.00.

Zumbra Cherry

Originated in Minnesota, is a cross of the Pin Cherry, the large Sweet Cherry of the west coast and the wild Sand Cherry of the Dakotas. It seems to be a happy combination as Zumbra is as hardy as the Sand Cherry, grows like the Pin Cherry and the fruit is as large and as good quality as the California Sweet Cherry. Comes into bearing the next year after planting, very prolific, maturing large annual crops. Zumbra is placed on the Minnesota recommended fruit list as a "leading variety". Zumbra ripens after all sour cherries are gone. Follows closely after Waneta plum. 2-3 ft., 40c each; 5 for \$1.75; 10 for \$3.25; 25 for \$7.20; 3-4 ft., 50c each; 5 for \$2.40; 10 for \$4.00; 25 for \$9.00.

Compass Cherry

This tree produces the first year after planting.

It bears invariably at two years old large quantities of most excellent fruit. In size it is larger than the Early Richmond Cherry. The quality is between the cherry and the plum. The perfectly hardy fruit was originated at Springfield, Minn., and is a cross between the native Sand Cherry and the American plum. The fruit brings the best prices of any on the market, and the demand has never been supplied.

The **Compass Cherry** ripens at a time when none of the Prof. Hansen plums are ripening and for that reason it will always be retained on the fruit list, though it is much smaller in size than any of the Hansen plums. Do not understand by this that the **Compass Cherry** is only valuable because it fills in a space. It has a different flavor, is one of the very best for canning purposes.

Compass Cherry

	Each	per 5	per 10	per 50
2-3 ft.	35c	\$1.50	\$2.90	\$12.00
3-4 ft.	45c	2.00	3.70	17.00
4-6 ft.	55c	2.25	4.40	20.00

Hansen's OKA Cherry

Introduced fall 1924. This is not really a cherry but is a good substitute for a cherry. It is a Sand Cherry hybrid, a seedling of Champa. Black red flesh, rounder than Sapa and color brighter on outside. The original one year seedling tree bore fruit in 1923, the year after planting, and again in 1924. Plant of bushy habit but taller than the Tom Thumb Cherry. I received a letter from a Canadian friend asking that I develop a cherry that would dry up and stay on the bush until the farmers found time to pick them. I thought this was a tall order for one day, but shortly after I went out into the seedling nursery and found the plant, which I have named the Oka Cherry. The fruit dries into a sweet prune-like fruit and later can be cooked up into excellent sweet sauce. So after all I find this Oka Cherry filling the demand of my Canadian friend, although I would not recommend leaving the fruit on the trees too long as they are too tempting.

Each 45c; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.85.



ON TOP OF THE WORLD

The above reproduction is of a Jonathan apple taken on the highest point between Baker and Portland, Oregon, 1000 feet above the Columbia River. This orchard has many hundred trees all bearing equals of this one and all furnished by Gurneys.

When you drive along that Highway you will notice a large, illuminated sign, "Jonathan Cider for Sale." Buy a gallon jug and be happy.

(You don't have to wait for it to get hard.)



Early Richmond Cherry

Sweet Cherry—We are offering the following two varieties for those who wish to try them out, or for those who are in localities where they can grow them. They are not successful, however, in Nebraska or the Dakotas.

Black Tartarian—Fruit very large, purplish black, very sweet, high quality. Tree vigorous, upright grower. Immense bearers. A fine market sort. If you wish to test out a Sweet Cherry, this is the best variety to try.

Napoleon Biggareau or **Royal Ann**—Magnificent cherry of larger size. Pale yellow, mixed or dotted deep red. Very firm, juicy and sweet. Rapid growers and immense bearers. Most popular for canning, preserving and shipping. Hardest and best of yellow sort. 3-4 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 for 10.



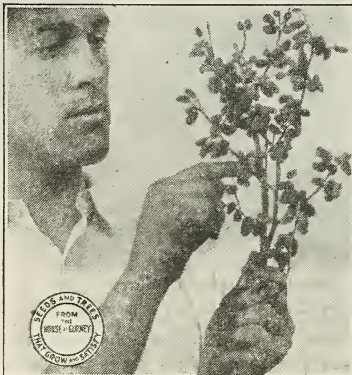
The above photograph is of Mrs. Grace Gurney Gibson, a sister of the "Bunch." She is holding a branch from a choke cherry tree. We just want to show you what an immense quantity of fruit the choke cherry will produce. It is really a very desirable fruit especially for jellies and the prices of the trees are so low and they produce in so many and varied locations that none of us should be without some of them.



Mulberry

This photograph is from a branch of a selected Russian Mulberry. The branch was 12 in. long with a 6-in. spread. It had 181 berries, average $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. The first ripe berries on this tree were picked June 7, the last the 26th of July. They retained their size and more than usual of their tart quality throughout the entire bearing season. The parent tree is 12 in. through, 30 ft. high and spreads 20 ft. We estimate that it produced 400 quarts of fruit. It is never winter killed and is now fourteen years old. We consider this good enough to propagate and reproduce from, and we will have a quantity of these to offer in the 1929 Catalog.

WE WANT A NAME FOR IT. When you are placing your order, select a name that will combine and describe in one word the qualities of this tree and, if the name submitted by you is selected, we will send you \$25.00 in cash for it. We offered this cash premium last year for a name—we received many names, but none suitable, try again. We are showing a picture of the original tree which bore more fruit than ever in 1927, picked the last in mid-October.



Buffalo Berry

This is very useful as well as ornamental, and is planted as much for an ornament as for its fruit. The tree grows from 7 to 12 feet high, has silvery foliage. The fruit is much like that of the Red Currant, and is used for the same purposes. The Buffalo Berry makes an excellent hedge.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 inch	\$0.25	\$1.75	\$15.00
2-3 ft. ....	.30	2.20	19.00
3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00

Juneberry Dwarf Mountain

There are several species of this valuable tree. Some grow to the height of 20 feet. They are variously called "Shadberry," "Serviceberry," "Juneberry." The kind we offer grows but little over 4 feet in height, is enormously productive and hardy anywhere in the United States or Canada. This is the Jefferson strain and is best of all. 2 Year: Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.70. 1 Year: 20c Each; 10 for \$1.75.

Mulberry

The Mulberry is useful as a shade tree, for hedge purposes, and for the immense quantity of fruit borne by it. We are listing the Russian Mulberry only, as it is the hardiest of all. The fruit varies in color from jet black to a pure white and is excellent for canning with tart fruits like gooseberries, currants and plums. It is delicious to eat direct from the trees. They make an excellent ornamental hedge that will stand trimming.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12-18 inch .....	.....	.....	\$1.50	\$11.00
2-3 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.00	2.00	14.00
4-6 ft. ....	.35	3.00	3.75	.....

Alpine Currant

This shrub is nearly evergreen, of fine form and does well in any location. We recommend it especially for those shady places where ordinary shrubs do not thrive. The foliage is glossy, fine cut and very dense. White flowers followed by crimson berries. A very rare shrub; 45c each; \$4.00 per 10, postpaid.

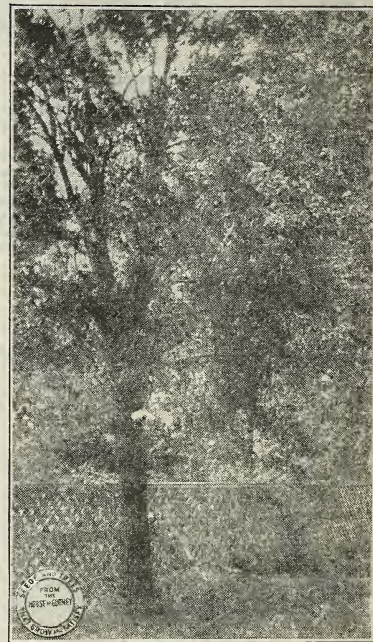
Hansen's Improved Sand Cherry
—Wonderful improvement over the common native sand cherry of western South Dakota. Something that is worth while in every garden. The fruit is larger and of excellent quality. Should be grown in bush form. Makes an excellent division hedge between the garden and yard. Produces fruit the first year after planting. 1 yr., 15c each; 5 for 65c; 10 for \$1.00; 50 for \$4.50; 2 yr., 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.

Apricots

In one of Professor Budd's early trips to Russia, he found an apricot that was hardy enough in growth to stand the rigorous climate of a far northern section, the fruit buds killed some winters depending on conditions, but fruited in Iowa often enough to make them a desirable addition to the fruit list. The apricot is a very rapid growing beautiful tree, loading itself with large annual crops in localities where the fruit buds do not kill. I do not advise it for trial North of Yankton. 4 to 5 ft., 65c each; 5 for \$3.00, 10 for \$5.90.

Quince

Jap Quince—Hardy South of Yankton without winter protection. With a little protection of straw or dirt it will do well and produce fruit that is valuable for preserves. Has a very dark red flower that is attractive throughout the spring. Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.25.



Original Selected Mulberry Tree

Pears

Pears—We have hundreds of bearing pear trees in Yankton County. They seem to do even better in some localities than apples. We had seven varieties of pears at the State Fair all grown in S. Dakota. Pears have been grown successfully in this part of the state for the last twenty-one years. We have trees in this county that are thirty-one years old and are producing immense crops of fruit almost every year. The pears grown here are of much better quality than those grown in any other part of the world. We did not have them in small plates, but had them by the bushel, all grown in Yankton County.

As the pears send their roots straight down, the soil should be loosened to considerable depth either by digging or blasting with dynamite. Be sure the dirt is well settled before planting the trees. We are offering the varieties that have proved hardiest and given the best results.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears. Fruit is large, buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor, white flesh. Probably the very best pear in existence. Tree a good, erect grower and an early and abundant bearer.

Clapp's Favorite—Tree a vigorous, upright, spreading grower, very hardy and productive. Fruit large, pale yellow, flesh fine grained, juicy, melting and sweet. I find this to be the best early pear for the Middle West, much better than Bartlett—seems to stand our climate better. Ripens end of August.

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, rich; one of the hardiest and most popular. September and October.

Keiffer—Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it exceedingly profitable for market. October and November.

Anjou—A large pear, highly flavored. Very productive. One of the best for the Middle West.

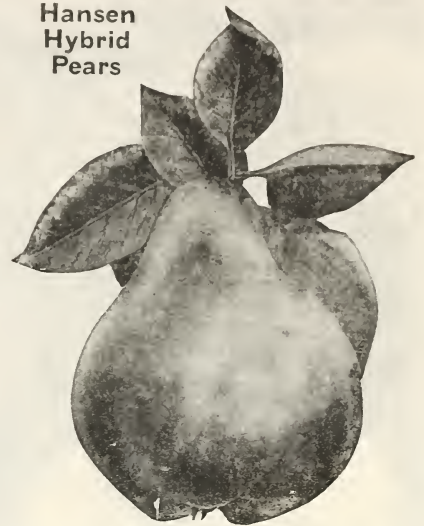
Duchess—One of the very best pears for the north. Not very large, fine quality, and juicy. Keeps well into the winter. 4-6 ft., 70c each, 10 for \$6.50.

Dwarf Pears—We find the Dwarf Pear bearing within two

years, generally after transplanting, and seems to be quite a bit harder than the standard pears. We would advise the planting of the dwarf in the extreme north; in fact, we would advise anyone planting pear trees to plant one or two of the dwarf varieties on account of the extreme hardness and

their early bearing. We have the following varieties in Dwarf Pears: Flemish Beauty, Duchess and Keiffer, 2 year. Each, 70c; per 5, \$3.00.

Hansen Hybrid Pears



We are offering you a few of these pears with a strong belief that they will prove strictly hardy, blight-proof, and produce pears of fair size and quality, and in most cases will be excellent ornamental trees as well as fruit trees.

I want you to distinctly understand in purchasing these trees that we believe in them and shall plant a good orchard of them ourselves.

We have budded these on the hardy quince stock that has stood the last six winters, equally as well as the pear itself. This has a tendency to half-dwarf these trees, and makes them bear very early. It will only be a question of a short time before you can determine the full value of Hansen pears.

Size Each 10 100

4 to 6 ft. \$0.70 \$6.00 \$50.00

3 to 4 ft. .55 4.95 39.85

Hardy Mendel Pear

The originator of this pear reports that it is perfectly hardy, has not blighted or frozen back an inch in 17 years, without any protection. We are offering this tree this year on account of the very favorable reports that we have received of this pear from the north country. We believe that you can grow it anywhere where apples grow. The fruit is above medium in size, of A-1 quality, sweet high flavor, juicy. Color a golden yellow, its flowers are self pollinizing. Fruit hangs well to the trees. This pear seems to have all the good points necessary for successful pear growing. Each 70c; per 5, \$3.00; per 10, \$5.50. In order to make these pears go further we are only going to allow each customer 10 of these. We know they are a good thing and we want to have them spread out well over the country.



Good Ones, Grown in Yankton County, S. D.



Budding 250,000 Professor Hansen's New Plums at our Evergreen Nursery, Yankton



Rachiel Van Allen, Gresham, Nebraska, with a Hansen Plum Tree in Bloom

Plums for the Millions

Plum trees like the apple must have hardy roots in order to withstand cold, dry winters. The only root that is absolutely hardy is the American Wild Plum, growing wild in this northwest country. We gather or have gathered for us each year thousands of bushels of these wild plums, extract the seed, plant them and when grown one year we bud to the desired variety. This insures you a hardy root. I am showing on this page a picture of a field of these plum seedlings with a crew of men budding them to various varieties of cultivated or tame plums. This field contains more than a million seedlings. This work is all done in July and August. Very early the next spring after budding we cut the top of these seedlings just above the artificially inserted bud which forces a strong growth on that bud. We then place a stake by each of these buds and as soon as they are about six inches high we tie the bud to the stake so that it may grow straight and the wind may not break it over. They are grown in this field one or two years as you desire, then dug with the big tree digger, packed and shipped just as we do the apple trees.

Prof. Hansen's Iron-Clad Hybrid Plums

Up to a few years ago the only available hardy plum for the northwest was selections from the wild plum *Prunus Americana*. These were good, but were not good enough, and Professor Hansen realizing this started an intensive experimental campaign and assisted by his scientific knowledge produced a new race of plums that were equally as hardy as the American Wild Plum, produced immense quantities of fruit at two years old and bore more fruit each year than the American Plum had ever produced. He crossed the American Plum with the wild Sand Cherry retaining the hardness of the sand cherry, its earliness, prolific bearing and the size of the other parent and produced such plums as are now known as the Sand Cherry Crosses. Then he crossed the cultivated variety of the American with the large tropical California and Japanese plums retaining the size and quality of that parent, the early bearing and hardness of the other parent which produced such plums as the

Waneta

Of which Professor Hansen says, "My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the native and the Japanese plum. It is the largest of over ten thousand seedlings. The size two inches in diameter; weight two ounces; a good red color, flavor delicious. The female parent is the Apple plum a large Japanese variety originated by Luther Burbank. The male parent Terry, the largest native plum. The name Waneta was that of a Yanktonian Indian boy of the Sioux Tribe who became famous in the war of 1812 and became a great chief and was always friendly to the whites." To my mind this is unquestionably Prof. Hansen's masterpiece in production and it combines hardness, immense size, delicious quality, long keeping, beautiful color, small pit and early bearing, producing a good crop at two years of age and never missing a crop any year. At four years old it is not unusual for a Waneta to produce four bushels of plums. It is a rapid grower. We have shipped this plum across the United States and back and it was returned to us in perfect condition.

Waneta $\frac{3}{4}$ Size

Sansota

Another Sand Cherry Cross very similar to the Sapa plum in tree, size of fruit, quality and all except it ripens more than one week later which helps to extend the plum season. The fruit is of high quality and the same size as the Sapa. This you must remember is best grown in the bush form. Then later, in fact within the last few years he made the

Tom Thumb Cherry

This seems to be a favorite in the north. We have wonderful reports as to their productiveness, as well as hardness and high quality from planters in North Dakota and Canada. People who want either the Tom Thumb cherries or the Oka will have to order early, as they are not going to last thru the season. The Tom Thumb cherry should always be grown in bush form. It grows just the right height, so that snowdrifts will protect them. They bear heavy crops of dark delicious fruit, with a rich red flesh, excellent for canning as well as eating. Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.25; per 10, \$4.25.

And then to demonstrate that he believed he had done all that was necessary for the present in the plum line he made and offered the



Brother George With an Opatum Plum Limb

letting them branch from the ground, than they will if you make them in tree form, and they are much longer lived in bush form. Color of the flesh green, flavor very pleasant, ripens about July 15th and will hang on the tree in good condition for about two weeks.

We show many photographs from our own nursery and from customers in every catalogue of these plums. Photographs equally as good could be made from limbs cut at random from hundreds of thousands of trees sold by us over the northwest. Another of the Sand Cherry Crosses is the

Sapa

The Sioux Indian word for "black"—As dark as the shadows of even ranked in the Western Heavens." Turning the branches of this tree back when the fruit is ripe exposing the long ropes of glossy black fruit to the rays of the sun, the background, the smooth bark and glossy dark green foliage is a pleasant sight and you will always remember it. This ripens just a day or two later than the Opatum. The fruit is edible from the time it turns black for a period of about three weeks. Most of the Sand Cherry Crosses are not suitable for shipping any distance. They are good for home consumption and the home market, marketed to best advantage in grape baskets or quart boxes. They sell readily and at good prices this way. When it first commences to mature the skin is dark green. The flesh is a royal purple. The color of the skin and flesh gradually change until it is as black as the darkest night. These Sand Cherry Crosses are excellent for canning, jellies or jams, as the skin entirely disappears with cooking. Another of the Sand Cherry Crosses is the

Cherisota

It is called Cherisota because of its size being smaller than the other varieties of sand cherry crosses, but an abundant bearer of moderately large, dark red plums of high quality. Producing as the other Sand Cherry Crosses do, large quantities of fruit from one year old up. This is a cross of the sand cherry of western South Dakota and the American Plum De Sota. When Prof. Hansen had produced these plums he found there was a gap between the maturity of some of the varieties and the later ones and then he produced the

Oka Cherry

Introduced in 1924 by Professor N. E. Hansen. A very round cherry, red flesh, will bear first year after planting. Plants of bush habits, they can be grown in tree form, but they had better be grown in bush form. Professor Hansen states that the fruit of this cherry will dry up in prune form and still hang on the tree, but states that it is too good to leave it that way. The tree is unusually hardy. You, in the North, do not need to be afraid of planting them, they are very hardy and productive way up in Canada. We are very glad to be able to offer this and recommend it to our customers, who want something hardy, early bearing and of high quality. They are certainly a worth while cherry. Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.25; per 10, \$4.25.

One of his early experiments and of the first distributed by him was the

Hanska

This is not named after Prof. Hansen as many people believe but is the Sioux Indian word for "tall" which describes the tree, a tall pyramidal tree with the limbs and trunk the same color as one of the parents, the Prunus Simoni of China. The wild plum of the northwest, the other parent. The Prunus Simoni can be purchased in the fruit stores in almost any town. Its fragrance once inhaled will always be remembered as most delicious. This variety produces a plum the same shape as the Prunus Simoni, retaining its fragrance; its shipping ability and increased its production beyond either parent and it is not unusual to have specimens measure one and one-half inches through. The best quality of any plum produced for eating from the hand and which retains its fragrance when canned or made into jellies or jams. The fruit is flattened at the ends, reddish-blue in color, skin tender, pits small. This plum will stand shipping in the hot part of the later summer when it ripens across the United States without icing. The

Kaga

is of the same pedigree as the Hanska. Ripens a little earlier and is a little larger and if it is possible to be better quality; then the Kaga wins first prize on that score. The fruit in an extremely wet season is apt to crack on the tree and when you find one of those broken open it is delicious to eat but a poor shipper. In size it is a little larger than the Hanska, about a quarter of an inch, and is one of the best of the market plums.

Cree Plum—A heavy bearing, extra hardy plum of high quality. A cross of a plum from Canada and one of the high quality California plum. Fruit is large, red, very early bearer.

Price of Hansen's Plums unless priced elsewhere.

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5-7 feet.....	65c	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$24.00	\$44.00
4-5 feet.....	50c	2.20	4.20	19.00	37.00
3-4 feet.....	35c	1.55	3.00	14.00	27.00
2-3 feet.....	30c	1.35	2.50	12.00	23.00

L. E. Gilman, Lemmon, S. D., Hansen
Plums, Opatum

Opatum

This is Sioux Indian for "bouquet" and is the first of the plums of the Sand Cherry Crosses to ripen. It is not unusual for these trees to produce several plums the next spring after budding when the tree is only one or two inches tall and the next year the little tree will be a solid mass looking more like a bunch of the California Toka Grape than any other description I could give. At blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of white flowers of the most exquisite fragrance. It blooms just a little later than the American Plum and escapes the frost danger that so often gets the crop of wild plums. It is a beautiful tree, especially when the fruit is ripe, combining the large leathery foliage and the dark, purplish red fruit, and it is indeed another bouquet at that time. The Opatum is a sand cherry cross. The wild sand cherries of the Dakotas with the Gold Plum of California. The trees of the Sand Cherry Crosses should be grown as bushes, not trees, for the reason that you can grow twice as much fruit and one or two years earlier by



Champion Everbearing Strawberry

PRICE LIST

12 Plants	\$.60
25 Plants	.90
50 Plants	1.25
100 Plants	2.00
500 Plants	8.00
1,000 Plants	15.00
5,000 Plants	70.00
10,000 Plants	125.00

Transportation charges paid by us on all strawberries. We guarantee plants to reach you in good growing condition.

Everbearing Mastodon Strawberry

PRICE LIST

12 Plants	\$.75
25 Plants	1.00
50 Plants	1.85
100 Plants	3.00
500 Plants	14.00
1,000 Plants	25.00
5,000 Plants	120.00
10,000 Plants	230.00

In 1927 I ate strawberries fresh, at least once a day from June to November, and I liked them better each day. Plant a bed of everbearing and you can do the same. Yours for plenty of strawberries.

D. B. Gurney.

Progressive Everbearing Strawberry

PRICE LIST

12 Plants	\$.50
25 Plants	.85
50 Plants	1.20
100 Plants	1.85
500 Plants	7.70
1,000 Plants	14.00
5,000 Plants	65.00
10,000 Plants	118.00

Strawberries served as you like them from early June to November.

Mastodon Everbearing
The Largest, Most Delicious
Heaviest Yielding
Strawberry



Champion Everbearing
First to Bear, Last to Quit

DELAWARE — Each,
25c; 5, \$1.15; 10, \$2.00;
25, \$4.50.

CONCORD—Each,
20c; 5, 80c; 10, \$1.00;
25, \$2.20; 100, \$6.25.



Yankton, So. Dak., Sept. 17, 1927
I am enclosing a picture of the grapes in my garden. 12 vines were purchased of you eight years ago. All grew and have been such heavy producers I know you would be interested. They have been producing an abundance of fruit every year. I find by heavy pruning in the spring before the sap commences to flow that the clusters of grapes are heavy and cover the stem so you can hardly see it.

Wm. J. Fantle.

BETA — Each, 30c;
5, \$1.05; 10, \$2.00;
25, \$3.50; 100 for
\$12.00.

NIAGARA — Each,
20c; 5, 95c; 10, \$1.80;
25, \$3.90.

NOTICE
the great reduction
in prices

LUTIE—Each, 30c;
5, \$1.30; 10, \$2.20; 25,
\$4.50; 50 for \$8.60.



Gurney Automobiles

A line of autos used by our traveling men and crop inspectors just ready to start on their annual trip over many States. These cars with the Gurney sign on either side and on the rear, travel from Texas to Canada and from New York to California. You are apt to see one of them most anywhere.

Root Grafts—Apple, Plum, and Pear

These are scions and roots grafted and tied together with waxed cord ready to plant. Apples should give from 75 to 95 per cent stand. Apple root grafts are put up in bunches of 50 each and bunches will not be broken. No order for root grafts will be booked after March 15th, and they will be shipped as early in April as possible without regard to other stock ordered. Small lots will go by parcel post, and they should be planted immediately on receipt of the grafts. They should be planted with a dibble as per instructions for cutting. Price: Apple and Crab Root Grafts on Baccata Crab Roots, 50, \$4.00; 100, \$6.50; 1,000, \$50.00. Add 2c each for new varieties.

American Plum Root Graft—Our process of putting up plums has given us for a number of years practically as good stand as with the apples. These are all grafted on the American Plum root and we can furnish them in any variety. Per 50, \$3.50; per 100, \$5.00.

Hansen Plum Root Grafts—25 for \$3.50; 50 for \$6.50; 100 for \$11.00. We will get the root grafts to you in good condition but we will not replace those that fail to grow.

Peaches

These are successfully and even profitably grown in central Minnesota by laying down and covering for winter. Prof. Budd says an acre can be handled as easily as an acre of blackberries. My experience confirms it. We keep Bokara No. 3, Bailey, Crosby and Elberta, J. H. Hale, our hardest and best. Will endure mild winters unprotected. Hardier than any of the seedlings. 4-5 ft., each, 50c; 10 for \$4.50; 50 for \$20.00.

Gurney's Dakota Peach—The hardest peach in existence has borne regular crops for the last five years, hardy in both wood and fruit bud, fruit as large as Elberta, quality and color very much better. We have a very limited supply this season. Advise those planting north of Yankton to plant this Peach on south side and close up to house or fence for protection. 4 to 6-ft. trees, 75c each; 5 for \$3.20; 10 for \$6.00.

Original Dakota Peach

This picture shows Brother George, or what is left of him, on a stepladder which you cannot see in the branches of the original Dakota peach tree. This tree was again loaded in 1927 with an immense crop of very large highly colored, fine quality peaches.



Note the Special Low Grape Prices, Lower than on Colored Page
On Page 86, we show in colors five of the most desirable, from an all-purpose standpoint, of the grapes.

Grapes are so easily cared for and bear such large quantities of high-quality fruit, they can be used in so many ways and the vines themselves are so valuable as a covering for summer houses, fences or objectionable buildings or places, that everyone—no matter how small the grounds—should have some grape vines. In planting grapes in rows or on fences, they should be about four feet apart in the row. To cover a summer house or an objectionable building, plant them two feet apart. They will soon give you the desired results.

Delaware

This is undoubtedly the highest quality of the small table grapes. In size it is about twice that of the wild grape. Bunches are very firm, compact and well shouldered—berries are juicy and sweet without any hard pulp, spicy flavored. Ripens medium early, color red when ripe. Bears abundantly. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.15; 10 for \$2.00; 25 for \$4.50; 50 for \$8.25.

Concord

This grape is the grape of commerce of the United States, originated in Concord, Massachusetts, more than a half century ago and has held its place as no other fruit has for that time. This is a standard market grape and shipped in thousands of car loads from New York, Michigan, Iowa and other grape producing sections. For the extreme northwest it is the hardest of the large sized black grapes and can be grown anywhere and will live for many years if instructions are followed. Matures about the middle of September. Each, 20c; 5 for 80c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.10; 50 for \$3.75; and 100 for \$6.25; 500 for \$30.00.

Beta

This is probably a cross of the wild grape with some of the larger tame varieties. It is the hardest of the medium-sized, black grapes and will grow anywhere in the north without winter protection. This makes it especially desirable for covering fences, outbuildings, trellises where it is not handy to take them down and cover in the winter. The fruit is about half the size of the Concord and when thoroughly ripe excellent to eat from the hand. One of the best for grape juices

American Plums

This consists of tame plums that have been commonly grown for years. Do not neglect to include a few of these in your order. We are offering the varieties that have given the best results throughout the northwest.

De Sota—Bright yellow fruit, best in quality. Tree only moderate grower, inclined to overbear. Fruit should be thinned.

Omaha—A medium size dark red plum. On account of its production under all conditions it is becoming one of the most popular of the American plums. The quality is good. The tree is very hardy. Ripens early. We can furnish these in the three to four-foot and four to five-foot sizes only.

Stell—One of the largest of the American plums. Dark green turning to red. Of exquisite quality, very hardy and productive.

Surprise—Fruit is very large, bright red. It may easily be mistaken at a few feet distance for a tree loaded with finely colored peaches.

Terry—One of the largest of the pure American plums, is dark red, and the tree is vigorous and healthy and very productive. A good variety and very hardy.

Wastesa—One of Professor Hansen's introductions. A pure American tame plum, extra large, of high quality. An annual bearer. We can furnish this variety in the three to four-foot size only.

Wyant—Under good cultivation, one of the best. Prof. Budd says, 1897: "The best of all for profit." Tree a straggling grower. Has not been troubled with "plum spot".

Yuteca—An American plum introduced by Professor Hansen which has proven very productive. Of high quality and extremely hardy. Somewhat larger than the average tame plum. Ripens moderately early.

Price American Plums

3-4 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.50; 50 for \$20.00.
4-5 ft., 80c each; 10 for \$7.00; 50 for \$35.00.
5-6 ft., 90c each; 10 for \$8.50; 50 for \$40.00.

Minnesota Plums

These trees run from two feet to five feet tall, all young, healthy trees, well rooted.

The larger trees will go with the first orders, we believe we have sufficient number of these, so that we will not have to use the smaller grade to fill any orders.

These Minnesota plums are all superior variety and worth while. Order a number of different varieties to plant in your orchard, they produce more fruit where a number of varieties are planted in one orchard.

Assiniboine Plum—A very popular plum in Manitoba for its early, annual, heavy bearing of fine large plums. Developed from the wild plum of Stonewall, north of Winnipeg. The fruit has an attractive red color. Assiniboine is a splendid plum for the far north not only for its extreme hardness, but also for its very fine flavor and earliness a very good plum for all of the prairie Northwest. Assiniboine is highly recommended by the Canadian and Northwest fruit men, generally as a sure thing for a good crop of the good fruit under the most trying circumstances, will stand farther north than any other plum.

Monitor Plum—Tree unusually vigorous and produces a compact, well shaped head. Very productive, and hardy as far north as the Fruit-Breeding Farm. Fruit large, roundish, well covered with dark, dull-red; stone medium, cling; quality good. Very promising as a market plum.

Red Wing—Minn. No. 12. This is a variety produced by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station, large, free stone, peels like a peach; good quality. Hardy.

Tanka—No. 21. Similar to Red Wing, a Minnesota variety a trifle earlier and harder than the Red Wing.

Underwood—No. 91. Another Minnesota plum that has several of the required qualities which are, large size, hardness, early and of good quality.

Prices of Minnesota Plums—1 yr., each, 60c; per 5, \$2.50; per ten, \$5.80.

Lombard Plum—A European, yellow and juicy, nearly free stone.

A great bearer. Does well in light soil. For those who have a well protected spot, we suggest that they try this variety. 3-4 ft., 60c each; 55.00 for 10.

GRAPES

and jellies. This Beta grape has made it possible to have an abundance of grapes in any territory. The people moving from the east and south to the north, need no longer regret the loss of their fruit. We recognize the value of this grape when it was first introduced and crowded the propagation and introduced it as rapidly as we could and we are pleased with our success in getting it among the growers but more pleased with their success in the quantities of fruit produced.

Besides it has made many home grounds beautiful with its rapid-growing vines covering unsightly objects.

The Rockport Menuonite Society reports to us that they sold \$465.00 worth of Beta grapes grown from 90 vines, one year's crop. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.05; 10 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.50; 50 for \$6.25; 100 for \$12.00.

Niagara

A white grape is desirable if you can grow it. They produce a little sweeter fruit than the black or red and in selecting Niagara as the leading white, we have done so because it is harder than others. It produces a medium-sized bunch, fruit about one-fifth smaller than Concord, bunches about two-thirds Concord size, ripening about with the Concord and turns to a pale green when thoroughly ripe. Should not be used until thoroughly ripe. Vines are vigorous, hardy and very productive. Each, 20c; 5 for 95c; 10 for \$1.80; 25 for \$3.90; 50 for \$6.50.

Lutie

Another beautiful, delicious red grape, producing fruit about twice the size of the Delaware and are of the old outstanding varieties. One of 25 varieties of good eating grapes grown in our trial grounds, the Lutie has led for the last three years. It is a vigorous grower and you may have more fruit buds to produce fruit than on most varieties. Matures its fruit about 8 to 10 days earlier than the Concord and is just a little harder than any other variety—excepting the Beta. You can grow these in large quantities and have fresh fruit on your table for many days during the fruiting season. They make delicious fruit, fruit, juices, jellies and jams. Bunches are large, well-formed, not too compact. Each, 30c; 5 for \$1.30; 10 for \$2.50; 25 for \$4.60; 50 for \$8.60; 100 for \$15.50.



Eldorado

Dewberries

Instructions for planting and care: These will be delivered to you with a portion of the old cane attached. This is of no value except for handling purposes, as the new cane that produces the fruit next year comes from the crown of the little plant you will receive. The Dewberry will have a quantity of fine roots. In planting, these must be spread out, the soil worked in carefully among them and the crown not covered over one and one-half inches. Plant 18 inches apart in the row, rows 4 to 5 feet apart.

Lucetia—We do not advise planting this unless you have sandy soil, as it does better on that than on any other soil. This is a creeping plant and will often grow as much as fifteen feet in one season. The vines should be trimmed back to about three feet for best results. The fruit is about three times the size of the Blackberry, very sweet. **Price: Each, 10c; 10, 60c; 100, \$3.00; 500, \$12.00.**

Currants

We picked from this field of two-year-old plants literally thousands of quarts of the best currants. This is a real field of currants.

Currants can be grown successfully in any part of the country and will produce fruit quicker than any other small fruit, and is a sure annual crop. They grow and produce with almost no care, but just like any other tree or plant, will pay a hundred-fold for additional care. Just give them a little cultivation, some manure worked into the soil, a little bit of trimming after the fruit is harvested, and you will have, not only fresh fruit, but quantities to can and make the best jelly. If you like a milder jelly, mix currant juice with one-half apple juice, and it's delicious. **Each 20c; per 5, 85c; per 10, \$1.60; 25 for \$3.50; 50 for \$6.50; 100 for \$11.00.**

Cherry Currant—Strong, very large fruit. This cherry seems to be very popular in higher altitudes.

Mrs. Roy H. Storm, Salem, South Dakota, January 10, 1926.

I have just received your new catalogue and am enjoying it very much as always. We live in town so have not much room for nursery stock, but what we have of apples, plums, and grapes, we bought from you, and we always get your seed from the store here. I want to suggest a name for your new mulberry tree. I suggest Gurney's Perfection. I like mulberries for both pies and preserves. Maybe some one will think of a better name than the one I have thought of, but if I should be so fortunate as to get the prize I shall spend part of it at once for some of the new mulberries.

Red Cross Currant—Bush somewhat below medium size, very healthy, vigorous and productive.

White Grape—Large; white; sweet or mild sub-acid; very good quality and popular for dessert and kitchen, and well known in market. Bush low and spreading. Very productive.

Lee—Medium large; black; fruit of fine quality, desirable for both kitchen and market. Bush a vigorous grower and very productive.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

Perfection Currant—(See Page 120)—You have all grown the old standard varieties of Currants, producing only



This Shows a Field of Thousands of Two-Year-Old Currant Bushes in Our Evergreen Nurseries

Blackberries

Instructions for planting and care: When you receive the Blackberries they will have a certain amount of the old cane on them. This is left more for the purpose of handling the plant than otherwise. The new canes come up from below the ground, and produce the fruit the next year after planting. Plant your Blackberries about 2 feet apart in the row and the rows 5 feet apart. Plant them about the same depth that they stood in the nursery.

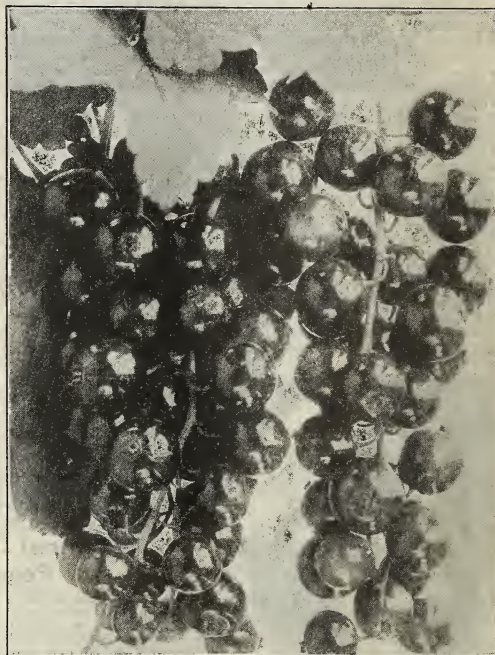
We do not recommend Blackberries for any point north of Yankton in the prairie country, except in sheltered localities, but they can be grown successfully in almost any part of Minnesota in the timber country, or south of this point. We have seen large fields of Blackberries grown successfully and profitably in cottonwood groves that have been thinned out either by nature, cutting, leaving open spaces and planting the roots there allowing them to grow wild. This method is worthy of trial in almost any section.

Snyder—Undoubtedly the hardiest variety of the Blackberry; an abundant bearer, of good size, and good quality berries. **10, 60c; 100, \$4.75; 500, \$17.00.**

Eldorado—One of the hardiest and most vigorous of all blackberries, enduring the winters of the northwest without injury. The yield is enormous, berries large, jet black and borne in large clusters. Very sweet, has no core and will keep eight to ten days after picking. A splendid blackberry. **10 for 65c; 100 for \$4.95; 500 for \$18.00.**

Blackberries in Thin Groves

It is feasible to grow profitably and satisfactorily good crops of the above varieties of blackberries in cottonwood or poplar groves where they are not planted too closely together. This is especially true if the groves are growing on lower ground. I advise planting the blackberries in the regular way. As soon as planted mulch heavily with well-rotted manure or old straw or hay. Put this on thick enough to keep weeds and grass from growing among the plants. If you are unable to grow them in the regular way in the open field you need not give up this desirable fruit. Try it!



Cherry Currant

a medium crop and those of small size. By the introduction of this new **Perfection Currant** we are doubling the crop and the size. We picked currants of this variety in our nursery this past season, nearly as large as the Early Richmond Cherry and in clusters of ten to twelve currants on each stem. When first introduced, won **Berry Gold Medal** at Pan-American Exposition and gold medal awarded at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is certainly a wonderful fruit and should be in all your gardens. **No. 1, each, 25c; per 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$13.25.**

Currants

We picked from this field of two-year-old plants literally thousands of quarts of the best currants. This is a real field of currants, and S. S. said he grew them and wanted this picture in the Catalog, so here it is.

Grapes

Instruction for planting and care: One of the most satisfactory fruits, and can be grown anywhere. For the extreme north use the hardiest varieties, as the Beta. As you go farther south take standard varieties, as the Concord. A grape vine must be protected from air from the time it is dug until it is back in the ground. They kill easily if left unprotected while out of the ground. When you receive the grape, it will have very long roots. These should be cut back to about 6 inches in length. The hole should be dug a spade's depth, and the roots spread out on the bottom of this hole. See that the earth is worked in well among the roots. Pack well, cultivate and fertilize, and you will have best results. A trellis will be needed the second year after planting.

Alpha—Very hardy black grape, preferred by some to the Beta about same size as Beta grape. Bunches large and well shouldered. Individual berries large and jet black, covered with a bluish bloom. Flavor excellent. A splendid grape for making jellies. An abundant bearer and unsurpassed for hardiness. Needs no winter protection. Each 25c; per 5, \$1.15; per 10, \$2.00; per 25, \$4.00.

Agawam—An early ripener. Vine strong, bearing very large berries, with soft, sweet pulp and thick skin. Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.80; per 50, \$8.00.

Beta Grape—The people moving north regret the loss of their Grapes, which are wonderfully attractive and refreshing in the late summer. Many the heartache and sigh of disappointment when the housewife finds she cannot grow Grapes on her new homestead or northern home. The Beta changes all this, as it will grow readily in North Dakota without covering; not only grow, but produce as much fruit per vine as the large varieties in the East, rapid growers often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Extremely valuable for covering summer houses, outbuildings or fences. We recognized the value of this new Grape when it was introduced. We are pleased with our success in getting it out among the growers and more proud of the success attained by the growers. It has made their homes beautiful and produced immense quantities of fruit. Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.05; per 10, \$2.00; per 25, \$3.50; per 100, \$12.00.

Brighton Grape—Bright red. Heavily shouldered; large bunch; one of the sweetest and most delicious. Strong growing, hardy vine. Plant with other sorts for pollenization. Very good for eating, jelly and market. Each 20c; per 5, 95c; per 10, \$1.50; per 50, \$6.50.



Beta Grapes and Compass Cherries Grown By Mattie T. Cramer, Malta, Mont.

Rockport Mennonite Society sold \$465 worth of Beta Grapes from ninety vines. Can you beat that?

A Row of Grape Vines in Your Garden

will produce more profit, enjoyment and beauty than any other known fruit. The Rockport Colony sold \$465.00 worth of Beta grapes from 90 vines in one year. That is an unusual income and you may do as well from your own vineyard. Nothing so refreshing as the fresh, ripe fruit on the vines; nothing so desirable as the jams, jellies and grape juices for the winter. All easily prepared and inexpensive when you produce your own fruit.

Champion—One of the earliest of the large black grapes. With winter protection these can be successfully grown in most parts of North Dakota. Very productive, vines vigorous and hardy. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25; 50 for \$5.00.

Concord—One of the most delicious of all grapes. Wine red or amber. Ripens ten days to two weeks earlier than the Concord. Fine, very strong, vigorous growers, healthy and prolific. Each, 45c; per 5, \$2.10; per 10, \$4.00.

Delaware—One of the finest table grapes, bunches not large, compact, well shouldered, berries rather small, juicy and sweet without any hard pulp. Spicy flavor, probably the best American grape, all things considered. Ripens medium early, color red. Each 25c; 5 for \$1.15; 10 for \$2.00; 25 for \$4.50.

Elvira—White. Bunches medium size, very compact. Berries medium and sweet when fully ripe. A splendid wine grape. Hardy, vigorous grower and productive. Ripens in September. Each 20c; 10 for \$1.70; 25 for \$4.40.

Lucile—A beautiful large red grape, which yields as much as Concord; the very best quality, as hardy as any grape listed, except the Beta. A very strong, robust grower; ripens its fruit early. Vine is healthy and free from disease; never drops its berries. Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.90; 25 for \$6.75.

Lutie Grape—An old standard variety. Out of twenty-five varieties of grapes that we are growing in our trial grounds the Lutie Grape has led for two years. The Lutie is very vigorous and produces more fruit than any other variety in the trial grounds. It is a red grape, earlier than the Concord and probably more hardy. There is no reason why you cannot grow large quantities of these grapes, as there are but few fruits, if any, that will produce more



Lucile, One-Third Size

fruit per square foot than grapes. Try ten of these. Each, 30c; 5 for \$1.30; 10 for \$2.50; 25 for \$4.60; 50 for \$8.60.

Moore Early—Similar to Concord, equally as hardy and at least ten days earlier. Very productive in rich soil. Each, 25c; 10 for \$1.80; 50 for \$7.00.

Moyer Grape—A red grape, seedling from the Delaware. It is similar to the above described Delaware, is more free from rot and mildew, and the berries and bunches are larger. Flavor, rich and sweet, without a trace of foxiness. The fruit keeps and ships well. This grape was originated in Canada and is highly thought of, proving perfectly hardy everywhere the Concord is grown, and possibly standing even more cold. Two weeks earlier than the Delaware, especially fine for the north. Each 35c; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.90; 25 for \$6.50.

Niagara—Large, slightly oval; pale yellow fruit, covered with a white bloom; the quality is equal to the Concord and it is the standard white grape of the country. Bunches are large and compact. Vine vigorous, hardy and very productive. Each, 20c; 5 for 95c; 10 for \$1.80; 25 for \$3.90; 50 for \$6.50.

Worden—Larger than Concord and ten days earlier. Hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Large bunches, dark purplish-black. Especially good on account of its earliness. Each 20c; 10 for \$1.90; 50 for \$7.00; 100 for \$11.00.

Wyoming—Very productive, healthy and early yielder. Bunches well formed and composed of large amber colored berries above medium size. These grapes will ripen farther north than most varieties. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80; 50 for \$8.00.

On the Colored Insert Page 86

We are showing colored photographs of various varieties of grapes that can be grown anywhere in the northwest and as sure to produce a crop of fruit each year as any fruit you can plant. A grape requires care for best results, but will, even under adverse conditions and neglect, produce large crops of those delicious bunches of grapes.



Concord, The Old Standard, One-Third Size

Concord—Large purplish-black grape; very hardy and productive, ripening about the middle of September. This is one of the most popular market grapes. Mid-season. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.10; 50 for \$3.75; 100 for \$6.25; 500 for \$30.00.



Houghton

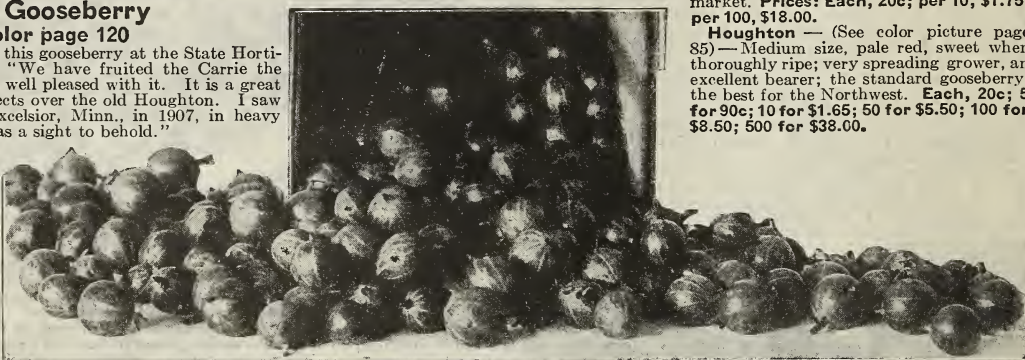
Carrie Gooseberry

See color page 120

Prof. Hansen's report on this gooseberry at the State Horticulture meeting in 1910: "We have fruited the Carrie the past season or two and are well pleased with it. It is a great improvement in some respects over the old Houghton. I saw a large plantation near Excelsior, Minn., in 1907, in heavy bearing, and certainly it was a sight to behold."

At the meeting of 1911 he further reports: "The Carrie is intermediate in size between the Houghton and Downing, and it is a heavy bearer at Brookings. It is a welcome addition to our present short list of Gooseberries. The Carrie will supersede the Houghton, I am confident of that."

Here at Yankton it has proved much the best of all. For size, quality and productiveness we call it best. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.15; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$17.00.



Carrie

Raspberries

Red Raspberries—Instructions for planting and care: Such as the Sunbeam and Ohta are to be handled just as the Blackberry. They make new growth, produced from the cross section of the root, or below the ground on the stalk that you receive.

Sunbeam—This new perfectly hardy Raspberry, introduced by us after another year's trial, we can say positively that it is the only Red Raspberry of value from the south line of South Dakota to just as far north as you have a mind to go. We grow in the nursery a large number of varieties of Red Raspberries. The **Sunbeam** was the only one that comes through the winters without winter killing. It produced a full crop of fruit, other varieties not any. A better raspberry than the **Sunbeam** may be produced, but we doubt it. In hardiness it is perfect, quality the best, and the quantity not to be complained of. Each, 10c; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.50; 500 for \$20.00.

The above description was written from the Sunbeam before the Ohta was originated. What is true of the Sunbeam is also true of the Ohta. It has proved equally as hardy.

King—Pronounced the very best early Red Raspberry by many of the leading horticulturists in Minnesota; it is the great market berry of that country probably more acreage of the King planted for market purposes than all others combined. 10, 70c; 100, \$4.50; 500, \$19.00.

St. Regis Everbearing—Red; commences to ripen with earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large and sugary. Flesh firm; a good shipper; the most prolific of any red variety known. Plant a very strong grower. 10 for 90c; 100 for \$4.65; 500 for \$20.00; 1,000 for \$35.00.

Cumberland—Black; a healthy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, quality good. Keep and ship as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market berry. 10, 75c; 50, \$2.25; 100, \$4.00; 500, \$15.00; 1,000, \$27.00.

Kansas Black Raspberry—Strong vigorous grower, berries size of Gregg, of better color, jet black, firm and of best quality. Per 10, 95c; 50, \$2.15; 100, \$4.00; 500 for \$15.00.

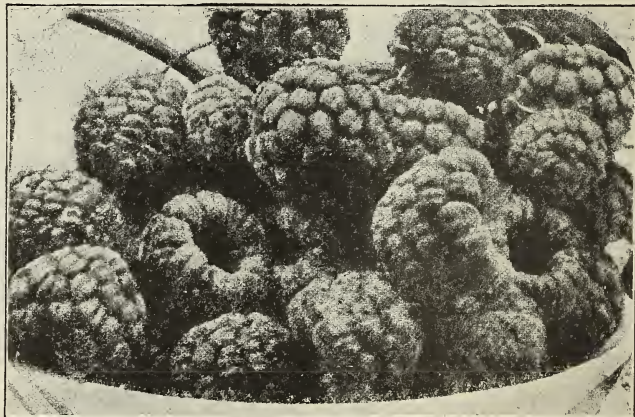
Royal Purple Raspberry—This is an improvement in hardiness, size and quality over all other purple berries, equal in hardiness to the best of the reds, a better shipping berry, and has made more money for the growers in this section than any other variety for the past several years. Fruit is borne in remarkable quantities. On account of the remarkable vigor of its canes, it stands drouth and matures full-sized fruits when others are of inferior size and quality. Our supply of this berry is limited, but we think everyone should plant a reasonable number this year. I know you will be well-pleased with the results. Price: per 5, 70c; per 10, \$1.00; per 50, \$4.00; per 100, \$7.00.

Latham—The great raspberry of Minnesota. Named for A. W. Latham so long Secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. Our experience with this berry has been very satisfactory, nearly as hardy as Ohta, equal in size and a better shipper; quality extra good; color bright red.

Latham was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding station. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$6.00; 500 for \$23.00.

Mrs. Robert A. Laabs, Marshall, Minn. R 4 Box 5, Feb. 19, 1927.

We want to set out an orchard of about 15 apple trees, 15 plums, 2 cherries, 100 Raspberries, 100 Dewberries, 1000 Strawberries, 100 Willows, some Mulberries and 20 or more grapes, 100 Everbearing Strawberries and currants. How is the Mastodon Strawberry and what Raspberry do you advise to plant. I would like an everbearing. We have a northeastern slope and my Garden a southern slope. We are just moving on our own place just built and we want to make it a Gurney Place, that is plant everything from Gurneys. Shrubs to radishes. We will live 2 miles from Marshall so everybody is anxious to see how we improve our new Home as they all know we are great Gardeners. I won 24 prizes out of 25 entries of vegetables last fall and sold \$160.00 worth of vegetables so have great chance to advertise your seed. Please name the new Mulberry, "The Gurney Wonder Mulberry." If we get the Prize it will go to Gurneys for more trees and fruit for our 5 kiddies. Please send me a cook book for my Daughter. She is a Gurney Gardener though only 17 years. She knows Mother won't buy any but Gurney Seeds.



Prof. Hansen's New Hardy Raspberry—Sunbeam

Gooseberries

An old Uncle of mine used to tell me that a single Gooseberry would spoil a barrel of sugar, but I have found since that he was "spoofing" me. Even, if they do require a considerable quantity of sugar, there are none of the fruits more desirable, none easier to grow and none that will yield more quarts of good fruit per square rod.

Can them in the ordinary way, preserve them or use the juice mixed with one half apple juice for jellies, and you will find them delicious. Or make a steamed pudding, covering it with sauce freely supplied from the preserved Gooseberries, and you will pronounce it the best of any. If you do not know how this is made, write me and I will tell you.

Downing Gooseberry—Larger than the Carrie. Will not stand quite as much grief but is an excellent berry for Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota or in localities where conditions are equally favorable. A very productive and profitable variety. 25c each; 10 for \$2.25.

Oregon Champion Gooseberry—Berries very large brownish-red color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy, not very thorny and a very prolific bearer. One of the best berries for the market. Prices: Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$18.00.

Houghton—(See color picture page 85)—Medium size, pale red, sweet when thoroughly ripe; very spreading grower, an excellent bearer; the standard gooseberry, the best for the Northwest. Each, 20c; 5 for 90c; 10 for \$1.65; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$8.50; 500 for \$38.00.

Pearl Gooseberry—A very desirable American variety. Hardy and free from mildew, very large and productive. Bears unusually large berries of pale green color, of finest quality and valuable for home and market. Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.75; 100 for \$22.00.

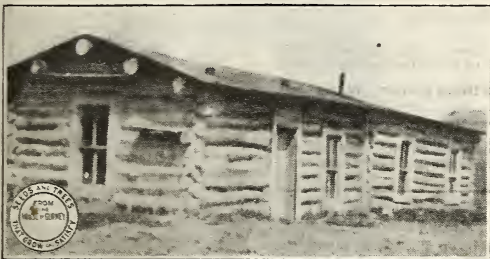
Professor Neils E. Hansen's Ohta Raspberry

We have left the description of the "Sunbeam" raspberry just as we gave it. We made the statement that the Sunbeam was absolutely the best hardy red raspberry; we also made the statement that possibly a better one would be produced. We made that statement because we did not feel that Professor Hansen was going to stop the raspberry improvement until he had one that was almost, if not entirely, perfect. We are showing here a photograph of a bowl of the new Ohta. These berries are shown in the photograph about one-half size. We have picked Ohta berries this year from the time the first ones ripened, early in July, until the ground froze. The Ohta berry is absolutely an ever-bearing the first year, and if you want continuous berries each season, transplant a few of the Ohta from your patch each fall or spring, cutting the old stock down to about eight or ten inches.

The Ohta will add to his good name as an inventor of new fruit. The Ohta outbears the Sunbeam. Each, 20¢; 10, \$1.30; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00; per 500, \$20.00.



Ohta Raspberry



Mrs. Maynard Mead, Malta, Montana—Sept. 24, 1927

In your catalogue, I see you are offering \$10.00 for the best picture of things grown from Gurney seeds, so I am going to send you some pictures that I have taken of my garden this summer. In one picture, it shows the way the house and yard looked the tenth of May. This was an abandoned ranch house and we moved here this spring. The other two, the way it looked August 9th. One is a close-up of my flower garden. Notice the Peony, flowered Poppies, and my vines which were wild cucumbers, my Japanese Hop and Morning Glories. The Caster Beans were lovely.

As you say, Gurney's Seeds grow and satisfy. This was all grown from Gurney seeds in 92 days. But pictures speak plainer than words.

Note: These pictures won the \$10.00. D. B. G.

A. M. Jackson, Sioux City, Iowa, Graceland Park Cemetery, July 19, 1927.

Under another cover I am remitting you in full for the shrubs and trees I bought from you. I want to thank you gentlemen for your courtesy to me, and also thank you for the quality of the stock you sent me. It is all doing fine and I appreciate it. I could not wish for better stock than you furnished me. You can look for my orders in the future.



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES — MASTODON—See Color Page 85



Everbearing Strawberries

Gurney's Everbearing Strawberries

"Put on your overcoats and pick strawberries enough for a shortcake."

This was an actual request made by Mrs. S. S. Gurney on October 15, 1920, to her group of girls shown in the picture on this page. Lots of Everbearing Strawberries in the field at that time and there had been a good picking of strawberries right along almost since June, the only skips being at dry time when the berries were too small to pay to pick.

We will ship strawberries in the fall during October at the regular prices, but could not ship them earlier. We do not make replacement on plants shipped in the fall. We recommend spring planting only.

Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Lindaman, Staples, Minnesota, R. R. 1—Oct. 19, 1926.

We received bulbs in splendid condition and wish to thank you most sincerely for the very generous count. Not being familiar we sent rather a generous order to three different large seed houses, but the House of Gurney sent us by far the most generous supply.

Instructions for Planting and Care

We sell millions of Strawberries each year, and they go to all sections of the United States. We often ship them across the continent and have them reach destination in perfect condition. Other times they go only a short distance and are dead on arrival. We dig, pack and ship fresh every day, so they leave in the best possible condition. When you receive your strawberries they should be fresh and green, and not rotted in the crown. It is very unusual to have them reach you in anything but the best condition. When they are received in anything but good condition, notify us at once. More strawberries are killed after they are received by the planter than any other way. They appear to be a trifle dry, and they are immediately soaked up. The crown of a strawberry plant should never be wet before planting. It will rot in a few hours. Each plant has a number of fine roots, have your ground in excellent condition, force the flat hand into this mellow ground, withdraw the hand, leaving a hole an inch by about 4 inches, and about 4 or 5 inches deep. Take the other hand, spread the roots of the plant out fan-shaped, the crown to be just even with the top of the ground when the dirt is packed firmly against the plant. Plant them from 1 foot to 18 inches apart in the row, and the rows 4 feet apart. During the growing season they will throw out a number of runners that set new plants. Train these to stay close to the original plant, not allowing it to become more than a foot wide. In the fall, when the ground freezes, cover the plant to a depth of about one or two inches with straw or hay. Straw is best, as you can rake it in among the plants in the spring and allow it to remain there. This keeps the fruit off the ground and clean always.

Strawberries are always sent separate from the balance of your order, either by parcel post or express, charges paid by us. We do this that the plants may reach you in the best possible condition.

Strawberry Boxes

One quart American strawberry boxes, made up ready for use, come nested, price 200 lots or less \$1.25 per 100; 500 lots or less \$1.10 per 100; 1,000 lots or less \$1.00 per 100. 24 quart crates, K. d., 25c each, F. O. B. Yankton.

C. L. Finkey, Leonard, Minn. May 19, 1927

Received the nursery stock you shipped me. I am well pleased with it. We received nursery stock from 3 firms this spring. But must say yours is the best. It sure had good roots. Please send me your 1928 catalog as early as you can for I want to send you a good order next spring for nursery stock and seed. There is nearly twice as many seeds in one of your packages as you get elsewhere. Thank you for the good treatment.

Four acres produced 1385 crates of 22.175 quarts in one season!

If you have been growing the ordinary Everbearing Strawberries and have never seen the Mastodon, it will be difficult for you to understand just how it will produce 5,600 quarts per acre.

A newspaper representative on inspecting one of the fields of Mastodons remarked, "This is the greatest sight I have ever seen, but when you tell your customers how good the Mastodon really is many of them will not believe you." The following description will impart to you in only a small way the actual value of these plants. You must see them to realize their wonderful value. Plants of the Mastodon are large, vigorous, deep-rooted. This explains their ability to produce enormous loads of fine fruit, even under adverse conditions. They are perfectly hardy. Every plant produces heavily, also, runners the first year. The berries are larger than any of the other Everbearers and of high quality. Regardless of your past experience with Everbearing Strawberries, we recommend that you plant this new Everbearing Strawberry, which is different. See front cover colored picture of Mastodon. Per 12 plants 75c; 25 \$1.00; 50 \$1.85; 100 \$3.00; 500 \$14.00; 1,000 \$25.00; 5,000 \$78.00; 10,000 \$230.00.

October 15th, 1927. We are picking today many crates of fancy Mastodon strawberries. They have ripened steadily since early June. There never was a berry like the Mastodon.



October



June

Champion Everbearing

Everbearing Strawberry. — We have tested this wonderful strawberry under different soil and weather conditions and have received nothing but favorable reports regarding its excellence. It seems to be just a little harder than other everbearing strawberries; produces large fruit of excellent quality, and produces a continuous crop from July until late in October. **Per 10, 50c; 25 for 90c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$8.00; 1,000 for \$15.00; 5,000 for \$72.00.**

Progressive Everbearing

They will produce fruit from early July until heavy freezing. In our large acreage of strawberries there was no time during the season that we did not have plenty of strawberries for everybody. No matter how small or large the piece of ground you have, you can have everbearing strawberries for the better part of four months each year. One hundred plants, properly cared for, and if possible, placed near the house where you can give them a little water from the well or some of the wash water about once a week during the hot, dry spells, will supply an ordinary family with all the strawberries they can use during the summer. We are receiving letters from all parts of the country from our customers, telling us how well they like the everbearing strawberries. They produce the same year they are planted. We are publishing a few of these short letters regarding the strawberries on different pages in the catalog. The strawberries are the easiest cared for of almost any of the small fruits and you will get quicker results from the strawberry than from any other small fruit offered by us.

You will notice on the order sheet a number of pamphlets or little booklets which we issue free of charge, giving you instructions for the planting of all kinds of fruit, flowers, etc. In this list we give you full information regarding strawberries. Just check on your order sheet the ones you want and they will be packed with your order. All of these are free.

We are offering the Everbearing Strawberry at less than half the price charged by traveling tree agents, and we make shipment of them as soon as they are dug. Last year our sales increased wonderfully over those of the year before. We ship strawberry plants in just two ways, one by parcel post, the other by express. We are quoting these strawberries to you parcel post or express charges paid.

Place your order with us early and they will be sent at the proper time.

Express or parcel post charges paid in all cases by us. Always shipped separate from your other orders. **Per 10, 40c; 25 for 90c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$8.00; 1,000 for \$15.00; 5,000 for \$72.00**



Mrs. A. N. Bell, Leola, South Dakota—September 10, 1927

I always have a wonderful garden and have used your seeds for seventeen or more years. Everything I have planted is fine. A number of people have been here and were saying what a wonderful garden I have. We took a trip to Merville, Iowa the first of July and did not see as nice a garden on our way. I am taking some pictures of myself and youngest girl eight years old. She and I did all the work. These were raised from your own seeds. They are different kinds. I am sending you some pictures I had taken of my flowers. They don't look as pretty as they might as the flowers do not show up as nice as they really are. A lady who lives a block away came over to see them. She said she could see them from her place, they are so nice.

Dunlap Strawberries, Standard Varieties

Even with the introduction of the Everbearing Strawberry there is still a place for the old standard one crop per year strawberry. The Dunlap is absolutely the best. It is a self-fertilizer, fine quality berry, yields abundantly, and is a good shipper.

We grow a great many varieties of the old standard strawberries, but we consider the Dunlap the best of any for all purposes. We can furnish you with the Bederwood, Sample and Warfield. The Dunlap and Bederwood are the self-fertilizers or perfect flowers. The other varieties are not perfect flowers, but Pistillate and require either the Dunlap or Bederwood planted in alternate rows to fertilize them. **Price, 25, 50c; 50, 85c; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$4.00; 1,000, \$7.50.** Parcel post or express charges paid in all cases by us.

Premier

(P) The strawberry without a fault, the earliest of all. While this is the earliest strawberry ever produced, it is so frost resistant in both buds and blossoms that its fruit crop has never been destroyed. This strawberry eliminates crop uncertainty but ripens a week ahead of other varieties. The word "Premier" means "first." This berry is first in size, first in yield, first in quality and first to ripen. The plants are sturdy, healthy and long-rooted which makes them frost resistant. They will thrive in all soil and under conditions that would kill ordinary plants; will yield much bigger crops. It is a long-distance shipper. **Prices: Per 25, 50c; 50, 80c; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$6.00.** Parcel post or express charges paid.

Cooper

(P) If you want to grow something just a little larger and better than your neighbors are growing in strawberries, plant the Cooper. These produce larger fruit than any other strawberry we have seen growing at Yankton. The fruit is of good quality and very productive. Plants are unusually hardy and healthy. These are only a few of its excellent qualities. **25, 55c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.70; 500 for \$6.00.**



All Summer

New Method of Packing Strawberries

In the past there has always been more or less trouble with the Strawberries heating or becoming damaged in transit, and reaching customers in poor condition. With our new method, you can be sure of receiving your Strawberries in good condition.

In the spring of 1926 we experimented in packing Strawberries. This new system that we have discovered makes it possible for us to get Strawberries to our customers in good condition to practically any part of the United States.

James Coonface, Elkades, Iowa. June 24, 1927.

Received the berry plants in fine condition. They are all growing nicely now. Thank you very much for rectifying my mistake. I soon found out after I had sent the order. The seeds were also very fine and good and have come up good. Thank you also for the extra seeds. I feel satisfied. Will send another order next year.

Mrs. C. W. Barneby, Lakeside, Nebraska. April 11, 1927.

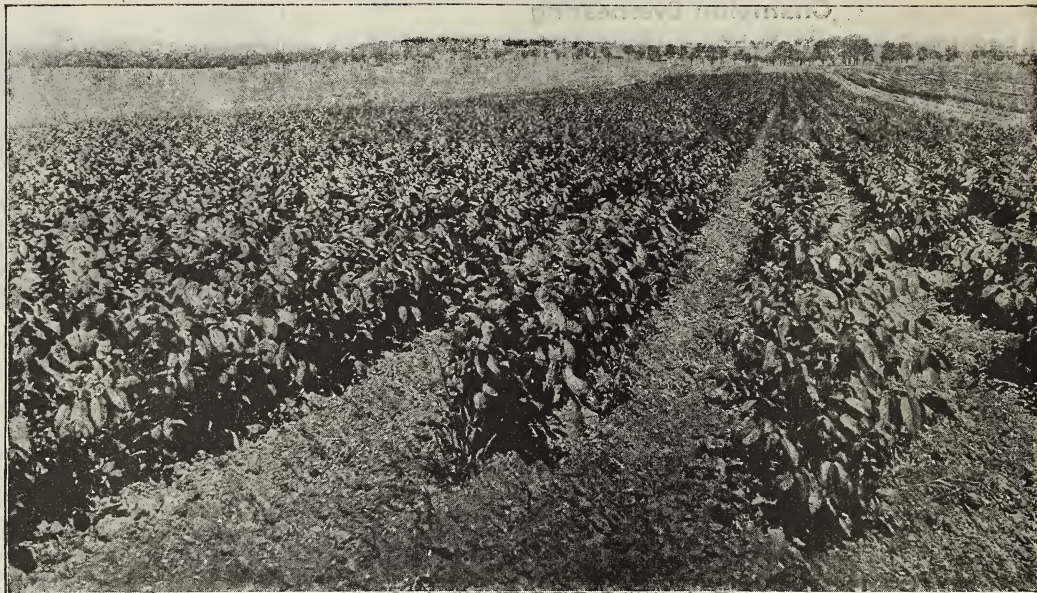
We just received rhubarb plants. We want to thank you for them and your prompt reply. They are all fine thrifty plants.



Cooper Strawberries

James Irving
Cheely, Luka,
III. Dec. 23,
1926. R #3.

Here it is nearly Christmas. I wish you a Merry Christmas. A few lines about that Longfield Apple tree. Well it was full of apples this past summer. One bushel of apples and ripe in September. The Golden delicious only had a few apples. These trees are only 20 feet apart. Longfield has fruit buds for 1927. We had 90 days of dry weather the past summer, 1926. The driest summer for 50 years and the wettest September for 54 years. Will you please remember me with your new 1927 catalog. I want some apple trees on the Pryus. They are lots harder and bear quick. Thanking you many times.



500,000 Black Walnuts at Our Evergreen Nursery
Large Trees in the Distance Produce Annually Large Crops of Nuts

Nut Bearing Trees

Almost every farm and garden contains some land that should be planted to nut trees adapted to the soil. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The nuts in many cases pay better than farm crops or fruits while most kinds make a growth of valuable timber that will, of itself, pay a large per cent on the investment. The nuts that we list can be grown in almost any section of the country, I will say, with the exception of the chestnut, which should not be planted north of Yankton.

Butternut or White Walnut—A fine native tree producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. 1 year, each 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$7.00; 3-4 ft., each 35c; 5 for \$1.50. 4-5 ft., each 50c; 5 for \$2.25; 10 for \$4.00.

Hazel Nut—This forms a small growing bush and produces large quantities of nuts; it is perfectly hardy in any territory; does best if planted along side of, or in, thin groves, or along banks in the natural timber. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

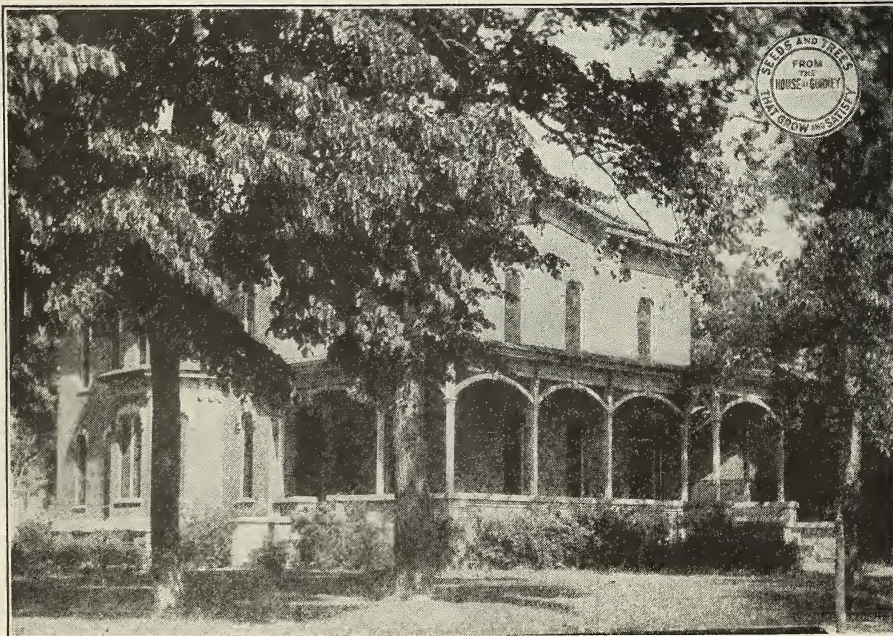
Horse Chestnuts—The nuts that these trees were grown from were gathered from two trees that are at least eighteen inches through and perfect in form, growing in the City of Yankton. Those are probably the oldest Horse Chestnut trees in South Dakota and have proved perfectly hardy. The fruit of this is not edible. The tree is very beautiful and ornamental, having an almost perfectly globular crown. It bears large quantities of flowers followed by burrs containing two to four nuts. 4-5 ft., each \$1.20.

Horse Chestnut. 2-4 ft., each 70c; 5 for \$3.00; 10 for \$5.80.

Walnut, Black—This is the black walnut of commerce and produces probably the most valuable of any wood grown in the United States today.

It also produces large quantities of nuts which are always marketable at a good price. We grow these in immense quantities, having probably over one-half million of them for market this season. All of our walnuts are grown from nuts produced here, so they are the hardest that you can get. 12-18 in., each, 15c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$3.00; 500 for \$14.00; 3 to 4 ft., each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., each, 40c; 10 for \$3.50; 5 to 6 ft., each, 60c; 10 for \$4.50.

Black Walnut Seed should be planted in the fall with the hulls on, about 5 inches deep. Unhulled nuts, 15c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 20 lbs., \$1.80. For fall delivery.



Surrounded by Elm and Hackberry—Residence of D. B. Gurney, Yankton

Residence of D. B. Gurney

For a number of years I have shown my home as it appears in winter, surrounded by its immense hackberry and elm trees that are now forty-five years old. This year I am showing the home from a photograph taken about four years ago in midsummer. At this time the foundation planting clear around the east and south of the fronts is much heavier than the photograph shows, and is composed of Spirea Van Houttei and Japanese Barberry, both very beautiful from early spring until the berries finally drop from the Barberry late in the winter.

Forest or Shade Trees

There are some things that you can get along without, sometimes to your advantage, other times to your disadvantage; and the person who tries to get along without a shade or forest tree is trying to get along without something that works to his disadvantage more than almost anything you could think of. If your home consists of a house and a single city lot, you and your family are entitled to at least a few trees that will produce shade, beauty and protection from the winds. If your home is on the farm you have a greater advantage, and a greater disadvantage if you fail to avail yourself of the opportunity of planting trees. You not only are unfair to your family, but to your buildings and live stock, and to your whole community because a treeless farm is a bad advertisement and reflects on your whole community. If you are part of a municipal organization (and every resident of a town or city is), you are almost criminally negligent if you do not have one or more public parks, depending of course on the size of your town. By being up to date with sidewalks, paving, public parks, etc., you bring it forward ahead of the less progressive community.

There are certain natural rules that should be followed in planting street, forest or shade trees to get the best results. First, in planting trees outside

of the sidewalk, the trees on every block should be of the same variety. So often you see in a single block an assortment of trees, the kind that the owner of each lot may like best, and the beauty of the entire block or street was spoiled by the conglomeration. In forming a new park in a town or city, the Park Superintendent should have charge of all planting outside of the sidewalk. If he is a good Park Superintendent, he will know just what to do and will make the city beautiful. Trees planted outside of the sidewalk should be given a good distance one from the other so that they can mature to a perfect beautiful form. In a forty-four or fifty foot front there should not be to exceed two trees. You often plant as high as six or eight, and within a very few years they are out of shape and you never do have a beautiful tree. Forest and shade trees should always have ample room in which to develop. This applies to trees planted inside of the lot and to city parks. The only place it does not apply is where you want a quick shelter, where certain varieties can be planted together and form a perfect dense windbreak.

Caliper or Cal. means distance through the tree about six inches above ground.

Ash

This is a slow growing tree but the most valuable of all for northern and northwestern South Dakota and North Dakota. We grow hundreds of thousands of them for that section of the country and they are shipped in lots of a single tree to a carload. In planting in that section, you should make your planting largely of the Ash. It is an upright grower, with beautiful foliage, perfectly hardy and absolutely the best for the high and dry places, or where a hard pan is close to the top of the ground. It will grow with less rainfall than any other forest tree and will thrive in that part of the country where ninety per cent of the population will say that trees cannot be produced. Every farm in that section can and will produce Ash trees eventually. Just give the Ash a trial and after planting give it good care with cultivation and heavy mulch. Your home, whether it is in the city or on the farm, will be just as beautiful as the tree-covered portion of southeastern South Dakota. This is a great tree for Montana and Colorado, and should be used in all sections of the country in parks to make up a variety.

I cannot believe that any of you care to live in a home, whether in the city or on the farm, unless it has some trees and flowers. You want to plant that which will do best in your locality. The Ash tree is one of the easiest to transplant, it seldom fails to grow, but requires care after planting just as your cornfield does. I advise against the planting of any tree or any plant unless you give it care, because if you fail to care for it, it will die, and you will be disappointed and be a knocker. The Ash can be planted much later than the other varieties. Orders from the North and Northwest are received by us later than from other sections, and the Ash fits in on that account also.

	Each	10	100	1000		Each	10	100	1000
8-12 in..	\$0.75	\$5.00	18-24 in..	.....	.....	\$2.00	\$12.00
12-18 in..	1.00	8.00	2-3 ft..	.....	.....	2.60	14.00
						Each	10	100	
4-5 ft. trans.....			\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00	8-10 ft. trans.....		\$0.65	\$5.50
5-6 ft. trans.....			.35	2.50	16.00	1 1/2-2 in. cal.....		1.25	11.00
6-8 ft. trans.....			.40	3.50	25.00	2-2 1/2 in. cal.....		1.75	17.00
						2 1/2-3 in. cal.....		2.50	20.00

Basswood (Linden)

One of the most beautiful deciduous trees grown. Trunk always straight, the top almost a perfect globe; green leaves during the summer changing to bright yellow with the autumn; holds its leaves well beyond most other trees; very hardy.

	Each	Per 10		Each	Per 10		Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.90	\$8.00
						6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50	\$13.00

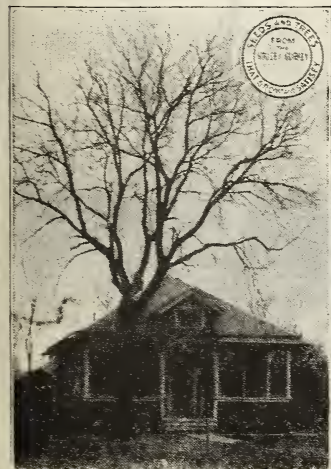
White Birch

A graceful tree with white bark; a very desirable lawn tree. Will stand severe winters if not too dry. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10. We want to call the attention of our customers to the color on the bark on the White Birch tree. The bark on trees often as tall as six to eight feet does not show any or but little white, while trees eight to ten feet tall begin to show white bark.

This is due to the trees being in the nursery, while if they were in sod or in a thicket with other trees they would show the coloring on small trees.

Box Elder (Acer Negundo)

This is a rapid growing tree, producing firewood of good quality about as quickly as any tree will. Very hardy and long lived; is not a beautiful tree but it is desirable in your windbreak or groves on the farm. We do not advise the planting of these for street trees or in city parks, but intersperse a row of Box Elder in your grove on the farm for quick protection. When it has served its purpose, cut it down for firewood, and the other hardwood trees like the Ash, Hackberry and Elm will make use of the room previously used by the Box Elder and make better trees. This photo shows a Box Elder as a shade tree. Note its size and shape. Grown with plenty of room.



Box Elder

	Each	10	50	100	1000
6-12"	.....	.....	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
12-18"	.....	\$0.70	1.85	3.50	27.00
18-24"	\$0.15	1.00	3.50	6.75	.....
2-3'	.20	1.30	5.00	10.00	.....

500 at the 1000 rate.

Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana Arborescens)

Makes an Excellent Snow Catcher, Wind Break, Ornamental Hedge Hardy Anywhere

A very hardy, low growing tree from Siberia; excellent for hedge purposes, for snow breaks, or ornamental specimens. The trees in the spring are covered with racemes of yellow flowers, later forming pods like peas. The bark is light green in color, the foliage light green with silvery background. Planted extensively in Canada, North Dakota, South Dakota and adjoining states where conditions are severe. Height, 10 feet. Exceptionally good for dry, cold climates. If you have had difficulty in starting windbreaks, groves and other trees try these, they will give you a start.



Garden Terrace Theater at Yankton College, Yankton, S. Dak.

This was the first outdoors theater constructed in the United States, and this photograph shows it after a heavy sleet and snow storm.



Mrs. Frank C. McReynolds, Grand Pass, Mo.

A few years ago—I can't remember the exact date—probably, about 1922—I bought a Waneta Plum. For two or three years it grew nicely,—then it was broken. I am sending you a snapshot of a sprout which has grown from that root, which is now a fairly good size tree about eight feet high. It is not straight and symmetrical like the original tree, but demonstrates what a Waneta Plum can do under adverse circumstances. Last year it had about a dozen plums on it—this year—a peck. "Yours Truly" is also shown in the picture eating the luscious fruit.

Chinese Elm

This tree was brought over from Northern China a few years ago by the department of Agriculture and has proven exceptionally valuable. Equally as rapid in growth as the poplar and has proven hardy in different North Dakota points. Does especially well on high ground. It is reported that it will not stand well on low places. Drouth resistant. Similar in appearance to the American White Elm; it, however, has a more ornamental leaf. We have a limited number of these and on that account will sell only ten or less to a customer. 6-8 ft., each, \$1.75; 5 for \$8.00; 5-6 ft., each, \$1.25; per 5, \$6.00; 4-5 ft., each, \$1.00; per 5, \$4.80.

Elm, American White (Ulmus Americana)

Is a very desirable tree for a great many reasons. The Elm from Northern seed, such as we grow here, is always hardy. It grows into a beautiful spreading tree that will live longer than several generations of people and increase in beauty each year. It is free from diseases and insects, and wind seldom if ever breaks or damages it. From the time you plant it you can say, "This is a beautiful tree but it will be better next year." And it continues to get better. I want you to notice again the picture of the monstrous Elm which we show "Down on the Farm." Here is an Elm tree that has stood more than two hundred Dakota winters. It is large enough for all of the children of a town of five hundred people to play under and all be in the shade. A hundred of them could climb up in its branches without being crowded and everyone of them would enjoy doing it. A dozen swings could be attached to its branches and a banquet for two hundred people could be spread under its broad arms.

This is the most popular of all street trees. It is planted over a wider range of country for ornamental and shade purposes than any other tree. It is the tree for the city and the town. It is the tree to produce the shade and stand the grief that the shade tree always receives on the farm as well as in the city.



Umbrella Catalpa

Cottonwood

Grow to immense size in the Dakotas, more than six feet through at the base. This was a Yankton County product, and on account of its being hollow was appropriated by the bees. It was cut down to get the store of honey which amounted to several hundred pounds. Cottonwoods are not usually hollow, but this one was for more than 70 feet in the trunk and made an ideal bees' nest.

The Cottonwood and Poplar are the most rapid growing of any of the soft wooded varieties, and should be planted on every farm. They make excellent firewood, mighty good thick shelter, and are always pleasing to the eye. Cottonwood and Poplar are the coming tree for the manufacture of paper pulp. We are selling hundred of thousands of cuttings and trees to paper manufacturers each season. A paper mill in Dakota working on cottonwood cut here could reduce the cost of paper.

	Each	10	100	1000		Each	10	100	1000
12 to 18 in.			\$0.60	\$ 4.00	4 to 5 ft.	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$30.00
18 to 24 in. ....			.75	5.00	5 to 6 ft. ....	.20	1.50	10.00	
2 to 3 ft.			1.00	6.00	6 to 8 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50		3.50	10.00					

Wild Black Cherry

(Prunus Serotina) — A hardy rapid grower. Bears fruit abundantly when quite young. The wood ranks next to the Black Walnut in commercial value. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring and ripens an abundant crop of fruit in August. Fruit about the size of a pea. Height, 40 ft. Foliage colors beautiful. 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; 5 to 6 feet each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00; 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Ailanthus

(Tree of Heaven) — Originated in Japan. An upright, rapid growing tree, with long, slender fern like leaves, free from disease. May be cut to the ground each year and will grow in shrub form, cylindrical appearing. It is excellent where a small tree or large shrub is wanted. 4 to 6 ft., each, 50c; per 5, \$2.40.

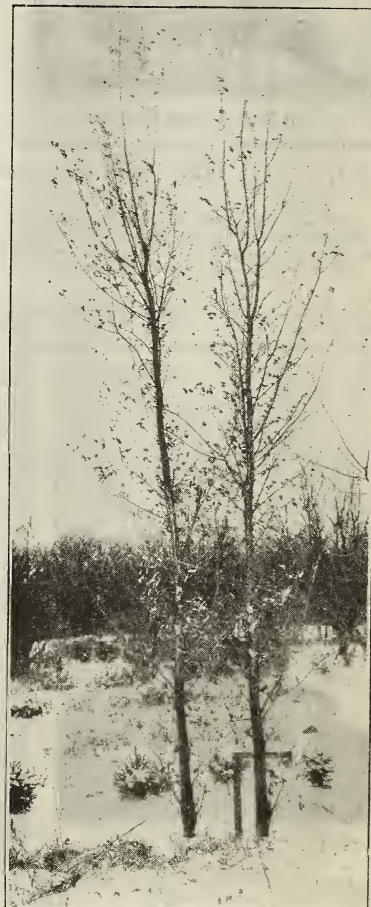
Anton Muelhaupt, Jr., Atwater, Ohio. October 25, 1926.

My North Dakota Peach Tree bought from you three years ago last spring had on peaches for the first time. They were of yellow color, free stone, large, and extra fine flavor. I am sorry I did not buy more than one tree at that time. You only had 200 for sale and I bought one of them. Oh, yes! The Peonies bought three years ago bloomed to perfection. All true to their colors and some extra large. Thank you for past favors.

Catalpa Speciosa

This is the hardy Catalpa of the north and one that is sold by tree agents over the country as high as \$20 per 1000 for the little fellows. In Yankton County there are some very large growers of the genuine Catalpa Speciosa, and in the city of Yankton there are large trees, some of them two feet through. We procure all of our seed from the trees here in Yankton County. They are fine for ornamental or street purposes and grow very straight and fast. The leaves measure 10 in. across and its beautiful white flowers give it a very tropical appearance. Our large sizes for ornamental purposes are transplanted and are very easily grown.

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 ft. tran.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00	
4 to 5 ft. tran. ....	.35	3.00	25.00	
5 to 6 ft. tran. ....	.45	3.50	32.00	
6 to 8 ft. tran. ....	.50	4.50		



Chinese Elm
Six Years Old, 30 Feet Tall

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 12 in. sd.			\$1.20	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 in. sd.			1.60	12.00
18 to 24 in. sd.			2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft. sd.			3.75	
4 to 5 ft. tran.	\$0.25	\$ 2.00	20.00	
5 to 6 ft. tran. ....	.35	3.00	27.00	
6 to 8 ft. tran. ....	.55	4.60	35.00	
8 to 10 ft. tran. ....	.80	7.50	60.00	
1½ to 1½ in. cal., tran. 1.05	10.00	90.00		
1½ to 2 in. cal., tran. 1.60	14.00	130.00		
2 to 2½ in. cal., tran. 2.25	22.00	200.00		
2½ to 3 in. cal., tran. 2.75	26.00	250.00		
3 to 4 in. cal., tran. 3.50	32.00	300.00		
4 to 5 in. cal., tran. 5.00	45.00	400.00		

Umbrella Catalpa

Catalpa Bungei — Umbrella catalpa grafted on the Catalpa Speciosa from two feet to eight feet from the ground. It makes a perfect umbrella-shaped head without pruning. The various heights are desirable in landscape or home planting; oftentimes places in the grounds where the low fellows, producing the wonderful globular heads, fill in to best advantage; other places where those of a larger size are best. This is a particularly hardy variety and is suitable for any section south of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota. 5 ft., \$1.65 each.

Hackberry (Celtis Occidentalis)

The Hackberry is a native well into the Dakotas, and there are wonderful specimens of these growing along the rivers, creeks and ravines. It is a perfectly hardy, rapid growing, beautifully shaped tree. When planted alone, allowing it to have plenty of room for spread, it forms into the best-shaped of any of the hardwood trees. It is well to give it considerable room in planting. Heavy winds will not break them.

I am showing here the picture of a hackberry tree in front of the telephone office at Yankton, South Dakota. This tree spreads more than 40 feet, is a perfect globe, and is noticed and commented on by practically every visitor to this city.

I have, in my own yard, hackberry trees 40 years old. These are wonderful trees, nearly two feet through, giving me a dense and perfect shade all summer. The hackberry is very free from disease and insects, a clean, strong, desirable tree for all purposes.

They are hardy as far north as you care to plant. In beautifying the school grounds, the home or on the farm; for park or street trees in the town or city, or for a good rugged, centuries-long monument to the boy who lies in France, the hackberry would be most desirable.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....		\$ 1.00	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.60	5.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	.70	6.50	60.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	9.50	92.00
1½ to 2 in. cal.....	1.25	12.00	100.00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	1.75	15.00	145.00
2½ to 3 in. cal.....	2.50	23.00	200.00
3 to 4 in. cal.....	3.50	27.00	

Maple, Silver or Soft (Acer Dasycarpum)

This is one of the rapid growing street trees. In towns it is one of the good shade trees and good street trees. If planted in groves in the country it does remarkably well and should be on every farm. Do not confuse this with the Silver leaved poplar.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....		\$ 3.00		1½ to 2 in. cal. tr.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.50	\$ 75.00
3 to 4 ft. trans.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	18.00	2 to 2½ in. cal. tr.....	1.50	14.00	125.00
4 to 6 ft. trans.....	.35	3.00	25.00	2½ to 3 in. cal.....	2.65	25.00	
6 to 8 ft. trans.....	.45	3.75	30.00	3 to 3½ in. cal.....	3.25	30.00	
8 to 10 ft. trans.....	.60	5.75	45.00				

Ginnala Maple

This is a hardy maple from Siberia. A semi-dwarf tree, fourteen to twenty feet tall. Hardier than the Soft Maple. The bright colored prettily cut leaves and the immense quantities of seed that they produce make them very attractive trees. 2-3 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. 3-4 ft., 30c each; 5 for \$1.25.

Sugar or Rock Maple—This tree is chieftain of its clan; straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height. It grows well and roots deeply. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet. Hardy here when planted among other trees.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....		\$ 1.00	\$5.00	4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.20	11.00		2 to 4 ft.....	.40	3.50	
Maple Norway —(Acer Platanoides)—One of the most beautiful and desirable park and shade trees. Perfect outline, deep green foliage which turns to yellow in the fall. These trees have proven hardy in Yankton, Mitchell and Sioux Falls when planted where other trees are not too great a distance away.							
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.60	\$15.00		6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.50	\$22.00	

Mountain Ash

A fine hardy tree, obtains a height of twenty feet. Head dense and upright in growth. Covered from July until winter with clusters of bright red berries. An excellent tree for the lawn where a larger shade tree cannot be used.

	Each	10		Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.90	\$ 8.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	7.00	6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	12.00

Oak

Red Oak—An American Variety, rapid in growth. Has large foliage which assumes in the fall a purplish scarlet hue. Makes a fine specimen tree and cannot be too highly recommended for general planting.

	Each	10		Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.35	\$12.00	6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.60	

White Oak—Everyone knows the Oak and the value of its timber. Native of Dakota and Minnesota, making very fine trees.

	Each	10		Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$2.00		2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.20
			3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.35	\$2.50



Main Building, State Hospital, Yankton, South Dakota, Surrounded by Elms

Locust, Black (Robinia Pseudacacia)

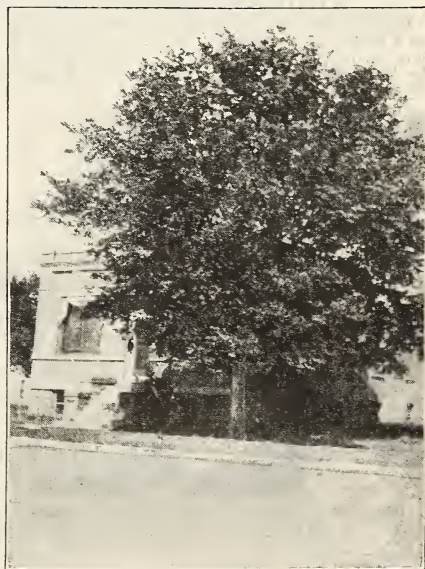
A rapid growing tree, bears fragrant white flowers, wood very hard. Valuable for fence posts, hardy in sheltered locations, or where planted with other trees throughout the east half of the state.

	Each	10	100	1,000
18 to 24 in.....			\$1.25	\$9.00
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.00		
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00		

Locust, Honey (Gleditsia Triascanthos)

A very fine tree, delicate foliage, very fragrant flowers followed with bean-like pods, thorny, hardy.

	Each	10	100	\$1.25
12 to 18.....				
5 to 6 trans.....	\$0.45	\$ 4.00		
6 to 8 trans.....	.65	6.00		
8 to 10 trans.....	.90	8.00		



Hackberry

Russian Olive

Is desirable for a border hedge, windbreak, or large specimen tree. Is generally used for hedges or windbreak purposes. When used as a hedge, these trees should be planted about 1 foot apart in the row, and after planting cut down to one-half the size. None of these plants should be left with a top over 12 inches high if a compact hedge is desired. This will make them branch out close to the ground and make a close, perfect hedge. Trim each season during the best growing period in June to the shape you want your hedge. For windbreak purposes plant them about 3 feet apart in the row, and after several years cut the tops back sufficiently to make them thicken close to the ground.

I was traveling through central South Dakota the other day, up in the treeless region (when I say "treeless region" I mean that three out of the four farms were bare of trees, and the fourth one generally had excellent groves of a number of varieties of trees, proving that every farmer could have the same if he would), and I noticed in a great many places rows, single specimens and groves of the Russian Olive. This was a considerable time after heavy breezes, when all of the other trees were bare of foliage. It was one of those windy, chilly days, and the wind was moaning through the branches of the bare trees. The leaves of the Russian Olive seemed to be equally as fresh as in summertime, and on the south side of the trees around the buildings and along the feeding yards it was quite warm and comfortable.

The Russian Olive is one of the hardiest, grows on any kind of soil and under most conditions. It has won its way on its own merits, and I think stands today absolutely first in a hardy dry-weather tree for the Northwest in beauty. When grown for a windbreak it will limb close to the ground, limbs set close together, making a perfect hedge and windbreak, grows as rapidly as most of the willows, and for windbreak purposes it is second only to the evergreen. Its beautiful silvery foliage and ebony colored bark make it one of the best for single specimen trees for ornamental purposes. When grown isolated for ornamental purposes it makes a very symmetrical, well-shaped tree. In planting your grove plant a row or two of Russian Olives on the north to catch the snows.

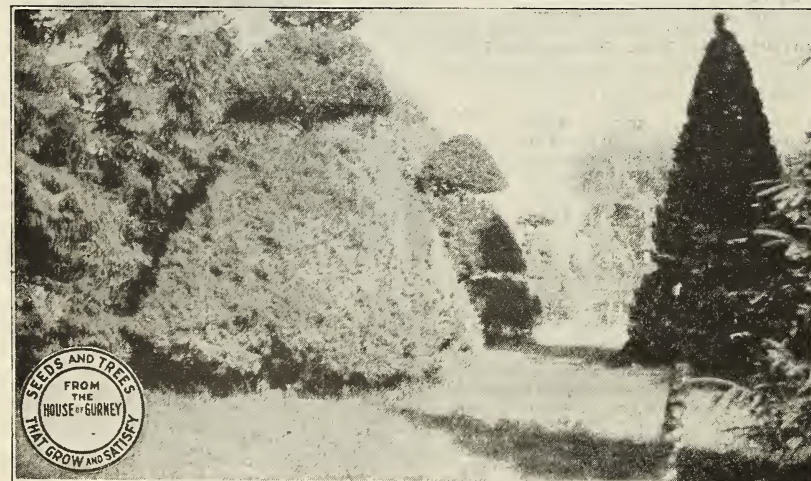
In the early spring they are covered with the most fragrant flowers that last a good many days; these are followed by quantities of olive shaped seed, silvery white, hanging in clusters like the currant through the fall and winter. It is a wonderful tree.

What we have said in regard to the value and hardiness of the Russian Olive is also true of the Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree which we list elsewhere in the catalog.

	Each	10	50	100	500
6 to 12 in.....			\$1.60	\$3.00	\$13.50
12 to 18 in.....			2.40	4.00	19.00
18 to 24 in.....		\$0.80	3.50	6.00	25.00
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.15	1.25	5.00	9.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	3.50			
5 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.50			
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.50			

Kentucky Coffee Tree

A perfectly hardy tree, medium rapid in growth, attaining a height up to 100 feet. Pods often ten inches long cling to trees throughout the winter. Leaves similar to the Black Walnut. Easily transplanted. 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.



Russian Olive Screen, or Windbreak, around Athletic Park at Yankton College, Excellent for the Purpose



Mrs. H. B. Martinson, Volga, S. Dak. August 22, 1927.

I see by your catalogue that you are offering prizes for photos. I am sending you one I have taken in my garden of Everbearing Strawberries. This was taken in August and the plants were set out the last of May and I had lots of berries till frost killed the plants.

Poplars

Lombardy Poplar—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. Valuable in collection. 4 to 6 ft., 45c each; \$3.70 per 10; 6 to 8 ft., 65c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Bolleana Poplar—A very compact upright grower with glossy leaves green above and silvery underneath. Hardest of the upright poplars. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; per 10, \$12.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Carolina and Norway Poplar—We grow thousands of these each year, and they are known as the "Suddan Saw Log." A one-year-old tree, grown from a cutting, has been known to grow 12 feet high in one season. No other tree will produce this growth. They are very hardy, and, unlike the cottonwood, never bear cottony seed.

Either variety, price:	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft.....			\$ 3.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.20	1.00	6.00	40.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.25	1.50	10.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	.40	3.50	27.00	

Silver-Leaved Poplar—This is another of the native poplars that should be more generally planted. It will make cordwood faster than a cottonwood.

4 to 5 ft.....	Each, 40c; \$3.50 per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	Each, 50c; 4.50 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	Each, 60c; 5.50 per 10

Red Cedar—The photograph shown here was taken on the grounds of A. Jacobs of George, Iowa. It shows in a very conclusive way what may be done with evergreens, including the Red Cedar, on the farm. You will note the manner in which the Red Cedars are trimmed, and it is one of the most desirable trees where trimming is required or desired. For the price of Red Cedar and other evergreens, see page 5.



Mrs. Aug. W. Nelson, Cook, Minn. Box 142. September 7, 1927.

I am sending you a picture of some peonies I bought from you four years ago and comparing the size of them with my daughter Annette Nelson who is four years old and is three feet tall. They sure are wonderful.

The Beauty and Value of the Ordinary Willows

It was a cold, blustery morning that Mrs. Gurney and I drove out to the hogery just after the sun came up. The hogery is located on the highest point of all our land, and the nursery stretches away to the north and west from it. As we passed over the point Mrs. Gurney called my attention to the beautiful colorings of the bare trees in their various places in the nursery, and we could pick out the rows of willows and the varieties even from that distance—the Diamond Willow by the grayish line running across the long fields; the white or fence willow by its darker colors; the Laurel leaved by its dark green, upright growing, sturdy limbs; the Russian Golden by its long, waving lines of red and gold; the American Golden by its strictly yellow color; and the little Ural by its grizzly gray.

We were then tempted to go down among them and tramped more than three-quarters of a mile through the willows and other trees, and realized more of their value than at other times. As soon as we were down among the trees the bright sunshine seemed to have raised the temperature, and the trees had broken the cold wind.

Have you a windbreak, one that will protect your buildings, your family and your stock, and at the same time beautify your place?

Diamond Willow—Very valuable for fence posts, growing rapidly, produces posts that will keep in the ground for years. You should plant a good grove of them. The richer the ground the more rapidly they will produce posts, but they do well even on high and dry ground.

Niobe Weeping Willow—See Weeping Trees.

Russian Golden—Very beautiful, rapid grower, does well in low locations. Grows more rapidly than the ordinary willow. The twigs of the Russian Golden are yellow until winter, when they turn a showy red. Half an acre of these trees cut to the ground every few years will keep an ordinary family in fuel.

American Golden—Similar to the Russian Golden, but no doubt hardier. Excellent for wind-break purposes. The shiny yellow branches in winter make a valuable addition to any collection of trees. Will make large trees when planted alone.

Laurel Leaf—This is a beautiful medium height tree with glossy, leathery foliage, especially good ornamental tree, as well as one of the most valuable of all willows for windbreaks, firewood, etc. They do well on high dry ground, and will stand drought.

Its leathery glossy foliage makes it one of the most beautiful of the willows and the fact that it thrives on higher and dryer places than other willows makes it more desirable. Grows rapidly, producing a good tight windbreak or snow catcher about as quickly as any tree you could plant.

	Each	10	100	1000		Each	10	100	1000
Diamond Willow					American Golden,				
2 to 3 ft. ....	..	....	\$2.25	\$15.00	3 to 4 ft. ....	..	\$0.85	\$4.50	\$32.00
Diamond Willow,					American Golden,				
12-24 inch. ....	..	....	1.00	7.00	2 to 3 ft. ....	..	\$0.15	.65	3.75
Laurel Leaf, 18-24 in.	..	....	2.80	15.50	Russian Golden,				
Laurel Leaf, 2 to 3 ft.	..	....	3.80	19.00	2 to 3 ft. ....	..	..	3.25	28.00
Laurel Leaf, 3 to 4 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.80	4.80	25.00	Russian Golden,				
					3 to 4 ft. ....	..	.20	1.80	4.50
									33.00



"A Specimen Bull or Ponderosa Pine
in Our Nursery."



Can You Grow Trees on Your Farm?

A man from northwestern South Dakota was in the office and remarked on the beautiful trees around Yankton. He also remarked that it was impossible to grow trees in his section of the country. I had just received a letter from his home town, enclosing a photograph of evergreens and forest trees purchased from us many years ago, that had made a beautiful grove and windbreak. I showed him this letter and photograph and he said; "Oh, yes. I know that man well. He can grow trees, he takes care of them." This is the solution of tree-growing anywhere. Take care of them and any farm in any part of the country will produce trees of some kind.

Mr. Henry Duen, George, Iowa. June 13, 1927.

Will write you a few lines to let you know how my Willows are getting along. I planted the 1000 American Golden Willows after unwrapping and soaking for 3 days and today I have every single willow started, shooting leaves and in a few years I will have a very nice grove and windbreak. The trees were surely well wrapped and well rooted and got here in fine shape. Will surely recommend your nursery stock to all who may be in need of trees. Thanking your firm for its promptness and wishing you success, I am a customer.



A Beautiful Drive in Bon Homme County, South Dakota.
Arched with Shade Trees

Cuttings

A great many varieties of trees and plants can be propagated from cuttings more readily than any other way for less expense. Cuttings of all kinds should be planted as soon as received, and we do not advise the shoving of them into the ground as is ordinarily practiced; they will be more or less calloused when you receive them and shoving them into the ground destroys this callous and kills the cutting. If you have a quantity of them the best way is to plow a deep furrow, put them against the overturned furrow where the horses will not step on them as you come with the next, and throw a furrow against them, tramping them carefully after planting. The way practiced in the nurseries and where you want to do it just right is with the dibble, making a hole in the ground the length of the cutting, dropping the cutting into it and pressing the dirt firmly around it. If these directions are followed you will have almost perfect success. Leave one-half inch of the cutting above the ground.

	100	1000
Cottonwood.....	\$0.45	\$3.50
Carolina Poplar.....	.50	3.50
Norway Poplar.....	.50	3.50
L. L. Willow.....	.50	3.50
American Golden Willow.....	.45	3.50
Russian Golden Willow.....	.45	3.50
White Willow.....	.60	4.00
Diamond Willow.....	.50	4.00

Weeping Trees

The most ornamental of any of the trees. Can be used in places where it is impossible to use the larger, erect growing kind, and for effective landscape work you must always use something in this line.

Weeping Mulberry — Will stand where not exposed to heavy winds; is a most beautiful tree with its long, lithe pendants sweeping the ground. This is especially valuable to plant on lawns where you do not wish to obstruct the view from the windows to the streets or roads. It produces an umbrella shaped head, never growing above eight or ten feet high, and spreading out in beautiful glossy, dark green leaves and purple fruit, makes one of the most sought-after of all the weeping trees. **Each, \$3.00; headed, about 6 ft. high.**

Niobe Weeping Willow

This is the grandest and one of the hardiest and best of all of the weeping trees. It is a rapid grower and will grow on almost any quality of ground. We are showing here photograph of a tree in the William Edmunds grounds at Yankton. This tree has been planted about five years and with the lightest breeze the whole tree is in motion. The bark of the tree is golden yellow, the underside of the leaves silver, and the top of the leaves a glossy dark green. The new shoots often grow to a length of six or eight feet and would not be half as large around as an ordinary lead pencil. This is a specially valuable tree for hedges, single specimens and cemeteries. The price is so low you can afford to buy lots of them. **3 to 4 ft., 35c each; \$3.20 per 10; 4 to 6 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10; 6 to 8 ft., 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.**

Evergreens from and for the Dakotas and the Northwest



Colorado Blue Spruce

Note the beauty of having the branches begin at the bottom.
Never remove the lower branches.

Here, in Yankton, we realized the great future for evergreens in the Northwest, and have planted hundreds of thousands of them at our nurseries. We know the varieties that will do best in all parts of the country and are prepared to give you the information, and furnish you with the trees, fresh dug and properly packed. In buying evergreens do not buy one or half a dozen unless you have room for no more; buy them by the hundreds and thousands; they are the cheapest and best windbreak, shutting out the winter winds as no other trees will. Will cost you but a few dollars for enough to enclose your feeding yards and buildings. Two rows of evergreens properly arranged will shut out the wind better than six rows of other trees. This is especially true in winter when the windbreak is needed most.



A Spot in the Park at the Evergreen Nursery — All Planted by Col. C. W. Gurney



Niobe Weeping Willow

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch (Betula) — This magnificent tree is without question, the most popular and the most planted of all pendulous or so-called weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk, somewhat pyramidal in shape with graceful, drooping branches and glistening, silvery-white bark. The foliage is fine, thin, deeply and delicately cut, and of a beautiful shade of green.

The whole tree presents a soft and delightful effect not found in any other hardy ornamental tree. At time of planting these trees prune them severely and wind three-fourths of the trunk of the tree with wrapping paper. Hold this in place with Burlap. Do not wind too tight. Give them a thorough cultivation and you will have no trouble in starting them. **6-8-foot, heavy, each, \$2.75; per 10, \$26.50; 5-6-foot, heavy, each, \$2.50; per 10, \$24.00; 1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet each, \$1.50; per 10, \$14.00.**

Evergreens for the Northwest

In traveling over the Dakotas we occasionally see an Oasis in the shape of Evergreens clustered around a farm house, or a few in the door yards in the cities and villages, in every case doing well, a "joy forever," and a protection from the winds. In Turner County, South Dakota, are some grand old Pine Trees that have stood for the last thirty years, growing better each year. On adjoining farms owners tell us evergreens will not grow in Dakota; they will not even believe what they have seen for thirty years. The facts are, an evergreen is at home in the Dakotas, is as easily transplanted as any forest tree, and is worth much more than any other forest tree when growing on your place.

The Evergreens we are listing are handled properly and as carefully as Evergreens can be handled. Many of the smaller companies are offering the same trees at much higher prices. We are growing and selling more evergreens than all the other nurseries in the Dakotas and we are able to make much lower prices than those who only sell a few each season.

E. C. Waldow, Dakota, Minnesota, June 1, 1927.

I received another Weeping Birch today and please accept my thanks for same. You may rest assured that I consider you people one of if not the squarest dealing company in your line. I shall always say a favorable word for the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens*)

See Special Notice

Out in the high places in Colorado, where the soil is not as good as it might be, where the summers are very hot and the winters very cold, grows a sturdy evergreen known as the Colorado Blue Spruce. This is undoubtedly the most beautiful of any or all of the evergreens and has come into use surprisingly rapid in the last few years for ornamental purposes. It has adapted itself to all conditions and the better the conditions the more rapid the growth. The trees vary in color from light green to beautiful blues, the price varying with the color—the light green ones the cheapest, and the brightest blue the highest price. We are showing a photograph here of thousands of them in our Evergreen Nursery. Perfectly hardy.

Blue Select Specimens

About 5 to 7 per cent of the Pungens will be blue, more or less. Their value depends on their colors, and it is practically impossible to list them correctly. A 2 to 3-foot tree is worth from \$3.00 plain to \$12.00 for a fancy tree. I have seen a fancy 5-foot tree sell for \$45.00. Send me the amount you want to invest in a blue tree and give size, and we will make the selection and give you full value for your money.

August McQuarrie, Britt, Iowa. R. No. 4. April 18, 1927.

Dear Sir: I wanted to write you a few lines this morning and send it with my seed order. The seeds you sent me last spring were all O. K. You sent a package of Nasturtium seeds as a present and they were beautiful. The early part of our summer was very dry so that made them rather late in blooming. When the frost took them they were a solid mass of blooms, so pretty. We got some Cherry Pin or Bird trees from you 5 or 6 years ago and have them growing each side of the driveway with a walnut between every other one. They are admired by everyone all summer that drives in. They were loaded so heavy last year. The birds gathered them and saved the other fruit in the garden for which we were glad.

The Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginia*)

This Evergreen is a native of South Dakota and we find specimens of them growing in all parts of the State. Either planted by man or natural seedlings and they may have been distributed by the birds.

This Red Cedar is one of the most valuable of any of our Evergreens. They make an excellent windbreak. They may be pruned in any shape. Rapid in growth. Easily transplanted. Makes the best fence post obtainable. Plant your windbreak very thickly and in a few years you can remove a part of them for fence posts. One of these trees planted in your collection of other Evergreens helps to beautify your yard.

Arbor Vitae—A well known evergreen, excellent for screens, when planted in a partially protected spot, grows very compact, easily transplanted. (This is a flat leaved or branched evergreen.) Specially desirable for all points south, east or north-east of Yankton. This would mean Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. Arbor Vitae stands trimming better than any other evergreen which makes it very desirable for hedges and windbreaks in all that part of the country adapted to its growth. Its root system is of the type that makes it easily and safely transplanted, either as a balled and burlapped tree or "naked" as termed in the nursery.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—Similar to the common Arbor Vitae but very upright in growth. Used extensively in landscape planting and in evergreen groupings. Very ornamental.



Mrs. J. C. Jenness, Cherokee, Iowa, R. 4. August 15, 1927.

I am sending you some photographs which were taken August 3, 1927. My little daughter Audry Darlene, age 6 yrs, the girl in the pictures, was helping me pick the Sapa Plums, which were ripe at that time. She said she sure liked to pick plums when they were low down so she could reach them easy. We had picked quite a number before we thought of taking any pictures. The Waneta Plums were not ripe at the time the snapshots were taken. We considered ourselves lucky to have plums this year, as they were so scarce around here in this district. We had a severe frost quite late, and it was an unfavorable season for all crops. Everyone that saw the plums thought they were just wonderful.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*)

For all practical purposes for 50 years the Scotch Pine is very satisfactory for groves and wind breaks. We are listing good sizes to plant in large quantities. Remember, all these evergreens are transplanted several times. This forces all the roots to form in a compact mass directly below the trunk. When you get an evergreen from us you get all the roots.

In about 1885, father planted a quantity of Scotch Pine on our grounds at Concord, Neb. These trees are now large enough for saw-logs, and would make mighty good lumber. You see big fellows of the Scotch Pine all over the country and it shows what they are worth to you. Plant some this year and then again next. You will not regret it.

Black Hills Spruce

Picea Canadensis

Dark Green, perfectly hardy, very compact, the best for general planting. It is superior to any as a windbreak. Easily transplanted. A native of western South Dakota.

The Black Hills Spruce on account of its natural environments is the only spruce hardy enough for the windswept bare prairie country of the northwest. It grows readily on all soils and on account of its close growing branches and heavy close set foliage it is one of the best for ornamental purposes, stands trimming well, medium rapid growth. This makes the closest windbreak, holding its dark green color all winter, gives you the touch of spring to come.

The Iowa farmer has discovered their value both for windbreak, ornamental and boosting the price of his farm. They come to us year

Extra Select Colorado Blue Spruce at Our Evergreen Nursery

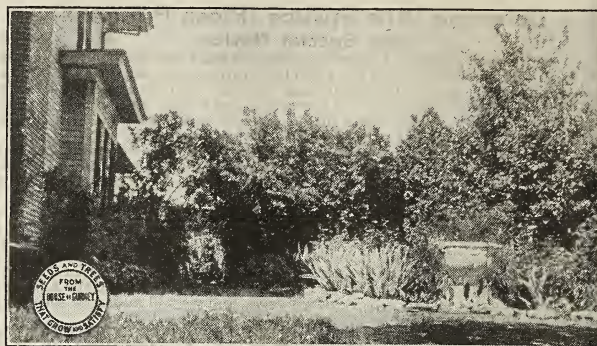
after year and take them away in carload lots. The average loss in transplanting where care is taken seldom reaches 2 per cent.





Mrs. Carroll Kimball, Myers, Montana, September 27, 1927.

Am enclosing a snapshot of part of an Opata Plum tree purchased from you several years ago. It bore the first time this year and in spite of late frosts we picked from twelve to fifteen gallons of plums from it. They were also ripe two weeks earlier than any others in the community. We purchased five other fruit trees at the same time as this plum and they are all growing. The Florence Crab and a Compass Cherry also bore very well but the pictures we took of them did not do the trees justice, so I am not sending them. We also got six gooseberry bushes at the same time and picked twenty gallons of berries from them this summer. Since the few we have, have done so well we are planning on ordering more trees and bushes in the spring.



Mrs. John Dearing, Carrington, Tennessee.

In your 1925 catalog on page 73 and your 1926 catalog on page 90 you show a photograph of our home here in Tennessee all planted with Gurney shrubs three years previous. I have taken new photographs and enclose them so that you readily may see the place after another year's growth. These northern grown trees and shrubs have done themselves proud here in Tennessee.

The Bull Pine (Pinus Ponderosa)

This is the genuine Black Hills Pine. It requires little moisture. Will thrive in high, dry places. Hardy way up to Canada, where it is extensively planted. **Bull Pine** is placed on many lists as the best on account of its hardness, rapid growth and its heavy, long silver gray needles. Whether or not it is best, we know it is mighty good and we are proud of this tree and the many shelter belts we have made with it on thousands of Northwest farms. Get the habit of planting evergreens. They grow rapidly and easily. Drifting snow will not break the branches.

This Child of the Dakotas, the giant of Evergreens, produces the best quality lumber nearly as soon as a Cottonwood.

In our nurseries we have long rows of these, rows a half mile long and four feet apart. Trees from 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 inches high, transplanted at least twice, which insures the root growth that make **Gurney Evergreens** so sure to grow when transplanted. When we pack your order they are dug fresh from our own grounds. **Balled and burlapped or mudded** immediately and started to you **grown, dug and packed right**.

I saw **Bull Pine** growing in many states this last summer, growing wild, just as nature intended they should grow. I saw the little fellows but a few inches high and those three feet through, tall and straight as an arrow, I saw them growing on the low places along the creeks and rivers and saw

millions of them growing on the tops of the mountains and at an altitude of over 8,000 feet, one tree just this side of Salt Lake City, at the highest point on the Lincoln Highway, growing out of the top of an immense boulder. This tree is over thirty feet high, vigorous and straight; probably a small crevice in the rock had caught a seed and some dust, a little moisture and then the little tree which became so strong that it split the rock and stands today a sentinel on this the highest point across the continent on the Lincoln Highway. When you drive that way, as I know you will, stop and shake one of its boughs and congratulate it. I know it will be glad to meet you.

Because this tree is growing on a rock, it is no sign they do best there. They will grow in a rock, but they will grow a blamed sight better if you give them the best place and the best cultivation you have.

Plant a Row Around the Country School Acre

A row of these grand trees around the school acre would mark your school as the most beautiful and progressive in its community, furnishing that most desirable protection from wintry winds. The school grounds of the whole country are generally bare — a school house, a few unsightly out-buildings, the wild grass knee high, with a path from several directions leading to the school house door, and from there to the other buildings. Possibly this acre is surrounded by a fence; if so, it is generally in a dilapidated condition. Is this the kind of surroundings that our children, the men and women of tomorrow, should have when they are getting the education that fits them for citizenship and the future management of our government? Could there be a better way to teach them patriotism and love of country

and the love of right, than the proper planting of their school ground with beautiful trees and shrubs, the naming of each of these trees for a soldier who had given his life in the greatest cause or for the soldier who had offered his life in the same cause? Let the County Superintendent and the teacher of each district take this matter up with their school board, present it to them in the right light, secure the authority and plant these trees with the proper patriotic ceremonies. Let the succeeding County Superintendents and school teachers call the attention of their pupils to these "living monuments" just as regularly and religiously as the child is taught any other branch. Let them show the pupils the danger their country has just passed through by a portion of our inhabitants not becoming true Americans.

Jack Pine (Pinus Banksiana)

A very rapid grower and very hardy. Will thrive in poor or sandy soil. Very desirable as a windbreak.

Jack Pine grows nearly as fast as the cottonwood, and gives you better service. This, in my opinion, is the most desirable of all evergreens for quick windbreaks; easily transplanted, growing in any kind of soil; holds its color and foliage all winter, making an excellent windbreak or shelter belt almost from the first year. Buy them not only in hundred lots but buy and plant thousands of them. They will increase the value and usefulness of your land many times their cost.

Douglas Fir — Rapid growing fir tree hardy in the vicinity of Yankton when planted with other trees. Ornamental and valued on account of its rapid growth.

Warranted Evergreens Balled and Burlapped

We grow and sell more evergreens twice over than all other growers and salesmen in the Dakotas. It is our business to know how to grow, handle and ship, and we are advising you to spend a little additional money and buy your trees balled and burlapped. The method of balling and burlapping is to take a ball of earth large enough so that all of the fine roots are saved and in the dirt in which they grew. This tree, with the ball of earth, is taken up very carefully to avoid breaking or disturbing the soil. Immediately on taking it from the soil the ball of earth is covered tightly with burlap and then the trees are packed and shipped to you. Do not disturb this ball of earth; leave the burlap on, and plant it that way. We have often shipped a car load containing 600 to 1,000 trees and the purchaser reported a total loss of less than 2 per cent.

Money spent for evergreens is a good investment.

Special Information Regarding All Blue Spruce

The Blue Spruce trees that we are offering this year will not be as perfect in shape as those sent out by us in the past, due to the fact that the late freeze damaged the new growth slightly. They should recover from this damage in a year, if well cared for, and make equally as good a tree as any you can secure. We are offering the Blue Spruce at one-half the price charged by others and we are sure that all of our customers will get a great deal more than their money's worth when purchasing these from us.

How to Trim Evergreens

Evergreens rarely require any pruning. They should be grown with the branches as near the ground as possible. Where pruning is necessary, the branches may be removed in the spring. If the tree is ill-shaped, this may be easily rectified by pinching the growth on the parts that are growing too rapidly. We usually pinch a part of the new growth two or three weeks after it is out. If the main lead on branch of the tree gets broken off, which is often the case, place a steel rod or a stake parallel with the trunk of the tree and pull one of the side limbs up and tie it to this stake with cloth. In two years you will have a perfectly straight tree and probably will not be able to see the injured part.

A Bull Pine

Almost on the crest of the Laramie Mountains on the Lincoln highway stands this lone tree, growing out of a granite boulder. It is entirely isolated as no other tree stands within a half mile of it. The roots have split the giant granite rock in several places. I personally saw this tree growing in 1923. It is windswept and nearly the highest point on the Lincoln highway. 8,100 feet altitude.



A Bull Pine

Special Notice to Evergreen Purchasers

Below we are listing evergreen **without** ball of earth on roots, also those that are **balled** and burlapped not guaranteed, and those balled and burlapped guaranteed. All of these evergreens will be dug, packed and shipped as ordered, which will insure fresh trees in all cases. The balled and burlapped guaranteed trees and those not guaranteed are handled in the same manner and packed from the same lot. The roots of evergreens not balled and burlapped are muddled as soon as dug from the ground and will reach you in good condition. In all cases the balled and burlapped evergreens are dug with the original dirt on them; the roots are not disturbed, which practically insures growth.

Our Guarantee on Guaranteed Evergreens

We warrant them to grow, and if one fails to grow and we are notified at any time after July first and before August fifteenth, 1928, we will furnish another tree without charge for same.

Frank Lind, 302-7th Ave., So., Wausau, Wisconsin—May 21, 1927

Received the nursery stock you sent me O. K. and also a young rabbit, but the poor thing died on the way. Must say that the stock sure does look good and I think if it fails to grow that I can't blame your company for it, for the fault will be mine.

Directions for Planting Evergreens

In planting balled and burlapped evergreens do not remove the burlap, but plant as received. Dig a hole much larger than the ball, place the tree in the hole, see that the ball is well watered, fill in around it with top dirt and tamp thoroughly. Plant the tree so that about two inches of dirt is over the top of the ball. Where the ball of dirt is tied on with heavy twine the twine should be cut as soon as the ball is placed in the hole.

All Evergreens Are Sold 5 at 10 Rates, 50 at 100 Rates

Seedling Evergreens

Again offering Seedling Evergreens due to the splendid results that many of our customers in the past have had in starting these little trees. Plant these where they can have good care, shading them with lath frame or brush so that they get about half of the sunlight. See that they are well cultivated. Grow them in a frame or bed for one or two years then plant them in their permanent location.

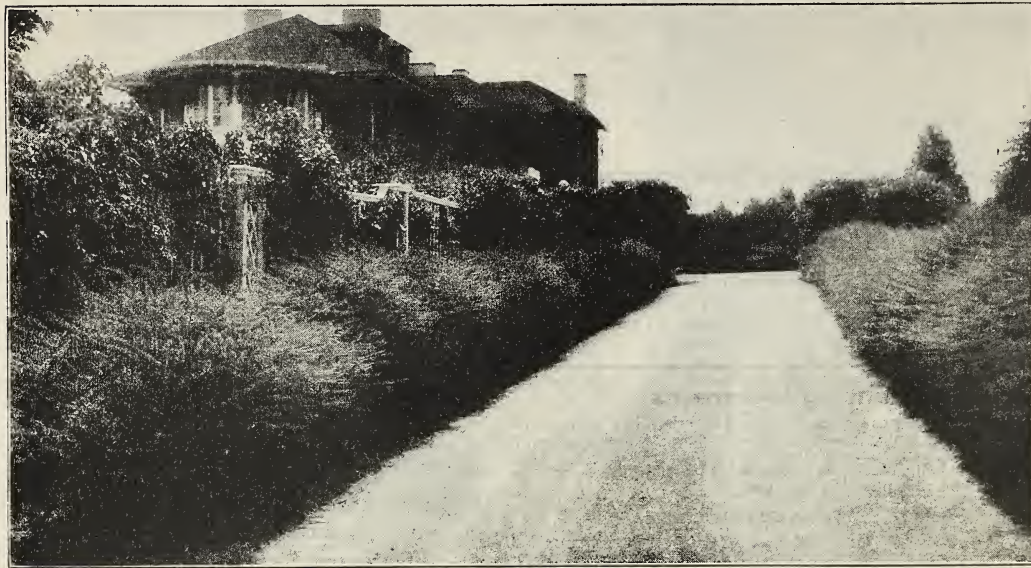
		25	50	100
American Arbor Vitae.....		\$2.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
Jack Pine.....		2.00	3.75	6.50
Scotch Pine.....		2.00	3.75	6.50
Colorado Blue Spruce.....		3.50	6.00	10.00
Black Hills Spruce.....		2.25	4.25	8.00
Bull Pine.....		2.25	4.00	7.50

These above seedlings will not be shipped with the other order but will be dug at proper time and shipped you either by express or parcel post. Properly packed for shipping. Transportation charges paid by us.

	Size	No. of times transplanted	Not Balled or Burlapped Packed carefully			Balled and Burlapped			Balled and Burlapped Guaranteed		
			Each	10	100	Each	10	100	Each	10	100
Black Hill Spruce.....	8-12	2	\$0.60	\$ 5.50	\$ 49.00	\$ 0.75	\$ 7.00	\$ 67.00	\$1.00	\$ 9.15	\$ 81.10
	12-18	3	.85	8.00	75.00	1.70	15.50	105.00	1.85	15.65	132.50
	18-24	4	1.55	14.00	115.00	1.90	17.00	155.00	2.35	20.00	181.25
	30-36	5	1.75	16.50	150.00	2.20	20.00	185.00	2.70	23.75	218.75
	3-4	6	2.00	17.50	165.00	2.80	26.00	200.00	3.30	32.00	388.00
	4-5	6	2.50	20.00	180.00	3.80	35.00	300.00	4.50	40.00	.....
	5-6		3.50	25.00	.....	6.00	50.00	.....	8.00	70.00	.....
Colo. Blue Spruce Green. See special notice in reference to the Blue Spruce.....	30-36	6	1.75	16.50	.....	2.50	22.00	.....	3.10	30.50	.....
	3-4	7	2.20	20.00	.....	3.00	27.00	.....	3.70	35.00	.....
	4-5	7	3.70	35.00	.....	4.70	45.00	.....	5.70	55.00	.....
	5-6		4.50	40.00	.....	5.70	52.00	.....	7.00	65.00	.....
Colo. Blue Spruce Select.....	8-12		1.50	15.00	.....	2.00	19.00	.....	2.70	25.00	.....
	24-30	5	3.70	35.00	.....	4.80	46.50	.....	6.95	58.65	.....
	30-36	5	4.00	37.00	.....	5.80	48.00	.....	7.50	68.25	.....
	3-4	6	5.00	47.00	.....	6.40	58.50	.....	8.20	78.00	.....
	4-5	6	6.00	57.00	.....	7.00	68.00	.....	9.00	88.00	.....
	5-6	6	7.00	65.00	.....	9.00	80.00	.....	12.00	100.00	.....
Colo. Blue Extra Select.....	8-12	2	1.80	17.00	.....	2.30	20.50	180.00	2.95	26.15	234.00
	24-30	5	5.00	47.00	.....	6.85	60.50	.....	8.55	78.90	.....
	30-36	6	6.50	47.00	.....	7.60	70.00	.....	10.50	98.75	.....
	3-4	7	7.50	67.00	.....	9.80	78.50	.....	11.60	108.85	.....
	4-5	7	9.50	87.00	.....	10.80	98.00	.....	13.00	120.00	.....
Bull Pine.....	12-18	2	.60	5.50	50.50	.90	8.00	75.00	1.45	12.00	100.00
	18-24	3	.80	7.00	60.00	1.35	9.50	110.00	1.70	16.00	140.00
Jack Pine.....	12-18	2	.50	4.50	42.00	.80	7.00	60.00	1.10	9.50	90.90
	18-24	2	.60	5.50	52.00	.90	8.00	70.00	1.35	11.00	100.50
	2-3	3	.70	6.50	60.00	1.10	9.50	85.00	1.60	13.00	120.50
Scotch Pine.....	12-18	2	.50	4.70	40.00	.75	6.50	60.00	1.20	9.00	81.50
	18-24	3	.60	5.50	45.00	.90	8.90	79.00	1.35	10.25	91.00
Dwarf Mt. Pine.....	12-18	4	.....	.....	.....	3.75	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Arbor Vitae.....	12-18	3	.50	4.50	.....	.75	6.50	.....	1.25	10.00	.....
Red Cedar.....	12-18	2	.50	4.50	35.00	.75	6.50	60.00	1.00	8.45	.....
	18-24	2	.60	5.50	50.00	.85	8.00	.....	1.25	11.00	.....
	2-3	3	.80	7.50	65.00	1.05	10.00	.....	1.60	14.00	.....
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.....	18-24	4	.....	.....	.....	3.00	28.00	.....	4.00	38.00	.....



Burlapped in Earth



Hedge of Barberry Thunbergia Along Driveway

locality they usually die back to the ground in the winter, coming up each spring and making a good strong growth. We do not figure this a drawback, on account of their rapid growth. 3 to 4 inches, each 65c; per 5, \$3.00

Butterfly Bush

The Everblooming — This shrub, from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, producing a handsome bush, which often attains a height of four feet the first year. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently 10 inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as 50 flower spikes. 40c each; 10 for \$3.50.

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab (Pyrus Augustifolia)

This more than beautiful ornamental tree is a selection or sort of the Iowa wild crab. It is an exceedingly hardy shrub, with standing the most severe winters and producing in the spring an immense quantity of double clear, rich pink flowers more than 1½ inches across, similar in appearance to the pink rambler rose. After the flowers are gone, they are followed by the heavy, dark green foliage, which makes it a beautiful ornamental tree each summer. It blooms at two years in the nursery and is a continuous annual bloomer. One of the very best ornamental trees, exceptionally desirable for cemeteries, or other places where it is hard to get trees or plants to survive. 50c each; 5 for \$2.25.

Barberry Berberis (See Hedge Plants)

Do not confuse the Thunberg's barberry with the common purple and green barberry. It is perfectly safe to plant this barberry as it has no connection with the rust that destroys small grain. We are not offering the common barberry on that account. See picture in hedge plants.

Thunbergia Barberry — This might well be called the most valuable of the low-growing shrubs. It will stand pruning in any form; masses well in any situation; is very attractive and showy during the whole season, and is particularly beautiful in the fall, and one of its best qualities is that it is effective during the entire winter, as it has beautiful red berries, which combine well with winter landscapes or with the dark foliage of evergreens. Makes an excellent hedge plant, and is extensively used.

	Each	10	50	100
7-10 Seedlings		\$0.90	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.00
12-18 Trans	25c	2.00	7.00	13.00
18-24 Trans	30c	2.50	9.00	17.00
2-3 Ft. Trans.	35c	3.00	12.00	22.00

Red Leafed Barberry — This is the same as Japanese Barberry, but has bright red leaves that make it very attractive the entire season. One year plants each, 40c; 10, for \$3.75.

Crandall Currants

This is a large graceful ornamental shrub which produces fragrant yellow flowers and large quantities of large black currants. This is both ornamental and useful. Each, 35c; per 5, \$1.50.

Dogwood

Red Osier (Cornus Stolonifera) — Growing 6 to 10 feet tall, forms a small handsome tree; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark of dark red in winter; bears in early fall a profusion of purplish berries. 2-3 ft., 35c each; per 10, \$2.50.

Siberian Dogwood (Cornus Alba Siberica) — An upright shrub having bright red branches. Its rather long leaves are pale underneath. Flowers are creamy white, in flat-topped clusters; fruit a light blue or white. 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$2.50. per 10. 2 to 3 ft., each, 35c; \$3.00 for 10. 18-24 in., each 30; per 5, \$1.40.

Deutzia

Valuable shrubs of different heights, but having the same habit of bloom; a dainty bell or tassel-shaped flower borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in May. Useful in landscape work for massing.

Gracilis — Dwarf growing, dense, bushy, its drooping branches wreathed in pure white flowers, in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots. 12-18 in. 35c each; per 10, \$3.00.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester — Has very large panicles of double white flowers. White when fully opened but a striking pink when in bud. A very upright grower. Blooms late in June. These do especially well when planted on the east side of a house or partly protected by trees or other shrubs. 18-24 in., each, 35; per 10, \$3.00., 2-3 ft., each 45; per 5, \$2.00.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

Althea (Rose of Sharon) — The Altheas are among the most valuable of our tall, hardy shrubs on account of late blooming, which is from August to October, a period when but few shrubs are in flower. They are also used as hedge plants, for which they are admirably adapted.

Alba plena — Double white, crimson center.

Duchesse de Brabant — Double dark red.

Totus Albus — Fine, single, pure white. 40c each. Set of 3 varieties, \$1.10.

Aralia Spinosa

(Or Devils Walking Stick). A very attractive small tree or shrub, about 10 inches high, with immense leaves, finely divided. Flowers, in large white bunches, followed by a mass of dark purple berries. Tropical in appearance. In this



Bechtel's Flowering Crab

Elderberry—(Sambucus)

These beautiful shrubs are not half appreciated. The **cut leaved** elder bears large clusters of fragrant white flowers, turning to clusters of red. Then bluish-black edible berries are borne in immense quantities, bending the plant until they resemble weeping trees. The leaves are large and resemble fern fronds. Plant them liberally. Excellent for grouping or specimen plants.

Elderberry, Common — Makes a bush six feet high, foliage bright green, blossoms in June and July with delicate white fragrant flowers in dense masses, followed by black edible berries much prized for wine and pastry. An ornamental plant throughout the season. They may be used as a hedge. Should be planted two to three feet apart. 2-3 ft., each, 30c; per 10, \$2.00; per 50, \$9.00.

Cutleaf Golden Elder (Sambucus Laciniata) — Grows 6 to 8 feet high with foliage that is almost fern-like. Drooping habit. They make a beautiful screen, are very ornamental at all seasons of the year. Include at least a few of these in your order. 2-3 ft., 35c each; per 10, \$2.50.

Golden Elder (Sambucus Aurea) — A very striking shrub, 8 to 10 feet high; similar to the American Elder, only that the foliage is a very bright yellow. Can be trimmed to a small, compact shrub. 2-3 ft., 35c each; per 10, \$2.50.

Flowering Plum or Prunus Triloba



A **hardy** flowering plum of wonderful beauty. Flowers are often 1½ inches across of delicate pink color. Resembles a rose entirely covering the bush. Grows about eight feet tall. Will produce flowers the first year after transplanting. The foliage is very attractive making this a valuable shrub for all collections. 2-3 feet, each, 60c; per 5, \$2.50. 18-24 inches, each, 50c; per 5, \$2.30.

Flowering Almond (Amygdalus) — A flowering shrub three to four feet high, of branching habit, blossoms very early in the spring. With a little winter protection these stand the severe winters of North Dakota nicely. We can furnish them either in the white or pink. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 5 for \$2.00.

Mabel E. Tooker, Merrill, Iowa
—October 11, 1927.

I am enclosing my picture taken with a *Hanska* plum tree in my father's town orchard. The trees were from Gurney, of course. We gathered six bushel from the two trees this year. This is the second year they have fruited.

Honeysuckle

Morrow's Honeysuckle (Lonicera Morrowi) — A medium sized honeysuckle, having widespread branches; leaves a downy gray underneath; flowers white, changing to yellow; berries bright red. 18-24 inches, 40c each; \$3.00 for 10; \$25.00 per 100.



Hydrangea Arborescence

Tartarian or Upright Honeysuckle

Of all the hedge and specimen plants offered in the catalog I like the Tartarian or Upright Honeysuckle as well as or better than others. I like it for a great many reasons: Its hardness, its rapid growth, its immense number of beautiful star shaped pink and white flowers coming early in May and lasting for some little time. These flowers are followed by an immense crop of beautiful red berries that last nearly all summer. The berries are not edible. Its glossy, leathery foliage comes very early in the spring ahead of other hedge plants and lasts well into the fall. Its grayish-white wood is beautiful at all seasons of the year. Its ability to stand heavy

trimming and cutting back, makes it one of the most desirable for hedge purposes. Its upright pyramidal growth makes it one of the most beautiful specimen plants. Its fragrance fills the air for long distances when in bloom. Its adaptability to all conditions, and its quick recovery of growth after transplanting. It is hardy in any portion of the United States and well into Canada. In planting Tartarian Honeysuckles for hedge purposes, they should be planted 18 inches apart in a row, and will stand trimming equally as well as the other hedge plants. For hedge purposes we have a very beautiful lot of plants.

	Each	10	50	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.25	\$1.90	\$ 9.00	\$17.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	2.80	12.00	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.60	14.00	25.00

Forsythia

Golden Bell — Few, if any, of the spring flowering hardy shrubs can surpass this slender and brilliant flowering shrub. It is upright growth; foliage rich, dark green; flowers brilliant golden yellow, which open in very early spring before the shrub leafs out. 2-3 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$2.80; 3-4 ft., 40c each; per 5 \$1.80.

Weeping Forsythia (Suspensa Forsythia) — Similar to the Golden Bell, but has drooping branches. The flowers are golden yellow, very showy. One of the most showy shrubs in cultivation. 2-3 ft., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

William A. Zirk, Becker, Minnesota. January 31, 1927.

The first catalogue I received from you the year 1925 certainly caught my eye. It looked good, and everything was so plain. I decided to send you an order for trees and shrubbery. I am pleased with it. I sent for one hundred caragana trees and not one failed to grow. You even sent one extra making one hundred one, and the extra grew too. They grew at least eight inches and that following spring (1926 is when I received them) it surely was dry. We had no rain for exactly eighty-three days. Yet all 101 caraganas grew. I also ordered roses and other shrubs, and they all grew but one rose, also, two western Catalpas. These are the nicest trees I have yet seen, with their wide leaves. Some people in this community said that it was hard to grow apples, plums, shrubs, or any kind of Nursery except the native ones here. I had no trouble in starting anything that can stand our climate. Our soil is a sandy loam. I want to say once more that your company is the best of all, and am placing another order for you this year. Will send you a photo of our home sometime.



Can Be Trimmed to a Small, Compact Shrub

Francis Carroll, Washougal, Washington. April 12, 1927.

The trees and rose bushes arrived today after we sent the letter. They arrived in fine shape and we want to thank you for the care with which they were packed and also for the free bulbs sent.



The Beautiful Hydrangea. Used Largely in Landscape Work

the blossoms later in the season show a very pronounced coloring of pink. These may be grown in tree form or cut back and grown into very dense bushes. Their massive white plumes borne on long stems will attract attention. They are sure to produce flowers each season. We have flowers this year in our nursery measuring better than 12 inches long and 9½ inches through. These seem to be perfectly hardy here at Yankton and in the North, where they have plenty of snow to cover them. In the open country where you do not have shrubs and buildings to protect them, they should have a winter protection of dirt or straw and manure. 18-24 in., each, 50c; per 5, \$2.00; 2-3 ft., 65c each; per 10, \$5.50; 12-18 in., each 30c; per 5, \$1.25.

Keria Japonica—A dwarf to medium shrub, particularly adapted to sunny foundation plantings. Numerous branches, which are graceful and slender. Foliage brilliant green. Flowers, rich yellow. Height 1½ to 2 feet. 18 to 24 inches. Each 40c; 5 for \$1.75.

Lilacs

All Lilacs listed are perfectly hardy, very ornamental both when in bloom and throughout the entire season. By purchasing a number of the named varieties, as well as the old-fashioned Lilacs, you will extend the period of blooming at least one month.

Common Purple—Is perfectly hardy, makes a dense growth from 6 to 10 feet high, flowers fragrant; is often used for hedge purposes. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; \$2.80 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45c each; \$3.60 per 10.

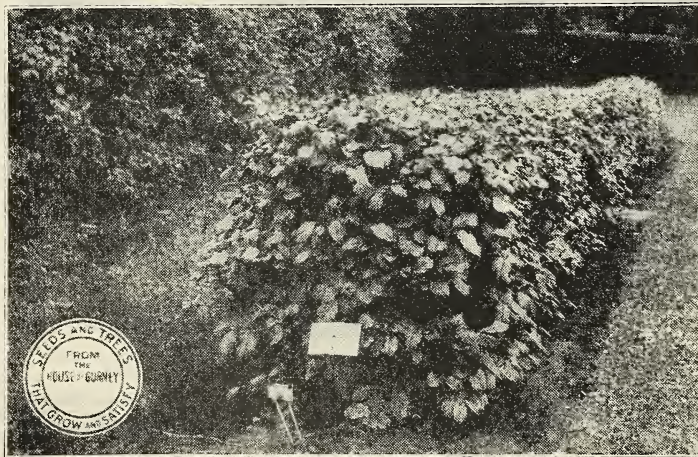
Common White—Same as Purple, except that it has pure white blossoms. Same price as Purple. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Persian Purple Lilac—6 to 8 feet high, with slender upright branches, foliage rich green; blossoms in late spring with pale lilac colored flowers. Very fragrant. 2-3 ft., 55c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Josikaea—Dark shiny leaves, purple flowers in June after other lilacs are gone. Unusually good and should be added to your collection. 2-3 ft., 90c each; 5 for \$2.50.

Congo—Wine red, very attractive. Especially fine. If you like the common purple and white Lilacs you will not make a mistake by adding this to your collection. 2-3 ft., 65c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Madam Casimir Perier—The finest double creamy white Lilac that grows. Its flowers as well as the trusses are of immense size. Delightfully scented. Fine for cutting. 1½ to 2 ft., 90c each; 3 for \$2.00.



Hedge Purple Lilac



Cut Leaved Elder

Charles X—Rapid in growth, leaves glossy. Large, loose trusses of reddish purple. A fine variety, 1½ to 2 ft., 80c each; 3 for \$2.00.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—This is one of the prettiest Lilacs that grows. Flowers dark purplish red. Extra large. A variety that is sure to please and give satisfaction. 1½ to 2 ft., 80c each; 3 for \$2.00.

Purple Leaf Plum Cistena

This is about the only hardy shrub that has the bright colored leaves the entire season. They are used extensively in landscape planting and will lend color to any grouping. The leaves are a bright purplish red. Shrubs, 4-6 ft. tall. 2-4 ft., each 45c; per 5, \$2.00.

Hydrangea Arborescens (Snowball Hydrangea)—This is a magnificent, perfectly hardy American shrub has snow-white blossoms of largest size. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all early spring-blooming shrubs, flowering from early June until late July. This does better planted in partially shady places. 2-3 ft., 60c each; 10 for \$5.00; 18-24 inch, 45c each; 10 for \$3.50; 12-18 inch, 30c each; per 5, \$1.25.

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—This familiar shrub is one of the most common factors during August, September and October in brightening up the lawn. Without this included in our shrub planting, we would have but a few flowers at that time. The flowers open up on the first of August and it is not unusual for them to last well into the winter. Many of

Ptelea Trifoliata

(Hop Tree) — Small trees 15 to 20 feet high, with glossy, trifoliate leaves that exhale a hop-like odor when bruised. This odor is even more noticeable in the seeds, which hang in hop-like light green clusters far into autumn. Very hardy. 3 to 4 feet, each 40c; 5 for \$1.80.

Rose Acacia

(Moss Locust) — An elegant shrub, with light green pinnate leaves and long graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, often throughout the summer. Very hardy. Own roots (bush shape) 2 to 3 feet, 55c; per 5, \$2.50.

Snowball

Common Snowball (*Viburnum Sterilis*) — Hardy, attains a height of 3 to 10 feet. Is filled with white balls of bloom in the last part of May. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each; \$5.50 per 10; 18-24 in., 45c each; \$2.00 per 5.

Highbush Cranberry

(*Viburnum Opulus*) — 8 to 10 feet. Handsome, dense, brilliant, green foliage, a rich setting of large bunches of crimson berries which enliven the late summer and remain on bare branches into the winter. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each; \$5.50 per 10; 18-24 in., 45c each; \$2.00 per 5.

Viburnum Lantana

10 to 15 feet. Beautiful wrinkled, Lantana-like leaves; white flowered in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black, causing a most charming combination of colors throughout the summer. Good in shady locations. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Viburnum Dentatum

Upright bushy shrub obtaining a height of 15 feet. This shrub is a native in parts of Minnesota; exceptionally hardy. Similar in appearance to the Viburnum Lantana. Flowers are borne in cymes 2 to 3 inches broad; fruit bluish black. 18 to 24 in., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.



Snowball
The Old-Fashioned
Kind. Growing in
Montana.

Sumac

The Sumac are planted extensively on account of the bright colored leaves and red berries that hang in bunches on the tops of them throughout the winter. We are offering only perfectly hardy varieties.

Fern-Leaved (*Rhus glabra* Var *laciniata*) — A beautiful low variety, with leaves of very large size, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$1.30 for 5.

Sumac (*Rhus Eloba*) — Tall growing shrub, reaching 12 to 15 feet. It is perfectly hardy and its clusters of small red fruit, with its bright foliage in autumn, make it very desirable. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$1.25 per 5.

Fernleaf Staghorn (*Rhus Typhina* Var *laciniata*) — Rapid, robust grower, produces cones of bright red fruit. Leaves beautifully formed, rivaling the most delicate fern. For massing with other shrubs the effect is striking. Can be cut to the ground each season and a mass of beautiful foliage will result. In the fall the leaves turn to the most beautiful pinkish red, a large group of them is a wonderful sight. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 5 for \$1.50.

Sumac Staghorn — Similar to the above but not fern leaved. Somewhat taller growing. 3 to 4 ft., each 35c; 10 for \$2.95; 4 to 5 ft., each 45c; 10 for \$3.85.

Sumac (Common) — This is a native shrub, exceptionally hardy and valued on account of its bright colored leaves that hang on well into the fall. We do not know of any shrub that the leaves color up so beautifully in late summer and fall as the Sumac. Followed by clusters of bright red berries which it retains until spring. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; per 5, \$1.25.

Syringa (Philadelphus)

Syringa or Mock Orange (*P. coronarius*). See picture — hardy, free flowering shrub, with showy, fragrant white flowers; grows 8 to 10 feet high. One of the most popular shrubs. 18 to 24 in., 30c each; per 5, \$1.00. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; \$1.80 per 5.

Philadelphus Grandiflora — Large white flowers, fragrant, very rapid grower, hardy. 18 to 24 in., each 35c; 5 for \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., each 45c; 5 for \$2.00.

Lemoine — A dwarf variety of the syringa, growing at the most 3 to 4 feet high, bushing out to about that diameter and covered every spring with its clusters of large pure white and very fragrant flowers. Fragrance equal to that of the orange blossoms. For this reason the Syringas are often called "The Mock Orange." This variety is extremely hardy and especially desirable in selection of large home plantings as well as desirable for the low-growing flower-producing shrubs, in landscape work on single lots and for specimen plants where you have room for only the one shrub. We have also found this very desirable for hedge work as it can be trimmed to any height, and with its fragrant flowers and glossy leaves, it is beautiful throughout the summer. 18 to 24 inch, 35c; 10 for \$3.00; 2 to 3 feet, each 45c; 10 for \$3.80; 50 for \$17.00; 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Mt. Blanc — Erect growing shrub with small fine foliage and creamy white flowers in June. An exceptionally fine variety. Height, 6 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; per 10, \$2.70.

Virginalis — A magnificent new variety. The bush grows moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest, and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season. 1½ to 2 feet, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Earl Harding, Hamilton, Montana, October, 24, 1927.

The thirteen pounds of Bugless Potatoes I received from you last spring produced eight sacks or ten bushels. Sometime ago I sent you the largest potato, weighing two pounds and six ounces. I hope this potato wins the \$10.00 premium. You will get my future orders.]

NOTE: Mr. Harding sent us a Bugless Potato weighing two pounds and six ounces. A dandy smooth potato and he won the \$10.00 premium for the largest potato produced and delivered to us from Gurney's Bugless potatoes.

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer — Makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.
Billardi — 5 to 7 feet high, with upright spikes of rich pink flowers from July on. This is an exceptionally hardy strong growing Spirea, good for the north. 2 to 3 feet., 40c each; \$1.85 per 5; 18 to 24 inches, each, 30c; per 5, \$1.20.

Spirea Collosa Alba — Height, 24 inches. Covered with white blossoms from spring until fall; very vigorous and attractive. Excellent for grouping with other shrubs or for foundation plantings. They can safely be planted under windows, etc., on account of their height. This plant may be cut to within two inches of the ground in the fall and will come up and blossom each season. 18 to 24 in., each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; 12 to 18 in., each, 25c.

Collosa Rubra — Similar to the above covered with red flowers. The leaves have a slightly purple cast when young. 12 to 18 inches, each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Golden Spirea — A rapid growing variety, 8 to 10 feet high, with masses of snowy white flowers drooping the branches with their weight; young foliage bright yellow, changing to golden bronze in fall. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Thunbergii — Forms a dense feathery bush 3 to 5 feet. Foliage changes to bright scarlet shades in autumn. 18 to 24 inches, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 10 for \$2.50.

Prunifolia — Similar to Van Houttei; more upright in growth. Flowers small double white. Hardy in southern part of South Dakota and under similar conditions when planted with other shrubs or trees. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Sorbifolia, (Ash leaved Spirea) — One of the earliest shrubs to come into leaf and flower in the Spring. Long spikes of white flowers in June and July. Leaves similar to the Mountain Ash. Entirely hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 5 for \$1.25.



Spirea Van Houttei — I am showing a photograph of this wonderful shrub on the grounds of Mr. Wolcott of Central City, Nebraska. The girl graduate is Miss Ruby Wolcott.

The Spirea Van Houttei, commonly known as the Bridal Wreath, is the most desirable and popular of shrubs, especially for the cold northwest. They are rapid growers producing flowers the next year after planting and continuing each spring, being a mass of white, borne on long, drooping stems. After the flowers are gone, they are followed by very attractive foliage remaining throughout the season. Blooming period about Memorial Day.

The Spirea Van Houttei is used as specimen shrubs, hedges or to cover objectionable spots in the ground. Can be trimmed or shaped to any height or desirable shape wanted. For hedge work they should be planted about 18 inches apart in the row. Very easily transplanted, seldom losing a plant out of hundreds. In my own home I have a hedge standing nearly 10 feet high and 150 feet long. It is a veritable snow bank on each Memorial Day. Remember, this is absolutely hardy anywhere in the northwest. Price: 18-24 in., 20c; 10 for \$1.75; 50 for \$7.50, 100 for \$14.00; 2-3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$10.00 for 50; \$20.00 per 100. 3-4 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 for 10; \$14.00 per 50.

Spirea, Collosa Froebel

A strong growing shrub, somewhat similar to Anthony Waterer, but grows a trifle taller, with broader leaves. The flowers are more rose pink. Blooms from June till fall. The tips of the leaves are reddish-purple, making the bush much more attractive than the Anthony Waterer. Hardier than the Anthony Waterer. 12-18 in., each 30c, per 5, \$1.25; 18-24 in., each, 40c; per 5, \$1.25.

Snowberry

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*) — A valuable medium-sized shrub, branching near the ground. Has small pinkish flowers, with large, waxy white berries in the fall. Very odd and attractive. Should be used in all groupings. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.

Coral Berry or Indian Berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) — Same as above, except that it has purplish red berries, which hang on during the winter. Fine in groups with Snowberry or for wild groups. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$1.25 per 5.



Tamarix

Odessa — A Russian variety, much superior to the African Tamarix. The foliage is bluish green, similar to the Colorado Blue Spruce. The flowers are of delicate pink color. Blooms in July, and often again in August and September. The branches are very graceful and the shrub is much harder than the African. Very hardy. Excellent in making bouquets, owing to its superb foliage, and very delicate, beautiful flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 45c each; 10 for \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; per 5, \$2.25.

Weigela

Rosea — Hardy south of central Nebraska without winter protection. North of that point it should be protected through the winter. Beautiful shrubs that bloom in May, June and July. The flowers are produced in such great profusion as to almost entirely hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping and as specimen plants for the lawn. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; \$1.75 per 5.

Eva Rathke — The best and finest of all of our Weigelas. Blooms a brilliant crimson color. Blooms nearly all summer. In full bloom the whole plant fairly glows with color. Grows about five feet tall. This Weigela should be covered with straw or protected otherwise over winter. This extra care will be worth while, as it is truly a wonderful shrub. 18 to 24 in., each, 55c; 10 for \$5.00.

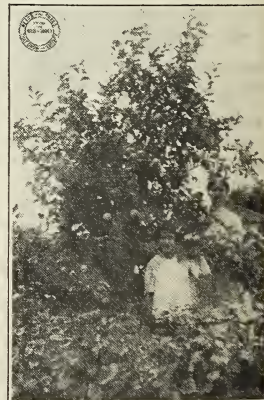
Wahoo or Fire Bush Euonymus Americana

This is a native shrub of South Dakota. Hardy in any part of the State and should be extensively planted. Height, 8 feet.

A very ornamental and showy small tree, its chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches till midwinter; berries rose color. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$1.00 per 5; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; \$1.50 per 5.

Mrs. John Engbert, Tomah, Wisconsin.

I am enclosing a picture of a four year planted yellow transparent apple that we received from you. You will note that it is heavily loaded with apples. This is one of the trees that were budded on the Pyrus Bacatta Root, which surely means early bearing.



One of the Lessons of Nature Is,

"Plant in masses; have an abundance." Don't be stingy. Why not treat ourselves to a little enjoyment? Copy Nature on a small scale if you cannot on a large one. When Providence knocks on your door bringing a profusion of gifts, don't insult him by picking out a flower or two and neglecting the rest. He deals in abundance. How often you find this opulent word attached to His gifts?—By Rev. C. S. Harrison, in "The Holiness of Beauty."



American Beauty, H. P. Rose

would produce flowers next spring; as a rule I am compelled to wait three years before seeing flowers on an iris. I have often thought if Nursery Companies would not be so close, and give larger specimens of whatever it is that one is ordering, they might have better success. Now after receiving the Gurney stock I know why The House of Gurney is so successful. I also must thank you for your prompt acknowledgment of an order when you receive it. The fourth day after sending you an order I received word from you that you received it; other Nursery Companies seldom acknowledge an order but simply send the stock at planting time. I hope that if I ever order anything from The House of Gurney in the future I may be as well pleased as I am with this fall's order.

E. C. Shaw, Flandreau, South Dakota, October 23, 1927.

The combination Clover Scarifier, Grain Huller and Grinder I bought from you certainly works fine. I place it on top of my grain Separator with the blower pipe toward the front of the Separator and turn the blower pipe into the top of the Separator directly back of the beater. This eliminates dust and chaff and any seed that passes through the blower goes back into the Separator, so there is no waste. You can blow it as hard as you please and not lose the seed. I drive the huller direct from the Cylinder. I run seven bundle teams. My Separator is a 28x46. It is only necessary to run one set of concave teeth because the huller finishes the work and that saves a lot of power, and I finish the job in one operation.

Roses — Instructions for Planting and Care

Of any of the flowering shrubs. These are the most in demand and there is more unnecessary grief than other shrubs because the purchaser will not follow instructions. I want you to get down to brass tacks with me, and listen to, and follow these instructions. Then you will have the real results, and you will throw us a bouquet of "words" that we will appreciate.

Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea Roses and most everblooming varieties of roses, produce all flowers on new wood, consequently there is no advantage in saving all of the old wood. It is left on as a handle.

When you receive the rose, dig a hole in good soil, amply deep to receive the roots in their natural position; deep enough so that the plant will be 1½ inches deeper than it was in the nursery. Put the top soil back and pack well in among the roots. See that it is thoroughly packed. Firm it well with your feet. Then cut the top back to within 3 inches of the ground. Then, with the hands, draw the earth up around the top, leaving only the tips of the branches sticking out.

Miss Leona Piesak, R. 3., Box 44, Annandale, Minnesota, October 19, 1926.

This fall I ordered ten peony roots from you, also three German iris. I received all in good condition and must admit that never have I received anything as large, either in peonies or iris, when ordering from another house. The peonies all had at least five eyes, one had nine eyes, the iris were about twice as large as any I have ever received from other nurseries, and I would not be surprised if they

After a week or ten days rake this mound of earth down level and you will find a new growth coming out nicely, and the old wood plump and green.

These instructions apply to all roses, climbing, as well, except that climbing roses produce flowers on old wood. Consequently after the first year you want to save as much of the old wood as possible. But on Hybrid roses cut back each spring to within seven inches of the ground and you will be surprised at the beauty and quantity of flowers produced.

Where to Grow Roses

Situation—Good roses may be grown in any open sunny position, if possible sheltered from north winds, and clear of all roots of trees and shrubs.

Preparation of the Beds

Roses will grow and give good returns in any fertile, well-drained ground. It is worth while, however, to use some care in the preparation of the beds, as the general health of the plants, and increased quantity and quality of bloom, more than repay you for the extra care expended. The best soil for roses is the top soil from an old pasture and well rotted cow manure. Dig out the bed to a depth of 18 inches or more and, if drainage is imperfect, it must be provided for. Fill in with a mixture of soil and manure as above. It is best to make the bed sometime in advance of planting to allow time for setting. After the soil is settled it should be about an inch below the level of the adjacent surface. Make the beds not over 3½ to 5 feet wide, so that you can pick the flowers without stepping on the bed.

Winter Protection—Most all roses should be protected in this latitude. We have found that the most satisfactory protection is to draw up a mound of soil from eight to ten inches high around the base of the plant, then cover the entire beds after the ground begins to freeze with any loose material, such as strawy manure, corn stalks, and in more severe climates a heavier covering. This is all that is required. Climbing roses are not all hardy enough to be left on the trellis, but should be taken down, laid flat on the ground, covered with either hay, straw, or earth, and placed back on the trellis early in the spring. It is necessary to save as much wood as possible in order to have flowers throughout the summer.



Gen. Jacqueminot, H. P.



All roses offered by us are heavy field grown two years old

Sweet Brier Rose—This is the true English Sweet Brier or Eglantine. The single pink flowers are quite artistic but it is valued most on account of the refreshing fragrance of its leaves. This fragrance is noticeable a considerable distance from the rose and is delightful. Each, 50c; 5 for \$2.25.

Harrison's Yellow—Semi-double, bright yellow; showy, hardy and fine; blooms very early; one of the best of its color. Each 65c; per 5, \$3.00.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden-yellow, semi-double; very fine, hardy. Two-year heavy. Each 65c; per 5, \$3.00.

The Harrison and Persian Yellow, Hugonis and Rugosa Roses are perfectly hardy without winter protection.

R. Hugonis (Native of Western China). This Chinese Rose gives us the only dependable yellow shrub Rose, aside from the Austrian Brier type, from which it differs materially in graceful habit and unique blooming quality. The plant grows rapidly, and may reach a height of 6 feet when matured. The long arching branches are closely set with lovely single flowers very early in the season, sometimes before June 1st in this latitude. The blooms are approximately 1½ inches across, and of clear bright yellow which does not fade to white. The foliage is pale green, finely divided, persistent, and on curiously thorned red stems. The plant is dependably hardy. Price each, 60c; 3 for \$1.70.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

All roses offered by us are 2 year extra heavy, field grown. Each, 50c; 5 for \$2.40; 10 for \$4.55, unless priced otherwise.

This is a class of the hardier perpetuals or everblooming roses, as a rule the flowers running larger than the Hybrid Teas. You cannot make a mistake in purchasing either the Hybrid Perpetuals or the Hybrid Teas. If given proper winter protection they are hardy anywhere in South Dakota.

American Beauty (H.P.)—(Generally conceded to be the most grandly beautiful roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson, very delicately veined and shaded and surpassingly fragrant.



Paul Neyron, H. P.

Captain Hayward (Bennett, 1893) (H. P.) Bright scarlet, very vivid in summer and glowing in autumn. Large, full, and bold, the outer petals finely reflexed, while the center petals stand up well, making a flower of striking beauty.

Clio (H.P.)—Flowers large, flesh color shaded in center with rosy pink. A vigorous grower, very beautiful.

Coquette des Alps (Lacharme, 1868) (H.P.)—Large, free and well formed with very large petals; lovely pure white in color; fragrant. Profuse bloomer. Hardy.

Frau Karl Druschki, White American Beauty or Snow Queen (P. Lambert, 1901) (H.P.)—See Page 119 No. 9. Snow white; flowers extremely large, yet beautifully formed. Blooms six inches broad are not uncommon. Growth is strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage. It is one of the very best bloomers in this division. Superb. Blooms until frost. 50c.

Gloire Lyonnaise—White tinted yellow, large full, and of good shape; very free, distinct and pleasing. The nearest yellow of any of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Very fragrant.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet crimson, an old favorite and one of the best known roses in cultivation. Does well everywhere.

Jules Margottin (H.P.)—This is one of the best of Hybrid Perpetual roses, flowers of good size rich glossy pink. A flower that will gain your favor immediately. We highly recommend this rose to our customers.

Madam Plantier (Plantier, 1835) (H.P.)—Extremely hardy, completely hides itself in June with its lovely pure white, sweet-scented flowers; a free and continuous bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest colored roses; very dark, velvety crimson changing to intense maroon; a very prolific bloomer; the flowers are of excellent form and size. The best dark red.

Gurney's Pink Neyron—(See Page 119 No. 10.) One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June to November, on uniformly long, stiff, thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color is bright ruddy pink. Each 60c.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Hybrid Tea or Ever-Blooming Roses—Each, 55c; 5 for \$2.53; 10 for \$4.65 unless priced otherwise. All 2 year extra heavy.

The Hybrid Teas are a class of everblooming roses. They produce wonderful shades of roses continually from June until freezing. For best results Hybrid Tea Roses should be severely pruned. All roses offered. 2 year extra heavy.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (Pernet-Ducher, 1907) (H. T.) A remarkably floriferous variety of strong, vigorous, but compact growth; the young foliage is unusually attractive, a rich bronzy-green color, the flowers of which are of splendid form, full, double, and equally attractive when full blown as in the bud state; in color a distinct Indian Yellow, shading lighter towards the edges.

American Legion—Hybrid Tea—The blooms of this rose the past season brought almost as much as the famous rose, American Beauty, and as it becomes better known, we predict it will be as popular, as the color is such a pleasing shade of cerise red which it retains until all petals fall. Buds produced on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage and of immense size, long and pointed, opening full and double, a great producer. Foliage dark green, free from disease. Awarded First Prize for a new Rose in 1920. Silver Medal by the Penna. Horticultural Society and the International Rose Show of New York. Wonderful keeper, thus making it an ideal rose for cutting. Equally good as a forcing rose or for outside, being absolutely hardy in all localities. Each, 60c; see Page 119.

K. Augusta Victoria—Whiteshading to primrose, a fine rose for outside; very vigorous, producing flowers throughout the season. This should be in every garden.

Columbia (Hill, 1918) (H.T.)—Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing and enduring color, resembling a perfect Shawyer rather than the other parent Ophelia. A large rose with long, stiff stems, nearly thornless; absolutely free from mildew and an easy doer. 50c; see Page 119.

J. B. Clarke (H. Dickson, 1905) (H.T.)—Intense scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon; very dark and rich, and sweetly fragrant; petals large, deep and smooth; extremely high pointed center; foliage bronzy-green changing to dark green; growth strong and upright, making a large, handsome bush.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.)—A peerless Tea-like Rose (one of the best), with beautiful smooth and massive petals; the blooms are very large, full and perfectly formed with high pointed center. Very sweetly perfumed. The color, which is very novel, is a dainty, clear rose-madder. The growth is vigorous, erect and a very free flowering habit. See Page 119, 55c.

General McArthur; (H.T.)—A well-known favorite and one of the best all around bedding roses in our collection. It is one of the earliest and most perpetual flowering sorts. Flowers of good form, a warm rich crimson scarlet and delightfully scented.

George Dickson; (H. T.)—Magnificent large full double blooms of velvety black scarlet crimson with back of petals veined with crimson maroon. Retains its shape both before and after cutting.

Rich Tea-Rose perfume, strong robust growth. Gruss an Teplitz or Virginia R. Cox (H.T.) Geschwindt, 1897—(See Color Page 119 No. 6.) Hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of four to five feet; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson, sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems. Each 50c.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock—Flowers are produced with great freedom on long stiff stems, are large and of perfect form, of a deep imperial pink, the outside of the petals silvery-rose white.

Killarney White—An offspring of the pink Killarney and is one of the most exquisite white roses grown. The long full buds are handsome in shape and the full-open flower most refined and beautiful in form and texture.

Killarney Brilliant (H.T.)—(A. Dickson & Sons, 1914) A very much improved Killarney, with more brilliant color, equal perfume, and better blooming habit. An indispensable rose.

Los Angeles (Howard & Smith, 1915) (H.T.)—(See Color Page 119 No. 4.) The following is the originator's description: "A rose which, through its own intrinsic worth and beauty, will eventually find its way into the gardens of rose lovers throughout the world. The color is absolutely new in roses. Luminous flame pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals."

Lady Ursula—A magnificent rose of vigorous, erect growth; exceedingly free blooming during the entire summer, and autumn. The flowers produced on every shoot are very large, full and of great substance and perfect form, with high center, from which the petals gracefully reflex; in color a delightful tone of flesh pink, distinct from all others; delicately scented. Each 60c.

Madam Butterfly (H.T.)—All the color tones of Ophelia are intensified, making it a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold. Ophelia ranks at the top in popularity and Madam Butterfly will surpass it. It averages more petals to the bloom; it produces more bloom to the plant because it makes more branches, every one carrying a bud. The tight buds are a lovely shade of Indian Oak, yellow at the base; the opening flowers are perfect in form and texture, clear and brilliant in color and of delicious fragrance.

Mme. Caroline Testout (H.T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1890)—Broad petals of satiny rose make up the large, rounded flower shaded darker at the center and lighter at the edges. These lovely blooms are produced on plants which become strong and vigorous bushes. This is the rose used for street planting in Portland, Oregon.

Ophelia (Paul, 1912) (H.T.)—Salmon flesh shaded rose with chamois center. A rose that is lovely at every stage. The buds and flowers are beautifully formed and colored, enhanced by rich veining on the petals. Stems are long and carry flowers erect. Each 60c.

Radiance (Cook, 1909) (H.T.)—A brilliant rosy-carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower.

Gurney's Red Radiance—(See Page 119 No. 7.) Produces large flowers throughout the most unfavorable hot summer weather, in color a clear, cerise-red, a most valuable addition to our list of roses. Each 60c.

Gurney's Silver Columbia. (H.T.) (Leonard, 1924)—A sport of Columbia and a stronger grower, a larger and better flower, perfectly formed. A beautiful shade of deep silvery pink, deepening in color as the flower opens. Awarded silver medal by the American Rose Society. See Color Page 119. Each, 60c.

Soleil d'Or or Golden Sun—Varies from orange-yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red; large, full, perfectly double flowers; a strong grower and a beauty.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. (H.T.)—Flowers form, and the bush is vigorous and free in growth. Color, orient-red shading to cochineal-carmine at the end of the petals, the whole being overspread with a golden sheen. See Color Page 119. Each, 55c. See Page 119 No. 11.

Sunburst; (H.T.) A magnificent giant yellow forcing rose, also well adapted for outdoor growing, being a vigorous and healthy rose. Buds long and pointed, borne singly on long, stout stems, opening full and double. An excellent cut-flower variety, having excellent keeping qualities. A very vigorous grower, reddish-bronze foliage. The color is superb orange copper or golden orange, with a deep orange center. This rose creates a sensation wherever grown.

Yellow Maman Cochet—One of the best hardy, everblooming yellow roses. It is ideal for open ground culture—a typical Cochet Rose, with gracefully molded buds, flowers, magnificent when open, on stiff, strong stems.



Ecarlate

Baby Ramblers

The Baby Rambler Roses are dwarf or semi-dwarf rose bushes producing immense quantities of flowers from June until Frost. They are a very hardy class and require but little winter protection to bring them through in good condition. We are offering the 2 year heavy plants, dormant, **55c each; \$2.50 per five.**

Ellen Poulsen (Poulsen, 1912) (D. P.)—Dark, brilliant pink; large, full sweet-scented and very floriferous.

Jessie or Red Baby Rambler (Merryweather, 1909) (P.)—Bright cherry crimson similar to Richmond color and non-fading; claimed to excel all Baby Ramblers in beauty and color. Splendid for pot culture, bedding and massing; blooms constantly until frost.

F. J. Grootendorst—This is a new type of rose which might properly be called a Rugosa Baby Rambler. It is a cross between Rugosa and the crimson Baby Rambler. Imagine a shrub-like Rugosa Rose covered with trusses of crimson Baby Rambler roses and you will have a fair conception of this new hybrid variety. It is not a rose that you want to plant in with your bed of Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual roses, but it is valuable to plant as an isolated specimen, in a mass in an exposed position, among shrubs in the shrubby border or for an everblooming hedge. It is admirably adapted for this last purpose. It is absolutely hardy and continues to bloom until late in the fall. **65c each; 5 for \$3.00; 10 for \$5.50.**



Double Rugosa Hansa H. R.

Madam Norbert Levavasseur, Baby Rambler or Crimson Baby Rambler (Levavasseur, 1892) (P.)—The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form; with the same clear, brilliant ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout the winter taken in doors.

Yvonne Rabier (D. P.)—The best white Baby Rambler, with full double flowers produced in great profusion. Splendid for bedding or edgings for borders. Forces well. Distinct and charming.

Rugosa Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Hardest of all roses; will stand the winter without winter protection. Blooms continuously from early in the summer until the ground freezes in the fall; will freeze up each season with an immense number of buds and blossoms. To get best results and the most flowers, cut flowers from them liberally as soon as in bloom.

Agnes Emily Carman (R.)—Brilliant crimson; very free bloomer. **75c.**

Blanc De Coubert (Cochet-cochet, 1892)—Flowers pure white, very large, nearly full fragrant, growth very vigorous. **75c each; 3 for \$2.00.**

Hansa Rugosa—The description of the Conrad Ferdinand Meyer may well apply to this with the exception of the color. The flowers are crimson and especially fine. **65c each; 5 for \$3.00.**

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer—Early flowering Hybrid combining the ornamental qualities of its Rugosa foliage with the blossoms beauty and perfume of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Flowers large cup-shaped double, delicate silvery pink. Blooms throughout season. **65c each; \$3.00 per 5.**

Sir Thomas Lipton—The best pure white Rugosa rose. Strong and vigorous; grows four feet high. Flowers perfectly double, pure snow white fragrant. **65c each; \$3.00 per 5.**

Rosa Rugosa Red—This rose is perfectly hardy, is not only grown for the beautiful single red flowers that it produces in abundance in June, but for the beautiful foliage which the bush retains until early winter, and the large red apples in evidence throughout the latter part of the summer and early winter, which makes a striking contrast showing above the green leaves. Plants grow three to five feet tall. **45c each; per 5, \$2.00; per 10, \$3.90.**

Climbing Roses

Plants heavy two year No. 1 equal or superior to those offered by others for at least double our prices. We are able to make these prices on account of the large number we grow and sell each season.

Birdie Bly—One of the freest blooming hardy climbers that we know of today. Bushes here bloom five or six times each season. Perfectly hardy everywhere. Good strong grower. Foliage bright Glossy green and free from insects or disease. Blooms full and double as per illustration, and over three inches in diameter. Color a bright carmine, changing to bright satiny rose. Very fragrant.

Climbing Gruss an Tepitz (C. H. T.)—Crimson, passing to velvety, fiery red. A bush in full bloom is very beautiful.

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson-cluster climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Makes shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty. **Each, 40c; per 5, \$1.75.**

Doctor Van Fleet—One of the newer types of climbers which combines absolute hardiness with flowers large as in the Tea and Noisette class. This variety shows a mass of beautiful clustered buds, which open out into large, shapely flowers; delicate flesh pink. An admirable cutting variety with stems 12 to 18 inches long. **Each, 60c; per 5, \$2.50.**

Dr. J. F. Quinn, Gregory, S. D., August 29, 1925.

This is a photograph of a vase full of roses that I have all of the time throughout the summer. It has been full for two months now. I pick about three or four blossoms every other morning. No reason why we should fail to produce roses almost any place in the summer. Your plants are extra heavy.



Crimson Rambler Over Gate

Dorothy Perkins—Clear shell-pink with flowers borne in clusters; full and double. This is without question one of the very finest of all climbing roses. **Each, 40c; per 5, \$1.75.**

Paul's Scarlet Climber—No other Rose, in any class, can compare with this for brilliancy of color which is maintained until the petals fall. The flowers, a vivid scarlet, are of good size, semi-double, very freely produced in clusters of from 3 to 20 flowers each on much branched canes, the plants being literally covered from top to bottom with bloom. It is of strong climbing habit and hardy. This is one of the most popular climbing Roses. **60c each; \$2.50 per 5.**

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flowers; bloom in clusters. Fine and a rapid grower. **40c each; 5 for \$1.75.**

Excelsa—Known as the Red Dorothy Perkins, a very valuable addition to our list of roses. Has intense crimson scarlet double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy shining foliage, and one of the handsomest of the red climbers. **45c each; per 5, \$2.00.**

Flower of Fairfield—A few years ago when the Crimson Rambler, the hardy beautiful red climbing rose, was introduced it went over the country like wildfire. Millions of them are growing in the United States today and producing thousands of flowers each. During their blooming period, which lasts two or three weeks, they are a mass of crimson flame. The Flower of Fairfield is equally as beautiful, but is a perpetual rose, blooming all summer. **40c each; \$1.75 per 5.**

Thousand Beauties (Tausendschoen)—The most sensational climbing rose yet introduced. A single cluster of flowers is a bouquet in itself. Blooms profusely from the beginning of June to the last of July. Individual flowers of graceful form. The color is the most delicate shade of soft pink, changing to carmine on reverse of petals when fully expanded. **Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.25.**

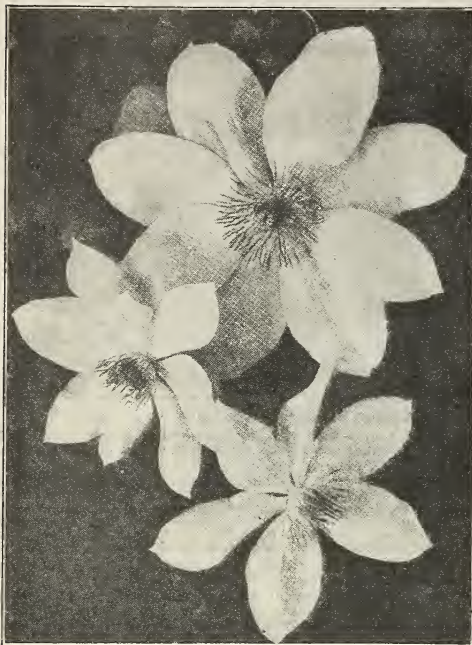
Yellow Rambler—Light Canary shade; clusters smaller, individual flowers larger than Crimson. **45c each; 5 for \$2.00.**

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as Dorothy Perkins, but pure white; best white climber. **40c each; 5 for \$1.75.**

Mary Wallace (W. C. 124)—Hardy Pillar Rose Type. Makes a fine, strong, self-supporting Rose 6 to 8 feet high, with large, glossy foliage, resistant to all diseases. Blooms with great freedom in spring and bears a considerable number of fine buds in summer and fall. Flowers well-formed, semi-double, bright, clear rose-pink, with salmon base to the petals. Largest in size of any Wichuriana Hybrid, often exceeding 4 inches in diameter. See color, Page 119. **Each, 50c.**

Star of Persia—A Brilliant new variety with flowers somewhat on the style of the old Harrison's Yellow semi-double, bright yellow and about 3 inches in diameter. It makes a striking climber or pillar rose from 8 to 10 feet high, bursting into showers of sparkling bloom in June. It does not fade and the flower trusses last for several weeks.





Clematis Henryi

Creepers, but different in growth as well as foliage. It has much shorter joints, and very much smaller and thicker foliage. This is the only ampelopsis that is **hardy** and that will cling to brick, stone or plaster. It is a fast grower. **Each, 25c; 5, \$1.20.**

Ampelopsis Veitchi (Boston Ivy) — This is one of the finest climbers, we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface covering it closely with overlapped foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is deep green in summer changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. **Each, 55c; 5, \$2.50.**

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper) — Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in fall; fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc. Very hardy. **Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.20.**



Aquilegia

August and September, followed by silvery feathery seed pods. **Each, 30c; \$1.50 per 5.**

Clematis (Madam Edouard Andre) — Has been called the crimson Jackmanni. This plant is a strong, vigorous grower, very free in bloom, lovely flowers of a distinct crimson color. Different from all other varieties. **Each, 75c; per 5, \$3.00.**

Jackmanni Clematis — Well known, large-flowering blue Clematis, flowers almost violet with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. Blooms from July until frost. Plant is hardy. **Each, 75c.**

Clematis Henryi — This is the finest of all large flowering white clematis. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Flowers large creamy white with reddish chocolate anthers. **Each, 80c.**

Climbing Vines

Are for the purpose of covering an unsightly object like a fence, outbuilding, or for the purpose of beautifying either the porch, summer house or other place. Consequently, you want hardy vines, with a rapid top growth, something that you do not need to take down in the winter. The hardiest and best of all of those that will stand the north are the Ampelopsis. Bitter Sweet, Beta Grape and Wild Grape. Those next in hardness would be the Honeysuckle, Cinnamon Vine and Clematis.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Engelmann's Ivy) — A type of the Virginia

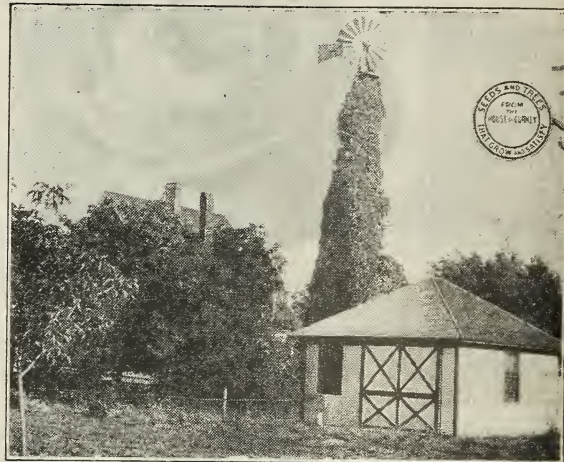
Dutchman's Pipe or Aristolochia — The flowers in shape are similar to the old fashioned Dutch pipe. Is a rapid climber and does best on the north side of houses, where the full force of the sun does not strike them. Hardy here at Yankton, better not plant too far north, blooms in June. **Each, 75c; 5, \$3.25.**

Bittersweet (Celastrus Scandens) — Perfectly hardy rapid growth. Handsome, glossy foliage. Large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson berries that are retained all winter. The berries are in great demand for inside winter decorations. We do not know of any vine that is more satisfactory. It is exceptionally fine for trellises, porches. If you wish something to give a little color to your trees, plant one at the base of the shade trees. This vine seems to do better on trees than other vines. **Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25.**

Honeysuckle (Scarlet and Yellow Climbing) — Very hardy producing large quantities of long, trumpet-shaped flowers; heavy, glossy leaves make them one of the most valuable of the hardy climbers. **Each, 25c; 5, \$1.25.**

Honeysuckle (Halleana) — Color, an intermingling of white and yellow, extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This is the variety most often found growing on porch trellises, or used as a covering. **Each, 25c; 5, \$1.25.**

Wistaria, Purple — This variety bears in great profusion large clusters of pea-shaped flowers, blooms in May and June. Hardy in sheltered locations. **Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.**



Virginia Creeper Covering a Well Tower at Mandan, N. D.

The Best and Hardest Rapid Climber

Wistaria — These are a very popular vine and do well where they are grown in a protected spot, valued on account of their graceful climbing habits and the long panicles of flowers that they bear in profusion. The flowers are pea-shaped, bloom in May and June.

Wistaria, White — This variety is pure white sometimes tinted light blue. **Each, 65c; per 5, \$3.00.**

Beta Grape — A rapid grower, is very popular for covering walls, summer houses and porches; hardy. **Each, 30c; 5, \$1.25.**

Trumpet Vine (Radicans) — A robust, woody vine, twining with numerous roots, along its stems its orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. **Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.**

Wild Grape — One of the best if not the best grape for covering porches, summer houses and arbors. **Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.**

Kudzu Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana) — Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple. **Each, 30c; 5, \$1.25.**

Lyceum Chinese (Chinese Matrimony Vine) — A general, utility hardy climbing vine that will overcome any obstacle in growth and flourish everywhere. Each new shoot produces handsome purple flowers, and later a prodigious crop of scarlet berries. **Each, 35c 5, \$1.40.**

Hardy Asters

Elita — New, double, purple or lilac, height, 3 feet. Season August to October. Excellent. **(20c each; 10 for \$2.00.)**

Climax — Hardy, white aster, 4 ft., spreading, fine variety. **(Each 20c; 10 for \$1.80.)**

Boltonia (Asteroides) — Extremely hardy perennial, producing white flowers in immense quantities in August or September. Height, 4½ to 5 feet. **Each, 20c; 5 for 80c.**

Boltonia (Latistuaama) — A very hardy daisy or aster, producing an immense amount of pink flowers in August and September. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Is an excellent plant. **Each, 20c; 5 for 80c.**

Hardy Perennials

These plants are perennial, which means that they live for a number of years, but the tops die down each year after blooming. They bloom on the new wood that comes up the next year. When you receive them there will be more or less fine roots, and should be taken care of as you would a strawberry. The crown should not be covered more than 1 or 2 inches, depending on the plant. Give them good cultivation, some mulching, and they will repay you in the spring. The perennial plants are the most popular of all flowering plants; when planted once they are always there, living through the winter with little or no protection. In most cases the flowers increase as the plants grow older. The plants are all strong field grown.

The Early Achillea — Height, 2 feet, very best white flowered border plants, resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. **20c each; 5 for 75c.**

Aquilegia, Single Mixed (Columbine) — Plants are strong and thrifty. Flowers large and vary in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white, red, etc., hardly any two alike. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Aquilegia Chrysantha (Columbine) — Bright yellow long spurred flowers. Very fine. Height, 3 to 4 feet. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

A. Caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine) — Blooms from May to July. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Flowers are large and composed of five petals of bright violet-blue, with pure white corolla. Borne on slender stems, and sway and nod in the gentlest breeze. Used for cut-flowers. **20c each; 5 for 75c.**

Bleeding Heart — Blooms May to June. Height, 2 feet. Flowers pink and white; heart shaped. A well-known hardy perennial, producing its flowers freely in spring and early summer in graceful, drooping racemes, sometimes a foot in length. **60c each; 5 for \$2.50.**

Chinese Lantern Plant (*Physalis Franchetii*) — A very hardy perennial producing enormous orange colored fruit. Very attractive in beds, or excellent for winter decoration. **Each 20c; 5 for \$1.00.**

Coreopsis — Flowers deep golden yellow borne on stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Make very nice cut flowers. Plants succeed in any sunny location. **Each 20c; 5 for 60c; 10 for \$1.15.**

Golden Glow Rudbeckia — Grows 5 to 7 feet, and blooms from early summer until frost. Flowers resemble golden yellow cactus dahlias. **15c each; per 5, 60c.**

Heliopsis Pitcheriana (Greek "Like the Sun") — Flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture and a useful cut flower. Grows about 3 feet high. **20c each; 85c per 5.**

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath) — A beautiful plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When in bloom during July and August it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, and as much through, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. When cut is exquisite in combination with other flowers. **Each 25c, 5 for \$1.00.**

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle) — This is a hardy evergreen plant producing long leaves; a tall stock producing sometimes as high as 200 flowers of pure white; blooming period about June and July. The leaves remain green the entire year. A fine plant for sunny, exposed places and for the lawn. **25c each; per 5, \$1.00.**



Hardy Fern

Hardy Fern — From the Black Hills of South Dakota we gather every year large quantities of hardy ferns in a number of varieties. These are specially valuable for the north and east sides of the house, along the north sides of fences, or where they are protected from the direct southern rays of the sun. They do well in shady, moist situations. We consider this one of the most satisfactory plants for the shady, cool places. **Large clumps, each, 35c; 5, \$1.50; 10, \$1.90.**

Red-hot Poker, Flame Flower or Torch Lily

Tritoma. Hybrida — The introduction of new, continuous flowering Tritomas has given them a prominent place among hardy bedding plants. It is not generally known that they are readily grown from seed, many flowering the first year if sown early. The seed we offer has been saved from our own collection, which is undoubtedly the finest in this country. Of course for immediate results it will be better to get plants, but raising them from seed is highly interesting. **Each 25c; 5 for \$1.00.**

Hollyhocks — Bloom from June until September; height 4 to 5 feet. They are among the most handsome and ornamental of all garden flowers. They should have slight covering in winter. **20c each; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.35.**

Oriental Poppy — Far surpass in bloom all the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring nothing equals them during their period of flowering in May and June. Color, dark red. **Each, 20c; 90c per 5.**

Iceland Poppy — A beautiful hardy poppy, bearing cupped shaped flowers, ranging in color from pure white to yellow and orange scarlet. Height one foot. Excellent for cut flowers, blossoms in May. **Each, 20c; 5, for \$1.85.**

Eualalia Zebrina — Leaves crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow one-half inch wide about 4 to 5 feet high. A very pretty and showy plant. **Price each 20c.**

Phalaris (Ribbon Grass) — At all hardy grass with variegated foliage and a common plant in old-fashioned gardens. It thrives in almost any kind of soil or exposure. Stems 2 to 5 feet tall, with graceful, drooping foliage. **Price, 20c each.**

Platycodon (Japanese Bell Flower) — Form neat branched bushes of upright habit, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, producing their attractive blue or white flowers from July to October, deservedly one of the most popular hardy plants. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Lychnis Chalcedonica — A very showy border plant. Flowers heart lobed stars of brightest vermilion, arranged in large flat panicles. Height, 2 to 3 feet. **Each, 20c; 5 for 75c.**

Delphinium Chinense (Larkspur) — A very pretty dwarf species, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Delphinium Formosum (Larkspur) — The old favorite dark blue with white center, 3 to 4 feet high very vigorous and one of the best. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Delphinium, Tall English (Larkspur) — A fine strain from England. Plants are strong, vigorous, with large flowers on spikes two feet and over, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William) — Charming, hardy plants, great favorites in every garden. Stems 12 to 18 inches high, flowers in greatest profusion in large, round top clusters. If the fading branches are cut away fresh ones appear at intervals all summer. **20c each; 80c per 5.**

Dianthus Plumarius (Common Grass or Garden Pink) — Thick tufts of handsome bluish-green foliage and pretty carnation-like, fragrant flowers. Very hardy and grows well anywhere. **20c each; 5c per 5.**

Gaillardia Grandiflora Superba (Blanket Flower) — Makes one of the most gorgeous and prodigious displays of all the perennials. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter on clean, 2 foot stems. A hard center of deep maroon is thickly bordered by petals of orange and yellow, strikingly ringed by circles of crimson, red and maroon. Poor soil will do, and a constant show is assured from June till frost. **Each, 20c; per dozen, \$1.70.**

Trailing Periwinkle (Vinea Minor) — A hardy evergreen creeper, trailing close to the ground and forming a dense mat. Does well even under trees where grass will not grow. Useful for binding the soil on slopes or banks to prevent washing by rains. In Europe one sees them in cemeteries as borders for graves. Blue flowers contrast finely with the dark glossy, green foliage. Hardy most everywhere. **Price, 20c each.**

Shasta Daisy — A rigorously selected mixture of Burbanks' new sorts, giving us different forms and much larger flowers ranging in shape from fully double to single, and in color from pure white to pale lemon yellow. Plants are extremely productive of bloom, making as spectacular a field show and as profitable a cut flower supply as any Hardy Perennial grown. **Each 20c; per 10, \$1.75.**

Sage, the Large Leaf Variety — These plants are easily grown and should be grown in every garden. They are entirely hardy. **2 for 40c; 10, \$1.50.**



Yucca



Tritoma



Hardy Phlox

Hardy Phlox

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. We offer a select list of strong field grown roots.

Phlox — Seven of the best Phlox to grow. **Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.80.**

Mrs. Jenkins — Pure White, height 16 inches.

Euclaireur — Purple with red and white markings or splashes.

LaVague — Pink with red centers or eye.

Pantheon — Best pink extra large known as Peerless Pink.

Van Hockberg — Bright red this is no doubt the best bright red.

Independent — Beautiful white large clusters, 24-inch.

Beringer — Apple Blossom Pink, Deep Pink Eye.

Trial ground mixture Extra Heavy each 15c; 5 for 65c; 10 for \$1.10; 25 for \$3.00; 100 for \$10.00.



The Beautiful German Iris

Phlox Subulata (Hardy Mountain Pink)

An early spring-flowering type, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rocky, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground for covering graves. **Each, 15c; per 12, \$1.50.**

Bulbs and Tubers

These will come to you as the names indicate — either as bulbs or as tubers.

Some of them are hardy, which means that they can be left in the ground continuously. Others, not hardy, that must be taken up each fall and stored in a cellar where they will not freeze. Of the hardy varieties, the Day Lily, Iris, Peony, Phlox, Lily of the Valley and Japanese Lilies are to be left in the ground the year around. The Caladium, Tuberose, Dahlia, Gladiolus and Cannas are to be taken up after frost in the fall, the dirt removed from them and placed in a cellar that would be suitable for keeping vegetables. They are to be taken out in the spring at planting time and planted out just as you did the year before. All of the bulbs and tubers, both hardy and tender, will be received by you ready for planting, and will all produce flowers or luxuriant foliage the first year. The Japanese and Day Lily bulbs should be planted about 18 inches apart. These will gradually thicken. Lily of the Valley, about 6 or 8 inches apart. Caladium, about 3 feet apart, as you grow it for the foliage only. Iris, 1 foot apart in the row. Dahlia, 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Peonies, about 3 feet apart. Gladiolus, 8 to 10 inches apart. Cannas, if in beds, about 18 inches apart, for best results. Hardy Phlox, about 18 inches apart.

Iris

None of you will forget the hardy blue Iris that was used for borders from the door to the gate on each of the walks; a bed of it planted up close to the house and blooming the earliest of any of the flowers in the spring. There has been a wonderful change and improvement in the Iris; hundreds of colors and combinations of colors; hardly a color can be imagined today that you do not find in the Iris. The size of the flower and the plant has increased wonderfully, and this past season we had them in the nursery blooming at six inches high and some of the latest varieties standing fully five feet, and covered with immense blooms measuring 10 and 12 inches across. They are all perfectly hardy.

German Iris

No. 1 — Uppers bronze lavender, falls are penciled purple, tips of falls shading to lavender. **10c each; 5 for 40c.**

Engberg — Uppers white, falls penciled or striped golden, fading to pure white. **15c each; 5 for 60c.**

Florida — Uppers pale yellow, falls similar shaded slightly deeper yellow. Height, 12 inches. **12c each; 5 for 50c.**

Her Majesty — Uppers pink, falls reddish purple penciled white. Free bloomer. **12c each; 5 for 55c.**

Mad. Chereau — Uppers and falls pure white, heavily bordered with dainty blue. One of the most charming sorts. **12c each; 5 for 55c.**

Mrs. H. Darwin — Uppers pure white, falls penciled daintily purple, tips of falls fading to pure white. Very fine. **12c each; 5 for 55c.**

President Harding — Uppers rich dainty lavender, falls deeper lavender showing some yellow on falls near stem. One of the daintiest. **Excellent.**

Johan DeWitt — Uppers lilac blue, falls purple daintily penciled with white near stem. Height, 20 inches. **12c each; 5 for 50c.**

Walhalla — Pure yellow uppers, falls light yellow penciled reddish bronze. A very showy yellow Iris. Height, 18 to 22 inches. **Each, 10c; 5 for 40c.**

Write to us in the Fall of 1928 for list of additional varieties of Iris.

Siberian Iris

Hardest of all Iris, very strong, free growers, adapting themselves to any soil producing large quantities of blue and white flowers under the most adverse conditions from June to August. The foliage stands more erect and is finer than other Iris. Is a rich dark green throughout the season. On that account they are very valuable in landscaping.

Sibirica — Purplish-blue flowers, 3 feet high; useful for cutting. **15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.**

Snow Queen — This new variety possesses all the merits of the type, differing only in color, which is an ivory-white. **15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.**

Japanese Iris

Iris are truly wonderful, some standing 5 to 5½ feet high producing flowers as much as one foot across. Every shade of the rainbow is represented in the different flowers. Blooming in June and July after the German Iris are through. Ship in spring only.

Gekka-No-Nami — Choicest white. Earliest to bloom. **Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.75.**

Koko-No-Iro — Royal purple with yellow center, radiating into lines. **Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.75.**

Moniji-No-Taki — Variegated bright rosy crimson, feathered in white. **Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.75.**

Purple and Gold — Large double purple flowers, golden center, often 10 inches across. **Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.75.**

Uchiu — Caerulean blue with golden center and white halo, standards white tipped blue. **Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.75.**

Zama-No-Mori — One of the best delicately tinted varieties, white standards, margined blue. **Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.75.**

Mixed — A fine assortment of colors, that will make a wonderful showing. Strong divisions. **Each, 20c; 5 for 90c; 10 for \$1.60.**

The Iris Trial Ground Mixture

This includes all of the Iris except Japanese. **10, 90c; 25, \$1.95; 50, \$3.50.**



Japanese Iris

Peony

At the first sight of the newly opened flower you have that feeling of awe and reverence that a young mother has at sight of her first born.



Visitors in Our Peony Fields

In getting up this descriptive list and peony guide, we feel that we are only doing what is expected of us by those of our customers who have already fallen willing victims to the lures of this most seductive and fascinating of hardy perennials. To our mind, there is no flower so well suited to our western country as this peony which, standing the severest cold of winter and almost unlimited neglect, produces such gorgeous blooms, and when given a little care and attention responding with blossoms of such perfect loveliness and fragrance as to thrill the soul of the true flower lover.

No matter in what direction your taste lies, if you appreciate any form of beauty you will find something to satisfy you somewhere among the infinite variety of colors and color combinations, the diversity of flower types, and the varying heights of the peony. Do you want large, voluptuous blooms eight to ten inches across, of a sensuous tropical appearance and possessing an unsurpassed exotic fragrance? Turn to the peony. Or do you wish for a delicate, airy flower, like a rosy pink cloud in the early dawn, fading away to a pearly gray edge? Again turn to the peony. It is to be wondered at that we have so varied an assortment of blooms, each perfect in its own particular way, when we realize that for close upon a thousand and a half years the Tree Peony has been the recipient of the attention of the Imperial House of China, with all the care for artistic and dainty details that the Oriental can give?

In Europe the early history of the peony is lost in the maze of antiquity, with its bypaths of superstitions, fables and myths. One story runs that a certain ancient Grecian physician named Pæon, a pupil of Aesculapius, a famous doctor, miraculously cured the wounds of Pluto which he had received from Hercules. This cure caused the jealousy of Aesculapius and resulted in his secretly murdering Pæon. Pluto, however, was not forgetful of benefits received, and following the prevailing fashion among Greek Deities, showed his gratitude to Pæon by turning him into the flower which we now know as the Peony. Since then, various magical properties have been attributed to it.

Still, in spite of its antiquity, it is only within the last century and a half that the peony has been brought to its present state of perfection, the first definite steps in this direction being taken by M. Jacques, the gardener of King Louis Phillip of France. We want you to see them yourselves, watch them and care for them, and we know that once you have beheld the sheer loveliness of such a bloom as Marie Lemoine, like Oliver Twist, you will wish for more.

In stopping at Yankton, this summer, you will, just before you enter town from the northwest on the Milwaukee Road, go through the center of one of our peony fields. This field consists of 20 acres of the real fancy varieties, and it is the show place of the whole country. We want you to watch for it from the right-hand side of the train as you come in. Just to the west of the peony field and adjoining it are more than 200 acres of our nursery ground.

The field of peonies by the railroad track is only one of our many fields; we believe we have the greatest assortment and the greatest acreage of peonies of any one, and we have all of the varieties that are worth while.

Peonies may be planted either in September and October, or in the spring-time as you prefer, and should be planted liberally by everyone. Plant them in beds, rows or single specimen plants, and you will be surprised and gratified with the results. I cannot speak too highly or urge too hard that you plant peonies in quantities. Get an assortment of varieties, something that will cover the entire season with its wealth of colors.

As your train rushes through this peony field, and the eye passes from one variety and color to the next, you get that kaleidoscopic effect that is so pleasing, and you only wish the train would stop long enough so that you could gather arms full of these monstrous, beautiful fragrant flowers, and we want to assure you that you would be welcome to them.

The peony is one of the hardiest of the flowers. It will stand more grief and come out smiling, than almost any other plant or shrub. Their requirements are simple—the rich soil, the sunlight for best results, but will do wonderfully well in partial shade. When planted in the shade they should be staked, as they are apt to grow too tall. Then when the immense flower opens it bends the stalk to the ground and you lose the beauty of it. Once planted, they increase in beauty each year. Plant them so that the crowns or buds are covered with 2½ inches of soil, press the soil firmly about them, keep the weeds and grass away from the growing plants, and you will have a wealth of flowers equal to or more beautiful than the finest roses, fragrant, and for cut flower purposes will keep from a few to 15 days in water.

We send out only the strongest of the field grown plants, 3 to 5 eyes. We are not asking the real fancy prices that some do for peonies but are offering them at the right prices, so that everyone should be able to have and enjoy this, the most beautiful of the flowers.



A Visitor in Our Peony Fields



A Visitor in Our Peony Fields

Jasper Bruner, 1201 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

I received the tree today in the best of condition, and also the gladiolus bulbs. I am well pleased with every thing that I have ordered.

New and Old and Exceptionally Good Peony Varieties

Each year we plant in the trial grounds many new varieties of this beautiful flower. After they have been thoroughly tested, we throw into the trial ground mixture more than 90% of all those new varieties as being unworthy of further propagation. The other 10% are placed in the catalog as being the best of their particular color, size, fragrance and general desirability.

The following varieties on this page have not been listed by us before. Most of them are very new exceptionally fancy flowers, while others are of the older introductions, which up to the present time have not been equalled or surpassed. In buying from this page you will get varieties that you have not received from us before, and you will be well pleased with them.

Avalanche — Crown type; late mid-season. It has taken some people a number of years to tumble to the fact that this is a first class Peony. This magnificent variety opens like a rose bud. Color pure snow-white, with a few delicate pencillings of carmine on the edge of the central petals; very waxy and chaste; fragrant. One of the most superb Peonies, in fact it is unsurpassed by any other white Peony. The variety Albatre is identical with Avalanche. Each, 80c; per 5, \$3.50.

Baroness Schroeder — Rose type, late. Taken all around this is the finest Peony in existence, giving the impression of a huge pyramid of baby pink fading away to delicate white. Immense flowers. Are freely produced and last a long time. Is as sweet as the rose with true June fragrance. Each, \$1.00; per 5, \$4.00.

Canari — Bomb type midseason. Primary petal white flushed delicate pink, changing to pure white, deep primrose yellow center. Large blooms on tall stems. Fragrant. Each, 40c; per 5, \$1.85.

Claire Dubois — Rose type; late midseason. Very large, double, a gem of the first water. Color, rich, clear satiny pink, with a glossy reflex. We cannot say too much in their praise. Each, 70c; per 5, \$3.00.

Couronne d'Or (Calot, 1873) — Semi-rose type; late mid-season. This is the famous Crown of Gold. Immense, very full, imbricated ball-shaped bloom. Solid and compactly built from edge to center. Color, snow-white, reflecting golden-yellow stamens that show through the petals when looking at the flower from the side. These stamens light up the whole flower with a glow that is simply indescribable and which suggests the name "Crown of Gold." Each, 75c.

Dorchester — Rose type, very late. The color is delicate Hydrangea pink or salmon pink, a color that is very rare in peonies. Blooms very late. Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.25.

Eduard Andre (Meechin, 1874) — Dark velvety crimson. 70c each; \$3.00 per 5.

Festiva Maxima — Undoubtedly the finest white Peony in existence. Mr. Harrison says: "This flower has reached the ultimate beyond which we cannot go. Here at the door stands Festiva Maxima white as the soul of the Madonna, with now and then a blood drop, as though the iron had sometimes entered her heart. What a marvelous flower." It is a flower of wondrous beauty with clear carmine spots on center petals, of enormous size, measuring 7 or 8 inches in diameter. It has held first place in the peony world for over 60 years. Each, 50c; 5 for \$2.25.

Fern Leaf, or Tenufolia Peony — Very fine cut foliage. Blooms the last of May. Double, red. Height, 16 inches. Each, \$1.00.

Francis Ortegat — This variety was originated in 1850 and still holds a high place among many peony fanciers, producing deep crimson flowers well above the foliage. Medium to large. Strong grower. Each, 70c; 5, \$3.00.

General Hooker — Rose type. Deep, rich red. Large flowers, profuse bloomer. Huge, full and heavy, extra fine. 85c each.

Golden Harvest (Rosenfield, 1900) — A beautiful tri-colored bloom of peach-pink, golden-yellow and paper-white. Elegant. 50c each; \$2.00 per 5.

Gurney's Late Holland Pink — This is an unusually fine, large, late peony, that we can highly recommend. The flowers are held up above the foliage on good stiff stems. Color, a rich silver-pink. Each 50c; per 5, \$2.25.

Iceberg (Crown Type) — Creamy white over all. A fine early white Peony. Flowers come in big clusters. Each, 55c; per 5, \$2.00.

Karl Rosenfield. — Deep crimson, of wonderful clearness and brilliancy. This variety has become recognized as the leading commercial red peony. There is nothing that can approach it in quality at anywhere near the price. Unsurpassed for cut flower production. Early mid-season. Each, \$1.00; per 5, \$4.50.

Livingstone — (Crousse, 1879). Rose type; late. Very full imbricated bloom; both buds and flowers are large and beautiful. Color pale lilac-rose with sheen of silver; very free sure bloomer in clusters; upright, erect grower; fine cut flower variety. One of the prize winners. Each, 60c; per 5, \$2.70.

Madame Bucquet — (Dessert, 1888). Semi-rose type; midseason. Very pretty, perfect shaped bud and flower. Color velvety-crimson, almost black very rich and magnificent; very free. All who see it insist on having it. Very attractive, brilliant variety. Each, 90c; per 5, \$4.00.

Madam de Verneville — Pure white, with carmine tipped or pencilled petals, delightfully fragrant. Large compact bloom and an exceptionally free bloomer. A high class cut flower, about 30 inches high, medium early. Each 60c; per 5, \$2.75.



One of our Fifteen Acre Peony Fields in Bloom

Madame Ducl — Bomb type; midseason. Very double and compact. Solid color of silvery lilac pink or mauve rose, very floriferous, holds its color and form to the end of the season. Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.25.

Marie Jacquin — What shall we say of this large, glorious flower. Color glossy rose-white, with rose tinge on buds with a great wealth of golden yellow stamens in the center which give it a very chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms come single, but after becoming established it is semi-double. The flowers of this charming variety suggest our native white Water Lily, fragrance very rich and languorous. Each, 55c; per 5, \$2.00.

Marie Lemoine — Rose type, very late. The flowers are enormous and massive, often eight to ten inches across. Color, ivory white with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come very late on stout, erect stems, standing well above the foliage. A sort the peony enthusiast raves over, and well he may. 90c each.

Meissonier — (Crousse, 1886). (Syn. American Beauty.) Bomb type; midseason. Very brilliant crimson; full double flowers on stiff, wiry stems; the stems may sometimes have short crooks in them but they are never weak. The coloring is wonderfully rich and brilliant. In the Chicago cut flower markets this Peony is known as the American Beauty Peony on account of the resemblance in color to the Rose of that name. A grand cut flower. Each 75c; per 5, \$3.40.

Miles Standish — Rose type; late midseason, globular form, compact. Rich dark crimson. Each, 60c; per 5, \$2.80.

Monsieur Jules Elie — Bomb type, early midseason. King of all peonies. Immense globular very full flower. Color, an ideal glossy lilac pink, shading to a deeper rose at the base, the entire flower overlaid with a sheen of silver that fairly shimmers in the sunlight. It is claimed by many to be the largest of all peonies. Each, 80c; per 5, \$3.70.

Mrs. Douglas — Crown type. Flowers large. Shell pink, the inner petals a fine cream color. Center or crown, pure white, blotched here and there with a deep claret or wine color. Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.00.

Officialis Rubra — A large round bloom of vivid crimson, this is the old deep bright red Peony of the old time garden. Earliest of all good Peonies. Very desirable on Decoration Day. The red "Piney" of our Grandmothers' gardens. As good as the new varieties and earlier. Nothing to take its place. Each, \$1.00.



Pleasant Acres, Leu & Nemitz, Proprietors, Rush City, Minn., 10-25-27

We received the peony roots and wish to thank you many times for them. We think Gurney's the best seed house in existence. We've tried several others nearer and have not been at all satisfied. We have a fine stand of Cossack alfalfa. We have all sorts of things growing around our place from you folks and they are all fine. The apple trees bear before those from other nurseries. We've a grove of Norway poplars from you six years ago. They were just cuttings then but are wonderful protection now. There's Spirea from Gurney's around our porch, a hedge we just got this year of Cotoneaster that is growing fine, our garden seeds come from you. We've a Clipper Mill to clean our seed grains. There's a Hydrangea by the porch we got that we think a lot of and everyone admires. We're enclosing a snapshot of our place but you can't see much of the grass and shrubbery. You will hear from us from time to time for we know we can depend on you for if it isn't right you make it so. Many thanks.

Cherry Hill (Thurlow, 1915) — Semi-rose type; mid-season. Very deep garnet, yet with a sheen which makes it especially noticeable in a collection. In young plants some stamens are usually visible. Stems long and stiff. Silver medal Massachusetts Horticultural Society and "Very highly commended" by American Peony Society. The stock of this variety is very limited. **Each, \$4.80.**

Elizabeth Barrett Browning — Rose type. Prize Peony. Very late foliage strikingly large and glossy, a tall commanding white, equalled by none of its color. When first opening the faintest blush of the soft sea-shell pink, lower side of guard petals splashed with dark crimson and green. **Each, \$4.50.**



"Elwood Pleas"

Each \$1.20; 5 for \$5.00.

Frances E. Willard — Prize Peony. A perfectly formed flower. Petals of varying sizes form a very large rounded flower often having a raised cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens. Opens an exquisite bluish white with an occasional earmine touch, changing on the lawn to a pure white. As a cut flower it remains a pinkish cream. Although delicate in appearance, it is of good substance; an excellent cut flower. **Each, \$3.40.**

Jubilee — The flower is the largest size, often eight to nine inches in diameter, of the purest white when fully blown. **Each, \$5.00.**

La Coquette — Guards and crown light pink, color rose-white, center flecked carmine, fragrant mid-season, produces lots of flowers. **Each, \$1.25; \$5.00 per 5.**



Elwood Pleas (Pleas, 1900) — (**Synonym Lost Treasure.**) Rose type; late mid-season. It never fails to open six to nine huge flowers on each stem, holding them erect during rain and storm. It bears all the rivalry possible without adding a blush to its delicate beauty. Of largest size, fat, full, double light shell-pink gradually changing more beautiful and remaining in bloom a long time. Scarce. **Each, \$3.50.**

Eugene Verdier — Rose type, late, very large, compact, double flowers. Color, delicate Hydrangea pink. Petals lilac white. Very erect strong stems, free bloomers. **Each, \$3.50.**

Eugene Verdier — Rose type, late, very large, compact, double flowers. Color, delicate Hydrangea pink. Petals lilac white. Very erect strong stems, free bloomers. **Each, \$3.50.**

Donald W. Collins, Pine City, Minnesota.
November 24, 1927

I noticed in your catalogue that you wanted a photograph of a person, or persons who planted Gurney's producers long ago, so I am sending a photograph of my mother, feeding her flock standing by a Malinda Apple tree bought from Gurney's and set out about three years before the picture was taken. The tree is a larger tree now and bearing. The corn Mother has in her hands was also from Gurney's seed. We were always pleased with Gurney's seeds or whatever we bought from them.

Le Cygne (Lemoine, 1907)

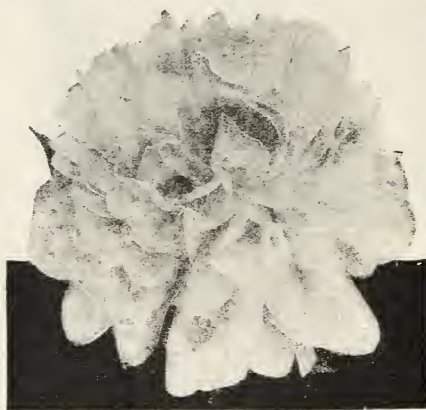
Rose Type; Mid-season — This was appropriately named when it was christened "The Swan." Stiff, rigid stems; foliage the darkest green of all Peonies; buds borne in clusters. Very large, perfectly formed flowers with broad imbricated petals. Color, creamy-white with a greenish luminosity at the heart, passing to a clear paper-white with age. The globular, compact type of bloom of this variety makes it easily distinguishable from all others. Unquestionably the finest of all white Peonies. Has the true June rose fragrance. In the American Peony societies' voting contest on the newer Peonies Le Cygne, out of a possible 10, scored 9.9, receiving the highest score of all. **\$8.00.**

(Longfellow Brand, 1907)

Prize Peony — A bright crimson with a cherry tone. Perhaps the most brilliant of all the red Peonies. A circle of golden stamens surrounds the central mass of petals. Its erect habit, vivid color and long season give it rare value either for home grounds or for landscape gardening on a larger scale. **\$3.00.**

Lord Kitchener (Renault, 1916)

Rose Type; very early — A most beautiful flower, well filled out; of a brilliant cherry-red color most dazzling hue; very free bloomer, lasting well. It is the earliest of all Chinese Peonies to bloom, therefore is very valuable, said to bloom almost as early as the Officialis family of Peonies. **\$1.50.**



Lord Kitchener

Mary Brand (Brand, 1907)

Prize Peony — A vivid crimson with a silky sheen that gives it a wonderful brilliance. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of irregularly fringed petals. The description of an individual flower gives but a slight idea of the beauty of the growing plant. The single flowers are often immense; many of the strong stems bear three or four large blossoms. The plant, which is of medium height, is often a mass of crimson bloom. Probably the best dark red Peony in cultivation, for lasting effects as a cut flower as well as in the garden. **\$3.00.**

Mathilde De Roseneck — Rose type. Late. Soft flesh pink, shading deeper toward the center. Petals bordered with silver and an occasional narrow edging of bright carmine. Tall grower. Beautiful. **Each, 60c; per 5, \$2.50.**



Monsieur Martin Cahuzac

Monsieur Martin Cahuzac

Semi-rose type; mid-season. Large, full, massive, well formed flowers; a perfect solid ball of deep maroon with garnet hues and brilliant black luster. Some claim the darkest Peony in existence; good, erect habit; free bloomer. In great demand by those who are making collections to include all shades, and want the extremes. A variety of surpassing merit. **\$2.50.**

Nigracans — Beautiful dark red, producing flowers well above foliage. Fragrant. A high class flower. **Each, \$1.25; per 5, \$5.00.**



Peony—Continued

Pasteur—Rose type, midseason. Very soft pink, nearly white, shading to tea rose. Very fine, fragrant. Each, \$1.20; per 5, \$5.50.

Sarah Bernhardt

"The Divine Sarah" (Lemoine, 1906)—Semi-rose type; late mid-season. The strongest growing of all Peonies without exception; flowers of remarkable size and freshness in huge clusters, full and double, of unusual perfection of form; extremely large petals that are imbricated, twisted and fimbriated: color apple blossom-pink with each petal silver-tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white; fragrance agreeable and penetrating; magnificent. Do not confound this with Dessert's Sarah Bernhardt. This is a distinct from all other Peonies. Easily scores the six points of excellence. "I wish all Peonies were like Sarah Bernhardt. It always blooms. It is the queen of all. It has no faults." Each, \$1.50.

Solange (Lemoine, 1907)—Rose type; mid-season. Simply a marvelous flower, and it is really difficult to speak in temperate terms of its wondrous beauty. This Peony without exception is the most unique color of all varieties, having the Havana-brown color more pronounced than in the other two sorts that possess this shade. We would say a reddish-brown. Full, globular flowers with a compact crested tuft in the center. Color rare and indefinable, deep orange-salmon or Havana-brown at the heart overlaid with a delicate, tender reddish-brown. A variety that is both certainly bewitching and sweet. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Each, \$3.70.

Standard Bearer—Early, uniform color of pale pink. Strong stiff stems, medium height, fragrant. This is one of the extra large high built flowers. Very attractive. Each, \$6.00.

Therese (Dessert, 1904)—Rose type; mid-season. This is a queen amongst queens, a veritable bell. One cannot say too much in praise of this variety. Color rich satiny-pink with glossy reflex of enormous size. Mr. A. P. Saunders, writing about the recent New York Show, says: "As

for Therese, well, when you see a bloom down the table and think to yourself there is something really grand, it is almost always Therese." In the voting contest, out of a possible ten, Therese scored 9.8, being beaten only by Le Cygne with 9.9. Each, \$3.75.

Virgin Mary—Most beautiful white flaked with red. Rose type. Each, \$1.75; 5 for \$6.75.

Solfatara (Caiot, 1861)—Guard petals snow-white; center sulphur-yellow, changing as the flower ages to pure white; all the petals are wide. This we consider an extra fine peony. Each, 40c.

Tri-Color Grandiflora—This variety produces a medium to above medium size globular flower. Each stem bears one or more beautiful three-colored blooms. One of the best varieties. Each, 65c; 5, \$3.00.

245 Venus (Kelway, 1888)—A delicate shell-pink; extra for cut flowers. Each, 70c.

Single Varieties Peonies

Single Pink—Rich pink, large; early and profuse. 25c each.

White—Pure white and large, early and profuse. 25c each.

Single Red—Large and beautiful, showy; early; long stem. 25c each.

Our Trial Ground Mixture

In our trial grounds we try out thousands of different varieties of bulbs, plants and trees, just a few each of all the varieties that we grow and are really the choicest of anything in the nursery. At the end of each season these are dug and placed in our trial ground mixture and this season we are keeping them out of the mixture and are going to offer them to our customers at low prices, so you may have a lot of flowers specially at a reasonable price and get the very best.

Collection No. 1—5 plants.....	\$1.25
Collection No. 2—10 plants.....	2.25
Collection No. 3—25 plants.....	5.50
Collection No. 4—50 plants.....	9.50

Special prices on our Trial Ground Mixture of Peonies to cemetery associations, Park Boards, and other organizations who wish to purchase these to improve their Church Property, or City.

We will furnish 100 of our Trial Ground Mixture of peonies at a special price of \$14.00 per hundred. These must be ordered by one of the officers of the organization in order to get these special prices. A full 100 must be ordered to get these special prices.



Alice Smith, Utica, So. Dakota,
October 27, 1927

I am enclosing a picture of myself with a cluster of Mr. Topp Tomatoes. Thirteen of them on this branch, each one measuring 2 1/4 in diameter. This cluster was picked today right out in the garden in our fine South Dakota weather. This is a wonderful bunch of tomatoes and, of course, they are from Gurney's Seed.

Earl M. Haigh, Cavour; S. Dak.
May 14, 1927.

The Anconas I bought of you surely are doing fine. They were the best bunch I have ever seen. When I order any more you surely will get my order.



Another Field of More Than Ten Acres of Peonies
Those shown prominently in the center are Festiva Maxima



A COLLECTION
GURNEY ROSES

All a Little Better than the Rest

1. Columbia, 50c
2. Mary Wallace, 50c
3. American Legion, 55c
4. Gurney's Los Angelus, 60c
5. Duchess of Wellington, 55c
6. Gruss an Tiplitz, 50c
7. Gurney's Red Radiance, 60c
8. Gurney's Silver Columbia, 60c
9. Frau Karl Druschki, 50c
10. Gurney's Pink Neyron, 60c
11. Souvenir de Georges
Pernet, 55c

Total \$6.05

All two years old, heavy field grown

Full collection 11 plants \$4.90

Your choice any six plants \$2.90

Notice the great reduction in prices



PERFECTION CURRANT
 Each, 25c; 10, \$1.90;
 50, \$9.00; 100, \$13.25.

Professor Hanson's improved Sand Cherry. Twice as large, twice as good, as many as the wild ones.
 Each, 15c, 5 for 65c, 10 for \$1.00, 50 for \$4.50.

Buffalo Berry. A wild fruit of the Dakotas, hardy, high yielding desirable fruit, also good hedge plant. Each, 25c, 10 for \$1.75, 100 for \$15.00.

CARRIE GOOSEBERRY

Ea., 25c; 10, \$2.15; 50, \$9.00; 100, \$17.00.

GLADIOLUS

1 Mrs. Frank Pendleton	per 10—60c
2 Crimson Glow	per 10—80c
3 Alice Tiplady	per 10—60c
4 La Marshall Foch	per 10—80c
5 Scarlano	per 10—80c
6 Golden Measure	per 10—70c
7 Empress of India	per 10—70c
8 Halley	per 10—60c
Total	\$5.60

Special Bargain Collections
 Gladiolus, 10 each for \$4.00

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

PROFESSOR HANSEN'S OHTA RASPBERRY
 Each, 20c; 10, \$1.30; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.50.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY
 Each, 20c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.65; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$8.50.

A SPLENDID LIST OF FLOWERS AND SMALL FRUITS



G. L. Stoning, Minn-erska, Minn-nesota October 7, 1926.

I am sending you some pictures of some water-melons I grew this year. You might use one of them in your catalogue if you wish.

Mrs. John G. Millar, Shevlin, Minnesota, October 21, 1926.

Enclosed you will find the picture of my little daughter and a pumpkin grown from the free package of pumpkin seed you sent me last spring. It's a dandy. It weighs 58 pounds or better. I'm sure it would have been a lot bigger if the season hadn't been so short, it froze here real early, but at any rate I got quite a few tomatoes from your Earlibell seeds, and such a lot of green ones, real nice large ones, that ripened real good in the house. My daughter is two and one-half years old and of course would like to see her picture in your next catalog.



Perfection Currant

The fruit of this variety is from one-half to two-thirds larger than any other currant introduced. This alone would make it more desirable but the further fact that it is an immense bearer increases its value. The Perfection is a little slower in growth when young than other varieties but makes a large, strong, healthy plant as it increases in age. We have picked currants of this variety nearly as large as Early Richmond cherries and in clusters of 10 to 12 currants on a stem. When first introduced it won the Barry gold medal at the Pan-American Exposition and the gold medal awarded at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Two year; No. 1. Each 25c; 10 for \$1.90; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$13.25.

1928 Gladiolus, A Grand Selection

We have in the gladiolus field many hundreds of varieties, and in the spring of 1927 more than 100 new ones were added. During the month they were in bloom a careful check was kept of the best flowers, the best colors, in fact, those that would please you best were your there yourself, and the following eight varieties are the result:

The Gladiolus Bulbs furnished by us are all of the large size that will bloom the first year. You will appreciate this fact when you compare our bulbs with many you have been receiving.

Alice Tiplady—The Queen of the Primulinus shade. Large open flowers placed evenly on very long stems. A soft coppery bronze shaded buff, a very pleasing color. During the blooming period the Kiwanis Club served a banquet in our office and a different variety of Gladiolus was placed on each table, and the Alice Tiplady attracted the most attention. Each, 10c; 10 for 60c.

Empress of India—dark maroon, almost black, the darkest purple colored Gladiolus we know. This is one of the finest and most desirable shades, and will be exceptionally satisfactory to the planter. Flowers are larger and stand up much better on good, strong spikes, better for cut flower purposes than any other purple. Each, 10c; 10 for 70c; 50 for \$2.75; 100 for \$5.00.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—Everyone agreed in the trial grounds that this is one of the finest and most desirable shades produced. Large size flowers, borne on straight spikes, a lovely salmon pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. A color combination equal to or rivaling the finest orchids. When the inspectors were leaving the field, they always cut arms full of this variety. Each, 10c; 10 for \$2.50; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.50.

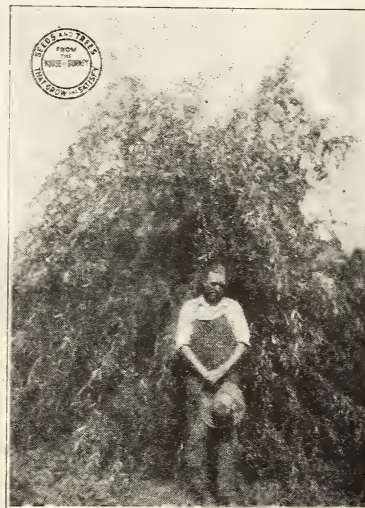
Crimson Glow is just what its name indicates, an immense stalk of the most brilliant crimson flowers imaginable. A field of these in the early morning with the dew covering them and sun rising is a sight one would not forget. Color deep scarlet red, lighter in throat, carmine blotched on lower petals. Extra large flowers and the best scarlet in existence. Each, 15c; 10 for 80c; 25 for \$1.75.

La Marshal Foch, a delicate shade of pale shell pink. Self-color, except for small old rose stripe on lower petals. A wonderful spike, producing very large flowers. None better of this color. Each, 15c; 10 for 80c; 25 for \$1.75.

Scarleno, one of the finest spikes of the ruffled sorts. Flowers would attract attention in any collection. Color light bright orange red, each flower ruffled, stands up well, and is a good cut flower variety. Each, 15c; 10 for 80c; 25 for \$1.75.

Golden Measure, pure massicot yellow, self-colored. Tall straight spikes, standing at least four feet high. Flowers extra large, well arranged on stems, many blooms open at one time. I selected this as the best yellow. Each, 15c; 10 for 80c; 25 for \$1.75.

Halley, one of the old ones that will never lose its popularity. Light greenish pink, almost strawberry pink. One of the earliest to bloom. Large open flowers on good, strong stalks. A very popular flower. Each, 10c; 10 for 60c; 25 for \$1.25; 50 for \$2.10; 100 for \$3.75.



Mrs. Geo. H. Onken, Fulda, Minn., R. 2. October 4, 1927.

Find enclosed a snapshot of a Weeping Willow which we got from your Nursery Co. It is just six years old. The man in the pictures is my husband. He is six feet seven inches so you can easily see that the trees are near twenty feet high. You will also find a photo of four apple trees which are only six years old. Some of them bear by the bushes. We have a very nice grove in six years. We have some Willows here of yours which we are proud to show. If we want any nursery stock your's is the place to buy. We are your every-day listeners on the Radio. We listen to your programs as long as you are on and enjoy it to the very best.

Hansen's Improved Sand Cherry

Wonderful improvement over the common native sand cherry of western South Dakota. Something that is worth while in every garden. The fruit is larger and of excellent quality. Should be grown in bush form. Makes an excellent division hedge between the garden and yard. Produces fruit the first year after planting. 1 yr., 15c each; 5 for 65c; 10 for \$1.00; 50 for \$4.50; 2 yr., 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.

Houghton Gooseberry

But few of the varieties of small fruits outlive a generation of men but the Houghton Gooseberry is doing that. It has retained its place in all of the gardens on account of the immense number of medium sized, high-quality berries produced by it. They are produced on the under side of the branches and a bush producing many quarts would not show the casual observer a single berry. Their new growth is slender long branches giving the bush a weeping appearance. These branches produce the fruit the next year. I consider this the best of the medium sized berries. Color, light-green, until it matures when it turns to a pale red. Two year; extra heavy. Each, 20c; 5 for 90c; 10 for \$1.65; 50 for \$6.00; 100 for \$10.00; 500 for \$40.00.

Carrie Gooseberry

The fruit of the Carrie Gooseberry is about one-half larger than the Houghton. Bush more upright and of rapid growth, producing an abundance of rather dark green berries, turning to a brighter red when ripe. Excellent for canning and preserving. Also good for jellies but the juice should be mixed one-half with apple juice as the Gooseberry juice is rather tart. Professor Hansen says of this gooseberry "that they have fruited the Carrie for several seasons and well pleased with them." It is an improvement in some respects over the old Houghton. He reports further that he saw a plantation in Excelsior, Minnesota, in heavy bearing and that it was a sight to behold.

At the State Horticultural meeting in 1911 he reported "the Carrie is intermediate in size between the Houghton and Downing and it is a heavy bearer at Brookings." It is a welcome addition to our present list of gooseberries. Here at Yankton, taking all points into consideration, we consider the Carrie best and it should be in every garden and plantation. Two year; heavy. Each 25c; 10 for \$2.15; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$17.00.

Professor Neils
E. Hansen's
Ohta Raspberry

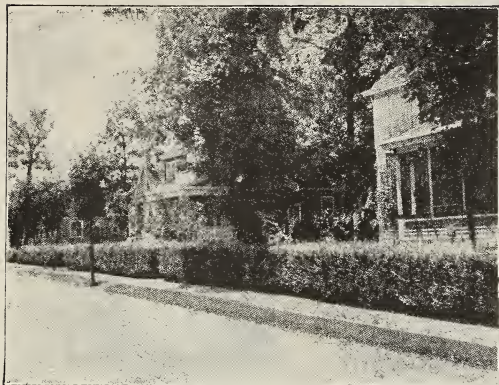
This was the second of the two remarkable red raspberries originated and introduced by Professor Hansen. The Sunbeam was the first and has proven to be as good as Professor Hansen claimed it to be. The Ohta, coming later, is an improvement over the Sunbeam, a larger berry, rather firm which makes it better for shipping and higher quality. It is an immense bearer and has proven perfectly hardy over the Northwest. It has been renamed "The Flaming Giant" by one nursery. This name because of the immense crops when ripe, turning the field to a beautiful red. The first year planted, the Ohta is an ever-bearing, will bear soon after planted and continue until freezing. The second, and succeeding years, they bear one annual crop. To make them everbearing, dig a few of the plants each year and transplant them so that you will have berries throughout the summer. Each, 20c; 10 for



E. H. Phillips, Ukiah, California. November 24, 1926.

Please find enclosed a picture of a clump in a row of Wyoming Cannas; bulbs were purchased from Gurney Seed Company. This row is on State Street and is a great attraction to Tourists. Some of them are eight feet, ten inches high.

\$1.30; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 500 for \$2.00.



Tree Honeysuckle Hedge

Honeysuckle (Tartarian or Tree)

An excellent specimen of hedge plant. Should be planted 18 in. apart. Their fragrant blossoms in the spring and mass of bright berries make them worth while. They may be pruned as low as three feet or will make a hedge or screen eight to ten feet high if left unpruned.

	Each	10	50	100
18 to 24 in.....	25c	\$1.90	\$ 9.00	\$17.00
2 to 3 ft.....	35c	2.80	12.00	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	45c	3.60	14.00	25.00

Lilacs

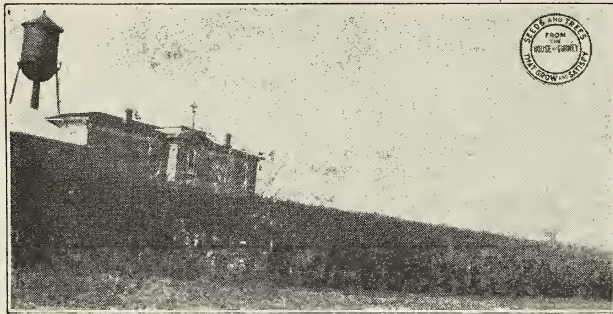
The Lilacs in the purple and white are also easily cared for, and as a screen there is nothing better that grows the same height. It will not stand the trimming the other plants do, but is used a great deal for hedge purposes. The Lilac is too well known and its value too well known to need description here.

	Each	10	50	100
18 to 24 in.....	25c	\$1.90	\$ 9.00	\$17.00
2 to 3 ft.....	35c	2.80	12.00	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	45c	3.60	14.00	25.00
4 to 5 ft.....	55c	4.00	18.00	30.00

Buckthorn

Perfectly hardy and very ornamental. Makes fine ornamental hedges. Can be trimmed to any desired shape. Plant 9 inches apart.

	Each	10	50	100
12-18.....	...	\$0.90	\$3.00	\$ 5.75
18-24.....	...	1.40	4.00	7.75
2-3.....	15c	1.60	6.00	11.50



A BUCKTHORN hedge in front of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Yankton, South Dakota. Just below this hedge is the large Sacred Heart Hospital accommodating thousands of people every year but is not large enough, and it will probably be doubled in size in 1928. I regret that I did not get a photograph of their garden, all from Gurney's Seeds. It is a beautiful garden.

Russian Olive

Will make an excellent ornamental hedge, can be pruned and held to three and one-half feet tall. Perfectly hardy and is becoming very popular as a hedge plant. It seems to adapt itself to almost any condition whether hot or cold. Plant 12 inches apart.

	Each	10	50	100	1000
6-12 inches.....	...	...	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00	\$30.00
12-18 inches.....	...	...	3.00	5.00	45.00
18-24 inches.....	...	\$0.85	4.00	7.25	63.00
2-3 feet.....	15c	1.25	6.00	11.00	...
3-4 feet.....	50c	1.80	8.00	18.00	...
4-5 feet.....	20c	3.50	16.00	30.00	...
5-6 feet.....	40c	4.50	20.00	38.00	...

Caragana (Siberian Pea Tree)

The hardest ornamental hedge plant known. Planted extensively in Canada, North Dakota and Montana where conditions are severe. This plant also does well where conditions are more favorable. Will stand pruning, and may be pruned to two and one-half or three feet, or will make a hedge much taller. Plant 5 inches apart. See forest and shade trees for additional description and prices. 6-12 in., \$2.00 per 100; \$17.00 per 1,000. 12-18 in., 70c for 10; \$3.50 for 100; \$25.00 for 1,000. 18-24 in., 90c for 10; \$5.50 for 100; \$30.00 per 1,000. 2-3 ft., 20c each; \$1.00 for 10; \$7.00 for 100; \$60.00 for 1,000. 500 at the 1,000 rate.

Hedge Plants

The demand for good hedge plants has increased rapidly each season, especially in the older communities where they have disposed of the various unsightly fences surrounding and dividing the properties. There are so many places that hedge plants can be used, not only for beauty but for usefulness as well. We shall name a few of the plants to be used for special purposes. For the rear of the town lots the Lilacs, Honeysuckles, Russian Olives, Mulberries and Buckthorn may be used. For dividing the properties, Spirea Van Houttei, The Barberry Thunbergii and Buckthorn are excellent along either side of a drive. The other hedges offered by us may be used in many places. The variety of hedge to use depends greatly upon conditions and locations. For the north where weather conditions are very severe, plant the following extensively; Buckthorn, Caragana, Russian Olives, Tartarian, Honeysuckles and Lilacs.

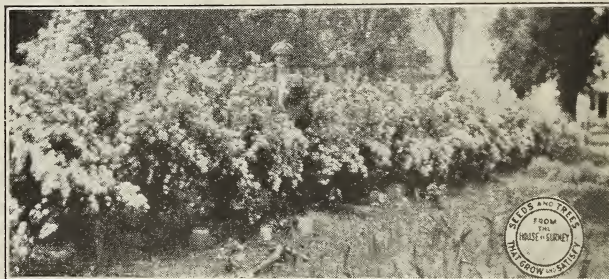
The following hedges stand severe trimming, Buckthorn, Barberry, Caragana, Amoor River Privet, Russian Olives and Mulberries. The Tartarian Honeysuckle stands a reasonable amount of trimming. Would not advise trimming the Lilacs or Spirea Van Houttei.

In the following list of hedge plants you will find at least one suitable for any purpose. Do not fail to write us for special information. A hedge of the Barberry Thunbergii or Japanese Barberry along the lot line in front and along the lot line if you are an corner lends a distinctiveness to your place that is appreciated by all. Write for hedge bulletin.

Berberis Thunbergii or Japanese Barberry

Perfectly hardy, will make a dense hedge from three to four feet high that will always remain symmetrical without pruning. However, it may be pruned to almost any form. It bears large nearly round crimson berries which remain on nearly all winter. The foliage colors beautifully in autumn. It is perfectly safe to plant this Barberry as it has no connection with the rust that affects other Barberry and the grain. It is an excellent ornamental plant, and extensively used. Plant 16 to 20 inches apart.

	Each	10	50	100
7-10 Seedlings.....	...	\$0.90	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.00
12-18 Trans.....	25c	2.00	7.00	13.00
18-24 Trans.....	30c	2.50	9.00	17.00
2-3 ft.....	35c	3.00	12.00	22.00



Mrs. A. M. Adams, Delavan, Minnesota—June 18, 1927.

All of my raspberries, gooseberries, and currants grew; never lost a plant, but both of my Concord grapes died and I have a fine row of bugless potatoes. Not a bug on them so far. I am sending you a picture of my Spirea Van Houttei Hedge taken this spring and I am standing among the bushes. The hedge was beautiful.

Mulberry (Russian)

Planted extensively for ornamental hedge purposes. They stand hot dry weather exceptionally well, and will stand severe pruning. Would advise the harder hedge plants for north of central Nebraska. Plant 12 inches apart. 12-18 inch, \$1.50 per 100; \$11.00 per 1,000; 18-24 inch, \$2.00 per 100. \$14.00 per 1,000; 2-3 ft., 20c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$4.00 per 100. per larger trees see fruit tree dept.

Privet (Amoor River North)

Hardy at Yankton. Foliage glossy green, holds its color well into late fall. Will stand shearing to any extent. This is a strictly first class ornamental hedge plant and should be planted extensively in localities where they are hardy. Plant 10 inches apart. 18-24 inch, 15c each; \$6.00 per 50; \$11.00 per 100. 12-18 inch, 10 for \$1.10; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$9.50. 2-3 ft., 10 for \$1.40; \$15.00 per 100.

Spirea Van Houttei

A hedge of the graceful Spirea Van Houttei dividing two properties is beautiful during the entire season, first with its glossy leaves, followed by the beautiful sprays of white flowers, then by the gentle swaying of its long slender branches and dark green foliage, makes it truly the most beautiful hedge for that purpose. It never grows high enough to be called a "Spite" fence but is enjoyed equally by those on both sides. It is often planted and cared for in partnership. Does not require trimming. 18-24 in., 20c each; 10 for \$1.75; 50 for \$7.50; 100 for \$14.00. 2-3 feet, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$10.00 per 50; \$20.00 per 100. 3-4 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$14.00 per 50.

Cotoneaster Acutifolia

Black Fruited Quinceberry. This is a new hedge plant. Was not planted extensively until about ten years ago. On account of its extreme hardness and rapid growth it has come into rapid favor. Beautiful dark glossy leaves and with the showy berries which it produces it is fast becoming one of the most popular hedge plants. Plant 8 to 12 inches apart. 10 to 12 in., \$1.20 per 10; \$7.00 per 50. 50. 12 to 18 in., \$1.35 per 10; \$7.00 per 50.



A photograph taken in the backyard at Donald Gurney's home shows a large Spirea Van Houttei and a portion of a Purple Lilac Hedge. This is along the alley and has been allowed to grow more than ten feet high. A very beautiful hedge when in bloom in the spring and the balance of the summer with its large glossy leaves.

Gladiolus

Bulbs That Will Produce Full Sized Flowers the First Year

Most satisfactory summer flowering bulbs needing so little attention and thriving as well in almost any soil. The bulbs should be set from three to six inches apart in rows, or, for massing, six inches apart and about four inches deep. Our list is a selection of the cream of hundreds of varieties which are grown on our own farm under our own supervision. No small bulbs sent out.

New varieties are being offered each season, we have selected the following for their exceptional merit and advise that for the price asked you cannot duplicate these values.

America — Beautiful, soft flesh-pink, faintly tinged with lavender. Spikes develop very evenly and to unusual length, sometimes with two or three branches. A magnificent cut flower. It took the flower-loving world by storm when first introduced and holds undisputed first place among all Gladioli with unabated popularity. **6c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.**

Alice Triplady — The Queen of the Primulinus type. Large, open flowers gracefully placed on very long stems. A soft coppery bronze shaded buff. In color, texture, and beauty it is unsurpassed. Plant medium tall with long, slender flower spike. **Each, 10c; 10 for 60c; 25, \$1.25.** See colored page 85.

Anna Eberius — Flowers large, slightly ruffled, of a striking magenta or plum color with deeper shading in center; no other Gladioli like it. A fine spike with many flowers open at the same time. Dwarf, of strong growth. This is a real beauty. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Arizona — A new and one of the most fascinating varieties; long spikes of large flowers; color dark pink with maroon markings on lower petals. **8c each; per 10, 70c; per 25, \$1.40.**

Baron Hulot — Rich, deep indigo blue or purple. This is entirely distinct in color from all other gladioli. **10c each; 12 for \$1.00.**

Capella (1915) — Tall, very bright, fiery orange red. Very large and choice. **Each, 27c; doz., \$2.70; 100, \$19.75.**

Chicago White — A fine white variety with lavender stripes on lower petals. From seven to eight flowers open at one time. **7c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.**

Cracker Jack — Dark red, throat spotted with maroon. **8c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.**

Evelyn Kirtland — Tall and stately; flowers fairly sparkling with a characteristic lustre, and joyous color tones. Rosy pink, darker at edges and dimming to shell-pink at center, brilliant scarlet blotches on lower petals. **Each, 8c; per 10, 70c; per 100, \$6.50.**

Fairfax — Solid magenta, lip and throat light yellow with a deep magenta spot. Strong, vigorous grower. **Each, 10c; per 10, 55c.**

Glendale (Davis) — American Beauty red, a trifle darker than American Beauty rose. Extra tall grower. **Each 10c; per 5, 40c.**

Glory of Holland — A beautiful flower; white with light lilac markings in throat; flowers large and well placed on good-sized spikes. **8c each; per 10, 70c.**

Halley — Delicate salmon-pink, slightly roseate, the lower petals showing a creamy blotch bisected by a red stripe. One of the earliest to bloom. **10c each; 60c per 10; 50 for \$2.10.** See colored page 85.

Kunderdii Glory (1907) — Beautiful creamy apricot with light tint of pink, and fine markings of red on lower petals. Can be grown over five feet tall with high culture. It has received many certificates and awards, is known all over the world. Ruffled variety. **10c each, \$1.00 per 10.**

Le Marechal Foch — This might briefly be described as an improved American, Having the same soft flesh-pink color, but with much larger blooms and coming into flower two weeks earlier. Of unusually strong vigorous growth with splendid straight, well-filled spikes. **10c each; 80c per 10.**

Louise — The Giant Orchid-Gladioli. Largest flowered of all, the blooms measure 6 inches or more across and resemble the finest orchids. A lovely and delicate shade of bright lavender, lighter toward the center; a blotch of velvety maroon down the lower petal. Of dwarf growth; long, heavy spike. Blooms medium late. **Each 15c; doz., \$1.20.**

Mary Pickford — An extraordinary flower and spike; color, delicate creamy white; throat finest soft sulphur yellow. **Each 15c; per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$2.00.**

Maiden's Blush — Delicate shell pink. **Each, 8c; per doz., 80c.**

Mrs. Francis King — A fine strong growing variety with large spikes of showy flowers. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet. **8c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.**

1910 Rose — Very large flower pure rose pink of extra fine shade. Narrow white central line on lower petals. **Each, 10c.**

Panama — A new derivation from America, which is more deeply pink and a trifle larger than its parent. Without a doubt the one finest pink Gladiolus. **10c each; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.**

Peace — Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine in the lower petals, borne on long graceful spikes. Beautiful and exceedingly fine. **8c each; 12 for 90c; 25 for \$1.50.**

Pink Perfection — Daintily formed, very large flowers of apple blossom pink. **Each, 10c; per doz., 90c; \$5.00 per 100.**

Prince of Wales — Beautiful salmon-orange; large flowers; an early flowering sort. **8c each; 80c per 12.**

Radiant Morn (Stemer) — Tyrian rose; tall grower. **Each, 10c; per 5, 40c.**

Scarleno — One of the finest spikes of the ruffled sorts. Flowers would attract attention in any collection. Color light bright orange red, each flower ruffled, stands up well, and is a good cut flower variety. **Each 15c; 10 for 80c; 25 for \$1.75.** See colored page 85.

Schwaben — Extremely showy both as a cut flower and a bedder. The color is pure canary yellow shaded sulphur, the golden yellow throat slightly blotched with dull carmine, but so deep as not to interfere with the all-yellow general effect. Flower spikes are tall and strong, numerous and well set with perfect flowers. Its characteristic branching habit keeps this variety in bloom unusually long. See cover. **Each 7c; per 10, 55c; per 50, \$3.20.**

War — Deep blood red, shaded crimson-black. Very tall and conspicuous. The best Gladiolus of this beautiful shade of red. Try it. **Each, 10c; per 10, 75c; 50, \$3.00.**

Blue Hybrids — Composed of a good mixture of blue shades. **Each, 10c; per 10, 90c.**

Ten Gurneys Grand Gladiolus

Crimson Glow — The color is of a glowing crimson scarlet, massive spikes and flowers of large size; a strong vigorous grower. **15c each; 80c per 10; 25 for \$1.75; see colored page.**

Empress of India — See colored description page 85. Rich dark maroon, almost black, the darkest colored Gladiolus we know. **10c each; per 10, 70c; 50, \$2.75.**

E. J. Shaylor — This is an extra-large flower of pure deep rose-pink shade. Its massive appearance is enhanced by the lovely ruffled edges of the petals. A strong grower with heavy spikes. **Each 10c; per 5, 40c.**

Golden Measure — Tall and vigorous spike with many large, dark orange, yellow flowers. **15c each; 10 for 70c; 25 for \$1.75.** See colored page 85.

Lily White — A fine pure white, early large and free. **Each, 10c; per 10, 70c; per 100, \$5.50.**

Lily Lehman — Blush white, tinged with pink; large frilled flowers arranged around the stem like water lilies. **13c each; \$1.00 per 10.**

Mrs. Frank Pendleton — See colored page 85. All experts agree that this is one of the finest varieties yet introduced. Large size borne on straight spikes, a lovely salmon pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. A color combination rivaling any of the finest orchids. **10c each; 60c per 10; 50 for \$2.50.**

Marshal Foch (1922) — One of the sensations at the American Gladiolus Society and wherever shown at the big exhibitions. Many giant flowers open at a time on very strong stem and plant. Color is finest salmon pink. Almost self color. **15c each; per 10, 80c; 25 for \$1.25; 50 for \$2.00.**

Myra (1918) — A new giant flowered Prim. Hybrid. Deep salmon over yellow ground. Tall, slender stem. Yellow throat with pink lines. Exquisitely showy. Grand. **10c each; 90c per doz.**

Rose Ash — A very strong grower with long spikes of large flowers of a smoky old-rose color. **18c each; \$1.80 per doz.**

The Gladiolus Trial Ground Mixtures

This is composed of practically every Gladiolus that grows. They were in lots of from just a few bulbs up to hundreds of some varieties, all grown into beautiful bulbs and placed in the trial ground mixture. These will run through all the colors of the Gladioli; Blue, purple, lavender, pink, white, red, cream, in fact, any color that Gladioli produces. We are going to make you a price on these that will make you want to plant 100 and you surely should do it. If you do not, you are certainly missing an opportunity. **Per 10, 35c; 25 for 75c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.25; 500, \$11.00; 1,000, \$19.85.**



America Gladiolus



Mrs. Frank Pendleton

When You Buy Bulbs of Gurney's, No Matter What Kind or Variety, They Are the First Size. They Will Produce Full Sized Flowers the First Year. If We Wanted to Send You a Smaller Bulb We Could Do So at Half This Price But You Would Not Be Satisfied.



Mrs. Bowen Tufts

Peony-Flowered Dahlias

Aurore — In this new importation I have secured the finest in this class in the Autumn tints. The flowers are of very large size, produced on long stiff stems, well above the foliage. In color, a very deep rich orange, a shade that attracted considerable attention at the Fall exhibitions. The plants are tall and sturdy, producing their blossoms abundantly. **45c each.**

Ellen E. Kelley — A long-stemmed free-flowering golden-yellow variety. This variety is highly recommended having all the good qualities of the Dahlia. **50 cents.**

Cardinal — A very large flower of a gorgeous maroon-purple. The stems are unusually good, being long and very strong, producing the flowers well above the foliage. **50 cents.**

Mary Houghton (Duplex) — Petals of Cactus Peony type, long, narrow and pointed at tips. A delicate mallow purple. Reverse of petals rhodamine purple. General impression, lavender pink. **Each, 35c; per 5, \$1.50.**

Mrs. Bowen Tufts — Named expressly for and by permission of Mrs. Bowen Tufts of Boston and Allerton, Mass. This creation is the finest of my new Peony-flowered Dahlias, having gigantic, deep rosy-purple blossoms, which are produced well above the foliage upon long, graceful stems. **25 cents.**

Reisen Edelweiss (Peony) — Attractive pure white, long pointed petals. **Each, 40c.**



Cactus Dahlia Libelle. 30¢ Each

Salvator — Deep rose-pink blossoms, plants of medium height, and edges of petals are of a curling nature, giving the flower an entirely original appearance. **Each, 25c.**

Zeppelin — The incomparable delicacy of this variety has excited great comment. The color is the most beautiful shade of mauve — a very fascinating color. The perfection in form of this variety is one of its greatest features. Award of Merit. Very abundant flowering. **Each, 40c.**



Frank A. Walker

Dahlias

No garden is complete without a show of the brilliant and stately flowers' and nothing gives greater return for so little money and care. We have a fine stock of the best varieties and are offering them at very low prices.

Decorative Dahlias

Bonnie Brae — Cream, shaded blush-pink, large, one of the best. **Each, 25c.**

Clifford W. Bruton — A large canary-yellow. **Each, 20c.**

Elsie Davidson. A beautiful deep golden yellow. Fine for cutting. **Each, 25c.**

Frank A. Walker — Alexander's Decorative Seeding — Expressly named for Mr. Frank A. Walker, of Stoneham, Mass., in compliment to his intense love of Dahlias. A charming shade of deep lavender-pink. For garden decoration or for cut flowers this variety is exceptionally good, having long stems and producing flowers in great abundance. This Dahlia should be in every garden. **Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00.**

Golden West — Large, heavy rich yellow. **Each, 30c; 5 for \$1.25.**

Jack Rose — (Peacock). The identical shade of the rose with the same name. This variety is exceedingly free, carrying fairly large flowers on very erect stems in great abundance; flowers early, and during the hot weather the color is likely to burn somewhat. **Each, 20c; per 5, 80c.**

Mrs. Hartong — Deep orange, tipped pinkish-white. **25 cents.**

Mina Burgle — This is the popular California cut flower variety. It is one of the freest flowering decorative varieties; thirty large, perfect open flowers on one plant at a time being not unusual; in color a rich luminous dark scarlet, splendid stems. **Each, 30c.**

Pink Jack Rose — Identical with the well known variety, Jack Rose, excepting in color, which is clear pink. **20 cents.**

Puritan — White, edge pink. **Each, 25c.**

Souvenir de Gustave Doazon — (Braum.) The color is a pleasing shade of orange-red. The plant is a very tall, vigorous grower, glossy green foliage. Very long stems. **35 cents.**

Sylvia — Soft, pleasing mauve pink, changing to white in the center; fine cut flower, good garden variety. Medium size, 3 to 4 feet. **Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.**

Wilhelm Miller — Very brilliant purple. This is a fine variety of the Decorative type. **Each, 25c.**

Zula — Decorative, small, dark maroon. Almost black, very attractive. **25c each.**



Gurney's Seedless Crab — was discovered growing by a claim shack in what is termed the Bad Lands of South Dakota. I am showing a photograph of the little orchard and the garden and the man and his wife who raised the Seedless Crab. It is just back of them in the photograph. Notice the large fine cabbages in front. It looks but little like Bad Lands. Like the rest of Dakota it is mostly very good land.



Peony Flowered and all of the Dahlia family. Each, 15c; 1 doz., \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.85.
Vivian (Alexander) Show.—A great favorite which received the admiration of everyone who saw its wonderful flowers, the color being white, effectively edged rose-violet. An extremely wonderful blending of color possessed only by the rare novelties. One of our champions and a variety worthy of the highest words of praise. 25c each.



"Country Girl"
 J. H. Jackson, White Spider and Libelle.
 The Four for \$1.00.

Single Dahlia

Aubright Beauty—A seedling named and originated by one of my customers and thru his kindness I have the pleasure of introducing it. A pure, waxy white variety. 25c.

Eckford Century (Peacock)—One of the largest of the single varieties. Pure white, streaked and dotted purple-crimson. 35c.

Rose Pink Century (Peacock)—A rose pink shaded. A very large variety and without doubt the best of its color. 25c.

Trial Ground Mixture

Good, strong South Dakota grown bulbs producing immense flowers in every shade produced by the Dahlias. You will find in this mixture the best of the Cactus, Show, Peony, Flowered,



"Bonnie Pompon"

deep velvety blackish-maroon. Gigantic in size. Every grow this variety. 20c each; 80c per 5.

Libelle (Straight)—Clear, deep rose-purple. 30c each.

White Spider—A most beautiful, pure white, long, narrow, twisted petal. A most beautiful formation, fine for cutting. Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.25.

Show Dahlias

A. D. Livoni—Beautiful soft pink. Well formed flowers with long stems. Perfectly round, ball-shaped flowers, each petal being very tightly quilled and arranged in exact regularity. Free flowering. 35c each.

American Beauty—The flowers are of gigantic size and are produced on long, heavy stems, well above the foliage. The color of this acquisition is a gorgeous wine-crimson. 35c.

Arabella—Sulphur-yellow, tipped pinkish-white. 25c each.

Cuban Giant—Dark velvety crimson; flowers ball-shaped and very attractive. 20c each; 80c per 5.

David Warfield (New)—Alexander's Gigantic new Show Introduction. In this new variety we have the best of recent introduction, a beautiful deep cherry-red. A dahlia of extra good habit, producing its mammoth flowers upon stiff wiry stems, well above the foliage. I highly recommend David Warfield. 35c each; per 5, \$1.50.

Lizzie McKullough—Tall bronze show Dahlia, petals tipped red. Stems medium long. Stands well to the head of the list among Show Dahlias. 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.

Lucy Fouchette—Yellow tipped Carmine. A beauty. 15c each; 60c per 5.

Miss Helen Hollis—A sensational wonder and undoubtedly the largest and best deep scarlet Show Dahlia in existence. Blossoms are on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. Plant extremely sturdy and produces very luxuriant foliage. This acquisition can be highly recommended. 40c each.

Princess Victoria—Yellow show. Excellent and dependable Dahlia. 25c each.

Red Hussar—A clear, cardinal red, good stems and a free bloomer. 25c each.

Robert Broomfield—Show. Pure white. Tall grower. 25c each.

Stradella, Alexander's Seedling—Beautiful, deep purple-crimson. Exceptionally free-flowering. Stems long and wiry. One of the finest to date. 25c each.

Storm King—A pure white, flowers produced freely upon long stems, well above the foliage. Price 25c.

Pompon Dahlias

Amber Queen—Rich, clear amber, shaded apricot. 25c each.

Catherine—Primrose yellow. 25c each; 5, \$1.05.

Fascination—Pink and lavender blotched white. 25c each.

Bonnie—White rosy center. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

Raphael—Very dark maroon of extra fine form. 15c each.

Cactus Dahlia

Country Girl—Base of petals golden yellow, suffused with salmon rose. Flowers very large and perfect in form. 35c.

Earl of Pembroke—(Hybrid.) Bright plum color: large bold flower. 25c.

J. H. Jackson Vernon & Barnard (Straight)—The finest black Cactus Dahlia in existence. An exceptionally satisfactory all-around Dahlia, one of the most prominent for garden decoration, superb as a cut-flower variety and equally good as an exhibition flower. Color, a perfectly gorgeous Dahlia lover should



Matt. P. Riddle, Ute, Iowa. Our home in winter. Only a few Evergreens show as they are mostly on the other side and back of the house, but all three varieties come from Gurneys. Father Riddle who planted them died twenty years ago. We have some beautiful white Lilac, Snowball and Syringa over forty years old. They are beautiful in their seasons.

Hardy Lilies



Speciosum Rubrum

succeed everywhere, and should be more extensively planted in our Northern States. They require little care. Among the oldest and best loved garden plants. Need no winter protection. Bloom in July and August. **Each, 20c; 5 for 80c; 12 for \$1.30.**

Lily of the Valley—The lily of the valley will thrive and throw up its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in any kind of soil. Will also adapt itself to pot culture in winter, its delicate, permeating fragrance making it especially desirable. **Per 6, 45c; per doz., 80c; 50 for \$3.80; 100 for \$7.50.**

The Regal Lily (Lilium Regal or Myriophyllum)—A novelty of rare production and wondrous beauty, achieved through the adventurous research and resourcefulness of one of our great plant collectors, who recently brought the original bulbs from the wilds of North western China. Experiments prove this new Lily to be harder than most kinds, so it is reasonable to expect that the glorious bloom which forces so easily for Easter time, may be available to the amateur for its delightful unfolding within his own home. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink; with a beautiful glow of canary yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite, not oppressively heavy like some types, but the sweet refreshment of Jasmine. In the garden it should bloom early in July. Can be raised in pots. **Price: large bulbs that will bloom first season, 50c, 5 for \$2.25.**

Flava Day Lily (Yellow)—Has long, narrow leaves, produces many tall stems of fragrant waxen pure yellow flowers in June and July. Thrives in any good soil. Fine for borders. **Each, 15c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.20.**

Kwanso—Orange with darker shadings. **Each, 15c; per 12, \$1.50.**

Lily Elegans—This is one of the best of the hardy lilies—thrives in almost any soil. Is highly recommended for general planting. Each bulb produces many lilies on a stem—color deep brick red, slightly spotted. We recommend this lily to all Northern planters. **Each, 30c; 5 for \$1.25.**

Auratum (Gold Banded Lily)—Flowers very large, made up of broad white petals, thickly studded crimson and maroon with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. **50c each.**

Speciosum Album—Large white flowers with greenish band running through the center of each petal. **Each, 40c.**

Speciosum Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted with red; flowers in August. **45c each.**

Lilium Umbellatum Grandiflora—Tall growing, upright, beautiful bell-shaped flowers of coppery orange, sometimes slightly spotted. **Each, 50c.**

Tiger Lily—This well known old-fashioned flower is becoming very popular the last several years and is now planted extensively in all gardens. On account of its extreme hardiness it is one of the most valuable of all lilies. Grows three feet tall with several flowers on each stem. Flowers orange with black spots. **Price, each, 20c, per 5, 80c.**

Double Tiger Lily—Same as the Tiger Lily but has very attractive double flowers. **25c each, 5 for \$1.00.**

Day Lily (Hemerallis)—Popular, hardy. Plants belonging to the lily family. They



Lily of the Valley

with a beautiful glow of canary yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite, not oppressively heavy like some types, but the sweet refreshment of Jasmine. In the garden it should bloom early in July. Can be raised in pots. **Price: large bulbs that will bloom first season, 50c, 5 for \$2.25.**

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Tuberose

Excelsior Pearl—This variety is characterized by its short, robust stem and long spikes of flowers, perfectly double and twice the size of the common Tuberose. Spikes frequently bear 30 to 50 flowers. They are always wax-like and Pure white. Large bulbs. **Price: each, 10c; per dozen, 50; 100 for \$4.00.**

Large-Flowering Cannas

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results in our varied and trying climate. They do well in all sections of the country and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded two feet deep and a generous amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supply water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants 18 inches apart.

Eureka—The best white variety; free bloomer; green foliage; 4 feet. **25c each; 5 for \$1.00.**

Firebird—This is in every respect one of the best red flowered, green-leaved Cannas. The petals measure 2½ inches and more across; the color is a brilliant scarlet, without any spots; 4½ feet. **Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$12.50 per 100.**

Gladiator—A wonderful variety, strong and healthy, green foliage; large yellow flowers with red throat, five to six feet tall. **Each, 12c; per dozen, \$1.00.**

Golden Gate—The blooms are borne in the greatest profusion and the flower-trusses are of enormous size. The buds open as pure gold, and as the flowers expand they become richly rayed with orange-crimson. Of sturdy growth, with bright green leaves; 4 feet tall. **15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.40.**

Hungaria—Green foliage. Planted singly or in masses, it catches the eye instantly and demands attention. The petals are large and waxy, made up into big, round, full trusses. Its color forcibly suggests the well-known Paul Neyron Rose, and is unquestionably one of the most attractive pink Cannas ever produced; 3½ to 4 feet. **15c each; \$1.00 per 10.**

King Humbert—The grandest Canna ever offered. Large heart-shaped leaves of bronze, the dark ribs sharply defined, crowned with immense heads of orchid-like flowers. Individual petals are of the largest size; velvety orange-scarlet-flecked carmine; rose tinted at margin and base. 4 to 4½ feet. **15c each; \$1.00 per 10.**

Mrs. Karl Kelsey—A giant in growth and flowers. Immense upright stalks of green foliage carry large trusses of handsomely fringed flowers streaked and variegated with shades of orange, scarlet and old rose. A majestic plant of wonderful decorative value; 6 feet. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

Meteor—This is truly a beautiful Canna. The habit of the plant is strong and vigorous, growing 5 feet tall. The blooms are borne in the greatest profusion and the flower-trusses are of enormous size. They are massive and carried erectly on a fine strong stem. The color is a rich blood-red. Meteor is a magnificent, showy, and free blooming variety, with fine bright green foliage of tropical appearance. **20c each; 3 for 55c; 6 for \$1.00; 25 for \$4.00.**

The President—The most sensational introduction of recent years. The largest flowered, most vigorous-growing red Canna. The immense trusses of giant florets are produced in great profusion. Green foliage. This variety, introduced only a few years ago, has proved itself worthy of a place in every collection and every place where bold, effective performance can be appreciated; 5 feet. **20c each; 6 for \$1.00; 12 for \$1.90.**

Rosea Gigantea—A Canna which is widely known because of its many good features. It is the largest pink Canna in existence, with tremendous flower heads composed of large-petaled, substantial blooms. The color is a rich rose-pink shading to rich carmine-pink, contrasting well with the bright green leaves. A free and continuous bloomer; 3½ feet tall. **20c each; 3 for 55c; 6 for \$1.00; 12 for \$1.90; 25 for \$4.75 postpaid.**

Venus—Something just a little different than other varieties; foliage green, flowers pink and gold, perfectly blended, three to four feet. **Each, 20c; per 6, \$1.00.**

Wyoming—Seven feet. Purple foliage. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange colored, true orchid shape, with large rounded petals that flap and flutter in the breeze like glistening silken flags. **15c each; \$1.00 per dozen.**

Yellow King Humbert—A sturdy grower, very floriferous. Immense flowers mainly of a rich, golden yellow spotted heavily with vermilion. Bronze leaves. 3 to 5 feet. **Each, 15c; \$1.00 per 10.**

PLANTS REQUIRED TO FILL A CIRCULAR BED

	6 in.	12 in.	18 in.		6 in.	12 in.	18 in.
Diameter	Apart	Apart	Apart	Diameter	Apart	Apart	Apart
3 feet	28	7	..	7 feet	152	38	17
4 feet	48	12	6	8 feet	200	50	23
5 feet	80	20	8	9 feet	256	64	28
6 feet	112	28	13	10 feet	320	80	36



Canna Bed

Water Lilies, a Selected List of Hardy Ones

You will love a water lily pool more than any spot in your garden. Water lilies are easier to grow than any other plants; after your pool is started it requires practically no care. A combination of beautiful lilies, other water plants, gold fish, perennials and border flowers makes a pool a place which you will enjoy more than anything else you have ever had in your garden. They produce flowers from early spring until freezing weather. We will tell you exactly how to make a pool.

Alba Candidissima — A very vigorous and desirable variety, requiring ample space. Flowers large, pure white. **\$1.50 each.**

Aurora — Soft rosy yellow on first day changing to deep red on third day. Stamens orange, also useful for growing in tubs. **\$2.50 each.**

James Brydon — Rich rosy crimson, reverse of petals having a silvery sheen. **\$3.00 each.**

Mariacea Carnea — A delicate soft flesh pink deepening towards the base of the petals. **\$1.50 each.**

Mariacea Chromatella — Petals and stamens bright yellow, 4 to 6 inches across. A free and continuous bloomer. **\$2.00 each.**

Odonata — The native White Pond Lily. Very desirable for planting in quantity in natural ponds for effect and for cut flowers. **50c each.**

Other Aquatic Plants

Eichhornia Crassipes Major (Water Hyacinth) — Flowers delicate lilac rose in trusses like a Hyacinth. **25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Limncharis Humboldtii (Water Poppy) — Flowers yellow, produced in the greatest profusion all summer. Leaves and flowers floating. One of the best plants for shallow water 6 to 8 inches deep or for tub cultivation. Requires greenhouse protection during winter. **25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Caladium Esculentum

Or **Elephant's Ear** — Very easily grown. For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden planting this beautiful plant takes a prominent place. Bright green leaves, 3 to 4 feet long and 2½ feet wide. **Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.**

Fancy Leaved Caladiums — A class of beautiful variegated foliage plants, excellent for window boxes, vases or single pot plants, succeeding equally well in a somewhat shady situation out of doors. Among all foliage plants they are undoubtedly the showiest, reveling in many soft colors and indescribable beauties of design. After becoming well established, they require liberal watering coupled with adequate drainage. The bulbs should be started into growth in April and dried off in October and kept in a warm and dry place until spring again. **Each, 25c; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Freesias (for Fall Shipment)

The Freesias are greatly prized for their delightful fragrance and delicate colored flowers. They make an excellent cut flower. Excellent for window culture, not hardy and for house planting only. These do not need to be handled for pot blooming as directions for other bulbs. Postpaid, **10 for 35c; 25 for 60c.**

Narcissi and Daffodils (for Fall Shipment)

The Narcissi are among spring's earliest flowers, and there is no reason why we should not partake of the pleasures they bring with the first warm days of spring. The Narcissi grow in almost any location, doing well in sunny or shady places, and it matters not if wet or dry. They continue to bloom year after year, increasing in size and effectiveness. They are valuable to place in the border of perennials or shrubbery, where they can be left undisturbed, and for naturalizing in the grass. For forcing, treat the same as tulips, planting them in pots. The flowers assume many forms, and present charming combinations of white, gold, orange, sulphur and pure yellow.

Barri Conspicuous (Barri) — Yellow perianth, short yellow cup with orange-scarlet edge. Very free flowering and good for cutting and naturalizing. **3 for 25c; 12 for 90c.**

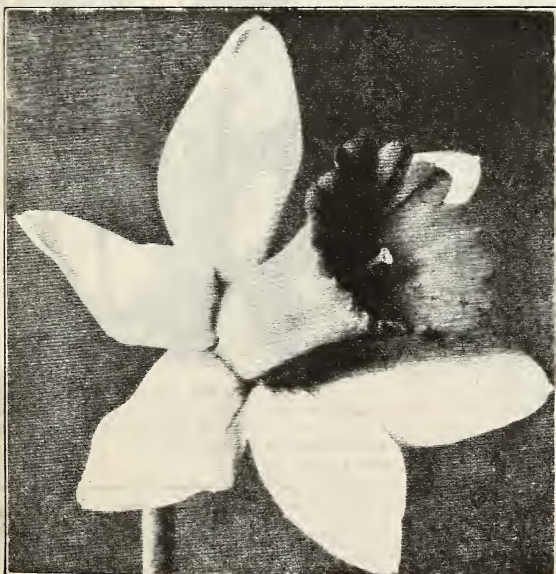
Von Sion — This is the famous old Dutch Daffodil. The flowers are double and of a beautiful golden yellow. Excellent for forcing and also for planting with hyacinths, as they bloom about the same time. **3 for 25c; 12 for 90c.**

Spring Glory (Ajax) — A fine new bicolor daffodil with white perianth and yellow trumpet. Very large and fine. Good forcer.

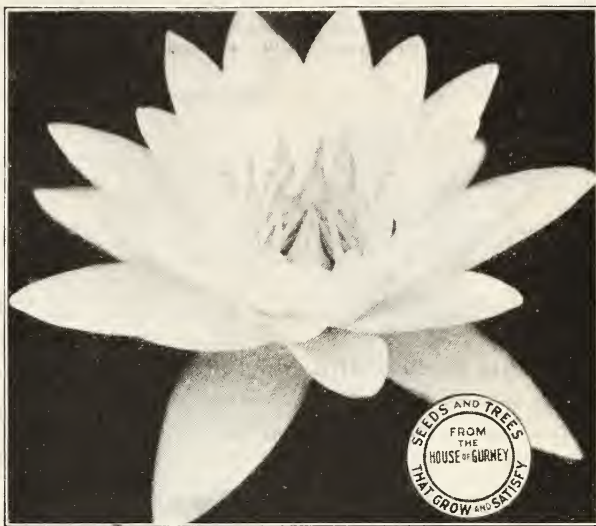
This is one of the largest and finest among Narcissi or Daffodils. It has a yellow trumpet of immense size and a wide perianth of deep primrose. Hardy and of great beauty when cut. **3 for 35c; 12 for \$1.25.**

Sir Watkin (Incomparabilis) — Immense flowers with sulphur-yellow petals and trumpet of a slightly deeper shade edged with scarlet. One of the best of this class. **3 for 30c; 12 for \$1.10.**

Emperor — One of the largest and finest among Narcissi or Daffodils. It has a pure yellow trumpet of immense size and a wide perianth of deep primrose. Hardy and of great beauty when cut. **3 for 25c; 12 for \$1.00.**



Narcissus



Water Lily Alba Candidissima

Poeticus Pheasant's Eye (The Poet's Narcissus) — Snow-white flowers with beautiful orange cup edged with bright crimson. Fragrant. Cannot be forced; for outside planting. **4 for 25c; 12 for 70c.**

Alba Plena Odonata (Double Poeticus) — Double, pure white flowers resembling a Gardenia. Very sweet scented. Succeeds best when planted in a cool, moist situation with rather heavy soil. **3 for 25c; per doz., 85c.**

Polyanthus Narcissi (for Fall Shipment)

The Polyanthus or Bunch-flowered Narcissi are not only beautiful but exceedingly fragrant, and may be grown in bowls or glasses, under the same treatment as for the Chinese Sacred Lily. Also suitable for window garden. They are very fragrant. Paper-White Grandiflora is the best variety. When grown in bowls it is a good idea to plant 5 to 6 bulbs in the bowl with enough gravel or rocks to hold them in an upright position. Keep the bowl full of water and place near a window where they will get plenty of light and sun, and they will bloom in a very short time. By planting these bulbs at intervals of a week or two apart you can have beautiful flowers for your home all during the Winter months at a very small expense.

Paper-White Grandiflora — The most popular Narcissus for growing in the house in pebbles and water. Produces clusters of pure white, fragrant, star-shaped flowers in three or four weeks after starting. **3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; per doz., 65c.**

Soleil d'Or — Similar to Paper-White Grandiflora, but the flowers are rich yellow with deep reddish cups. **3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; per 12, 90c.**

Dutch Hyacinths (for Fall Shipment)

Selected bulbs especially desirable for forcing or pot culture, but may be planted in the garden. Each bulb will bloom producing a very large flower spike.

House culture; the large bulbs should be planted in not less than a four-inch pot in good rich soil mixed one-third sand. If possible put the pots in a bed in the garden, covering with a board to prevent breaking pots when taking up, covering eight to ten inches with soil. If weather turns cold, cover with straw to keep from freezing. Pots should be left in the ground six or eight weeks and taken up at intervals to have plants blooming all winter. They can also be put away in the cellar for six to eight weeks with equally good results. After the plants are through blooming the bulbs should be planted in the garden as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

We list only single varieties because these are the hardiest and most sure to produce satisfactory blooms. They are also more suited to amateur indoor culture.

L'Innocence — A beautiful single hyacinth of pure white.

Gertrude — A delightful rosy pink (bright pink.)

Prince of Orange — Dark rose, early.

La Victoire — Brilliant red.

King of Blues — A deep blue, single.

Hyacinth prices: **Each, 20c; 2 for 35c; 5 for 85c; 10 for \$1.50.**

Chinese Sacred Lily (for Fall Shipment)

The most satisfactory indoor winter blooming bulb. This grows easily and rapidly. Plant in a bowl of water with enough pebbles or sand to hold in position. Flowers in just a few weeks after planting. Flowers waxy white, very fragrant and numerous. Some bulbs will produce as many as 100 flowers. You will agree with me that it is the cheapest and most satisfactory winter flower. **Each, 20c; 3 for 50c; postage paid.**

Crocus (for Fall Shipment)

The earliest to blossom in the spring; beautiful, lifting their heads almost before the snow has disappeared. Absolutely hardy for outdoor culture, and may be used for pot culture. They may be planted in the meadow, lawns, under trees; in fact, they will do most anywhere. Do not cut their foliage until it dies down.

Purpurea Grandiflora — Extra purple. **10 for 30c; 100 for \$2.00.**

Mont Blanc — Pure white. **10 for 30c; 100 for \$2.00.**

Large Yellow — **10 for 30c; 100 for \$2.00.**

All tulips, Narcissi, Hyacinths, Freesias, Crocus, Jonquils, and Sacred Lilies are for fall shipment and fall planting. Would be of no value if shipped or planted at an earlier time.

BULBS FOR FALL DELIVERY AND FALL OR WINTER PLANTING

When you buy bulbs of Gurneys, no matter what kind or variety, they are the first size. They will produce full sized flowers the first year. If we wanted to send you a smaller bulb we could do so at half this price but you would not be satisfied.

We furnish 50 at the 100 rate, 5 at 10 Rate

The Tulip was Holland's greatest romance. It created immense fortunes and equally large losses. It was the direct cause of murder and suicide, and Monte Carlo would hardly compare with it when Tulip speculation was at its height. Bulbs of new varieties often sold as high as \$30,000.00 each, and fortunes were made and lost over night in them.

The Tulips we are sending you are probably more beautiful than the best of the Tulips of that era, because they have had many years of improvement since, but they are not worth \$30,000.00 each, neither were they at that time.

The Tulip craze was something like the central west real estate boom after the war when people made themselves rich over night by writing up values of their real holdings.

Single Early Tulips (for Fall Shipment)

(Sarah Bernhardt) — Rosy lilac, a unique color, large globular flower on strong stem. It forces well and is a grand variety for selling in pots and for exhibition purposes. 50c per 10; \$4.50 per 100.

Cramoissi Brilliant — Brightest scarlet. 50c per 10; \$4.25 per 100.

Flamingo — Beautiful deep rose, the best of its color. 60c per 10; \$4.75 per 100.

Joost Van Vondel (Lady Boreel) — Snow white, enormous large flower, early, grand for pots and bowls. A splendid exhibition variety and the best for bedding. 55c per 10; \$4.35 per 100.

Keizerkroon — A large flower, crimson scarlet edged with clear yellow. A beauty, very showy. 50c per 10; \$4.25 per 100.

Mon Tresor — Pure golden yellow, very large flowers. The best early yellow tulip. 55c per 10; \$4.50 per 100.



Single Early Tulips

Brilliant Star — Brilliant scarlet, black centre, large flower, tall erect stem. A grand variety for forcing and for bedding. 60c per 10; \$4.50 per 100.

Ros Gris de Lin — Deep rose and white. Excellent, good bedder and forcer. 50c per 10; \$3.75 per 100.

1 each of the above 8 varieties for 50c; 5 each of the above 8 varieties, \$2.00.

Single Mixed Tulips — Superior mixture of the best varieties, \$3.50 per 100.

Mrs. Roy B. Smith, Rosalie, Nebr. May 2, 1927.

Received baby chicks last Thursday and very well pleased with them as they are the best I have ever seen from a hatchery. I thank you for the kind of chicks you sent.

May Flowering Tulips (for Fall)

Exceptionally fine late flowering variety. We are offering the best variety of all the late flowering varieties of Tulips.

The Blushing Bride — Carmine rose shaded with cream white and suffused silvery white and rose on the petals. Per 5, 40c; per 10, 65c; per 100, \$5.00.

Moonlight — Extremely large flower, sulphur yellow. Very beautiful. Per 5, 40c; per 10, 65c; per 100, \$5.00.

Scarlet Mammoth — This is undoubtedly one of the finest bedding varieties. Very robust, erect, bears fine formed flowers of enormous size. Is of the brightest scarlet. Per 5, 40c; per 10, 65c; per 100, \$5.00.

Thousands of People ordered a hundred or more tulips from us in the fall of 1927 when we offered them over WNAX. In later April and May these will bloom and thousands of homes will be more beautiful for it. Write us when they are in bloom.

Double Tulips

Have enormous Peony-like flowers of brilliant colors, lasting longer than single tulips, exceptionally fine for bedding.

Couronne de'Or — Golden yellow, flushed orange. A beautiful flower of great size and beauty; good forcer. 60c per 10; \$4.25 per 100.

Gloria Solis — Red, bordered with gold. 60c per 10; \$4.25 per 100.

Peach Blossom — Dark pink. Fine for forcing. 60c per 10; \$4.50 per 100.

Murillo — Extra fine light pink, very large full double flowers. Below medium height. 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Rubra Maxima — Deep red. 60c per 10; \$4.25 per 100.

Vuurbaak — Fine scarlet with orange flush. Early. 60c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

1 each of the above 6 varieties for 40c; 5 each of the 6 above varieties, \$1.55.

Breeder Tulips (for Fall Shipment)

Most of these are purple, maroon or terra cotta color. All of enormous size and vigorous growth, valuable for the garden, producing by their refined colors a most artistic effect. To be planted in the open only.

Bronze Queen — Soft buff, inside tinged golden bronze; height, 26 inches. 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Panorama — Deep orange red. 70c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Goliath — Rosy violet, flushed dull bronze, very tall. 60c per 10; \$4.50 per 100.

Darwin Tulips (for Fall Shipment)

These are wonderful tulips, remarkably beautiful, flowers are cup shaped, large size, long stems and strong growth, unsurpassed for May blooming in the garden. You will be delighted with the Darwin Tulips.

In points around Yankton and north the Darwin Tulips are in full bloom on Decoration Day when planted on the east or north side of buildings.

Clara Butt — Clear self color, salmon rosy pink. The finest Darwin Tulip of its class. 45c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Blue Bird — Very handsome variety of a striking mauve blue shade, tall erect stem, excellent for forcing. 50c for 10; \$4.50 per 100.

Frank Sanders — Fiery rose scarlet. Best Darwin. 50c per 10; \$4.50 per 100.

Pride of Haarlem — Bright rose suffused with purple. An enormous flower of superb form and grand beauty. A stately plant for borders and among shrubs for grouping, both for glorious color and form. Height, 28 inches. 45c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Painted Lady — A very beautiful flower resembling a water lily. Creamy white, the center tinged soft heliotrope. 45c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

The Black Tulip (La Tulipe Noire) — Very large flowers of unique color; very beautiful. Height, 25 inches. 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

The Yellow Darwin — Clear yellow, large bold flower; height, 28 inches. 45c per 10; \$3.75 per 100.

William Pitt — Very fine scarlet with a darker shade on the outer petals, large flower of distinct color and great beauty, splendid forcer. 60c for 10; \$5.00 per 100. 1 each of the 8 above varieties, 45c. 5 each of the 8 above varieties, \$1.70.



Darwin Tulips

Raises Fine Potatoes. Fullerton Press. Fullerton, Nebr.

G. C. Smith brought a sample of some potatoes he raised to our office Tuesday and they were fine specimens. Mr. Smith bought one pound at 40c of Gurney's Early Harvest seed potatoes in the spring and planted them in 17 hills. The potatoes raised from this seed are large and of high quality and have produced more than a bushel. The Early Harvest is considered ten days earlier than the Red River Ohio.

Flower and Vegetable Plants



All of our Plants are grown from carefully transplanted stock and must not be confused with the regular bed plants, which will endure less shipping and will not produce as strong healthy plants as the transplanted stock. Packing charges are included in the prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation on lots of over 12. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by Express or Parcel Post.

Frost Proofs Cabbage Proofs

Our Cabbage Plants are tough and hardy, field grown. They have stood a temperature of considerably below freezing covered with ice and snow, grown from imported Holland and Denmark Seed. May be shipped to any point where they arrive within a week by express or parcel post. They can be planted four to six weeks earlier than your home grown plants and will produce from fifteen to thirty days earlier. Our price is lower than you can grow them.

Cabbage Plants are tied 50 to the bundle (each bundle counted) fifty bundles or 2500 plants to the basket.

100 Plants, 75c; 500 for \$1.50; 1000 for \$2.50; 2500 for \$5.40. All transportation charges paid by us.

Cauliflower—Ready by April 1st. Per 100, \$1.50; doz., 25c.
Celery—Ready in June. Per 1000, \$6.00; 100, 90c; doz., 20c.
Egg Plant—Ready by May 10. Per 100, \$2.50; doz., 35c.
Parsley—Ready by May 10. Curled. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.
Pepper—Ready by May 1st. Ruby King. Per 1,000, \$10.00; 100, \$2.00; doz., 35c.

Sweet Potato—Ready May 20th. Per 1,000, \$7.00; 100, \$1.00; doz., 20c.
Tomato—Ready by May 1st. Per 1,000, \$16.00; 100, \$1.90; doz., 25c.
Topp Tomato—Per 12, 75c.

Tobacco Plants—12 for 75c; 25 for \$1.25. Per Doz. Per 50 Per 100

Ageratum	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00
Alyssum	.85	1.75	3.00
Dusty Miller	.85	2.25	4.00
Asters, Named	.85	1.75	3.50
Asters, Mixed	.60	1.50	3.00
Cannas, Growing Plants	2.50	6.00	11.00
Colcus	1.50	4.50	7.50
Feverfew	1.75	4.00	7.00
Geraniums	1.75	5.00	11.00
Lobelia	.80	2.50	4.50
Pansies, Giant Mixed	.75	2.50	4.25
Petunia, Double Fringe	1.00	4.00	7.00
Petunia, Single Fringe	.60	2.00	3.75
Salvia, Extra Heavy	1.25	4.50	7.00
Stevia	1.25	3.50	6.00
Verbena	.75	2.50	4.50

January, February and March—Months of Bargains

We employ many people in our office booking nursery orders. In order that we may keep this force intact and busy through the months of January, February and March which are usually light months for nursery orders, we are going to offer the following special bargains, these prices to apply on all orders received by us up to and including the first day of April, 1928. If orders are received for these collections after that date, they will be charged for at the regular catalog prices specified in the various nursery pages.

If you are going to be in the market for any of this nursery stock for spring planting, you cannot afford to pass this special offer. Place your orders any time after you receive the catalog and up to the last day of February, and they will be shipped at the proper time for planting in your locality. Cash must accompany the order. In ordering, mention the Bargain number.

Bargain No. 1. 5 apples and 1 crab 4-5 ft., for \$2.00. We will select varieties suitable for family orchards and the best for your locality.

Bargain No. 2. 2 Sapa Plums, 4 Zumbra Cherry. Both of these will produce fruit the year after planting. Buy these trees for \$2.60.

Bargain No. 3. 6 Beta Grapes for \$1.00.

Bargain No. 4. 11 Concord Grapes, \$1.00.

Bargain No. 5. 12 Houghton Gooseberries. One of the best and most productive Gooseberries grown, for \$1.65.

Bargain No. 6. 100 Dunlap Strawberries, \$1.00 postpaid.

Bargain No. 7. 100 Ever Bearing Strawberries, \$1.70 postpaid.

Bargain No. 8. 500 Cotton Woods, 18 to 24 in., \$2.40.

Bargain No. 9. 25 Japanese Barberry, 18 to 24 in. transplanted, \$4.30.

Bargain No. 10. 25 mixed Gladiolus, 50c.

Bargain No. 11. 50 Tartarian or Tree Honey Suckle, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00.

Bargain No. 12. 5 Ever Blooming Roses, different colors, our selection. These will be all heavy 2 year No. 1 plants, \$2.00.

Bargain No. 13. 1 each of the 8 varieties of German Iris offered in our catalog for 70c.

Bargain No. 14. 5 Mixed Peonies, 5 German Iris, 5 Day Ruby, \$1.20.

Bargain No. 15. 1 Hanska; 1 Sapp; 1 Waneta; 1 De Sota; 1 Wolf Plum; 4 to 5 ft. The 5 plums for \$2.50.

Bargain No. 16. 50 Washington Asparagus plants, 2 year. \$1.00.

Bargain No. 17. 10 Roots Rhubarb, 70c.

Bargain No. 18. 2 Spirea Van Houttei, 2-3 ft.; 2 Syringa, 2-3 ft.; 2 Tree Honey Suckle 2-3 ft.; 2 Peonies, strong, 3-5 eye. \$1.95.

Mrs. L. A. Pattison, Battle Creek, Iowa. April 21, 1927.

I received my trees in fine shape. They are starting nicely. The strawberry plants came. They are fine plants. We are having plenty of moisture this spring.

Plant Bands

Start all seed early in **Plant Bands** then when you transplant to the open they do not know that they have been moved. Ripen Melons, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Peppers, and other vegetables several weeks earlier by using plant bands in boxes in the house or in the cold frames or hot bed. These bands are water proof. Shaped square so you do not lose any room.

Plant Bands—The Locked kind, water and weather proof. In offering these we do so with confidence in their value to the planter, whether you are a gardener using thousands or the fellow who uses but a small quantity. Sow the seed in seed bed in the usual way, when ready to transplant, prick in, one plant to each "ready to plant" band and when ready for the open you have a perfectly developed root system in a compact space, held in place by the band. They do not know they have been transplanted. Good for early melons, vegetable and flowering plants. These square bands take 25 per cent less space than round flower pots. Size, 2 by 2 inches. Price, per 50, 45c; per 100, 70c; per 250, \$1.10; per 1,000, \$3.00; per 5,000, \$13.50.



Plant Bands

Canary Birds

To the persons seeking pin-money the raising of canaries offers great possibilities. One can start in with a small capital; the venture requires little. A conservative estimate places the profit of one pair of breeding birds at \$75.00 per year. There is always a good demand for American Raised Canaries. Birds with exceptionally good voices bring high prices.

There are several different classes of canaries: The German Hartz Mountain, St. Andreasburg Roller and Seifert Roller are the most popular and best. All birds offered by us are in full plumage, from ten to eighteen months old and in full song. The Hartz Mountain is the most popular of all singers. Males, each, \$9.00.

St. Andreasburg Roller, males. These are trained singers. Their tones are soft, musical and in variety; no harsh notes. Each, \$10.75.

Seifert Roller (males). These birds are trained by experts and are known as School-masters or trainers for the young singers. Each, \$12.00. These birds must be heard to be appreciated.

Seifert Roller (females) — Each, \$3.25.

Hartz Mountain (females) — Each, \$2.25.

St. Andreasburg (females) — Each, \$3.00.

Birds must be shipped by express. We can ship them safely to any part of the United States.

We can ship birds in the coldest weather even more successfully than during the hotter months. In ordering let us know if the birds may be shipped any time or must we give you several days' notice. Birds will lay their first hatch in January or February; one female will raise several broods each season. Order early.

American Raised Canary Birds

These birds are very popular with many bird fanciers. Their songs vary considerably. The birds are healthy, happy, cheerful companions. We do not send out a bird of this variety or any other until they have proven that they are superior singers. Males, each, \$8.00; females, each, \$2.00.

We have a few American Raised Seifert Males that will develop into high class birds that are offering at \$10.00 each. Mention American Raised Seiferts in ordering. Each, \$8.75.

Bird Supplies

Bird Seed—The best mixture for song birds. This seed does not contain any millet, hemp or other seed which is injurious to the song bird. Per pound 25c; for 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70.

Bird Gravel—Per package, 20c. **Bird Tonic**—Per bottle, 25c.

Delouser—Per bottle, 35c.

Cuttle Bone—Large piece, with holder, 25c each.

Bird Cages—Round Cages all Brass

A good roomy cage with detachable bottom, with screen preventing the scattering of seed. This is a superior quality cage. We can furnish this cage in three finishes. Plain brass, \$5.00 each; Gunmetal black, \$5.50 each; Sanitary Bronze, \$6.00.

Jacob Jehle, Nichols, Iowa. October 2, 1927.

With the greatest of pleasure I will drop you a few lines to let you know that I am well pleased with the seed corn I received from your Seed Company. The corn is a large crop and is early. I was surprised when I gathered it. We had a late season in Johnson County this year and all the corn is late. Three-fourths of the corn is not yet out of danger. There will be a shortage of seed corn in Eastern Iowa. The corn I got from you folks I planted on sod that was very rich and it made a rapid growth. Again I will say that I am well pleased. Please excuse my poor handwriting as I had my arm broken but in spite of all, I thought I would write you a welcome letter.



Planet Jr. Garden Tools

Make the work of your family garden light, quick and interesting, and get a bigger yield. Planet Jr. guaranteed implements are backed by over 40 years' experience.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe and Cultivator and Plow

Price, complete, \$17.50
As a Seeder Only
(No. 4D), \$14.00
Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts of Seed.



Accurate, durable and easy running; sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe, with a set of specially hardened steel tools. Used by men, women or boys. Pays for itself in a season; lasts for years.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator—Price \$17.00

No other cultivating machine is so widely known for it is in use throughout the civilized world. So strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet light and easy to handle. Opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plant without danger of injury, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. Adjusts for any width.

PLANET JR. EXTRAS

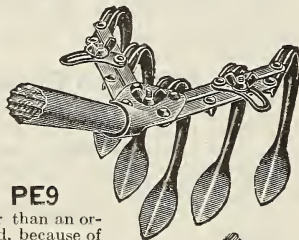
4½-inch Hoes, complete.....	pair	\$1.10
6-inch Hoes, complete.....	pair	1.30
7½-inch Hoes, complete.....	pair	1.45
Steel Cultivator Teeth and Bolt.....	each	.35
Plows for Double Wheel Hoe.....	pair	1.35
Plow for Single Wheel Hoe.....	each	1.30
Three-Prong Cultivator Teeth.....	pair	1.75
Disc Hoes.....	pair	3.50
Rakes, 3-tooth.....	pair	1.00
Rakes, 5-tooth.....	pair	1.60

PULL-EASY

Adjustable Garden Cultivator Hoe, No. PE5

Combines the convenience of the popular 5-prong style with the additional advantage of the great PULL-EASY adjustable feature. Teeth are 9 inches long and very broad and strong. These long grasping teeth will cultivate deeper and more thoroughly than any other garden tool.

4-ft. straight-grained ash handle.
Price, \$1.10 each. Parcels postpaid, \$1.35.



Cultivator Rake, No. PE9

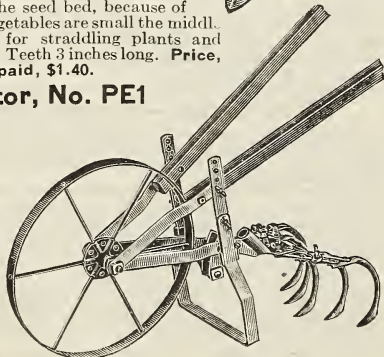
At full width of 18 inches is better than an ordinary rake for preparing the seed bed, because of sturdy, long teeth. When vegetables are small the middle tooth is quickly removed for straddling plants and working two rows at once. Teeth 3 inches long. Price, \$1.20 each. Parcels postpaid, \$1.40.

Wheeled Cultivator, No. PE1

Also has a keen edged high carbon tool steel weed cutter 9 inches wide. Under most conditions both cultivator and weed cutter can be used at the same time.

The cultivator can be quickly detached, put on a hoe handle and used as a hand tool.

The wheel is 14 inches in diameter — plow style. 13 lbs. Price, \$3.30 each. Parcels postpaid, \$3.75.



No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, \$13.50.

No. 31D as a Drill Seeder Only, Price, \$9.50. This new combined tool is of great value to thousands of gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow a small packet of garden seed with great precision in a narrow row from ¼ to 2 inches deep. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener at a price he can afford to pay.

No. 119 Planet Jr. Garden Plow

Price, \$4.75. 24-inch Steel Wheel.

No. 119 — This tool will appeal to those who prefer a high wheel tool for their garden work. Where the soil has not been so thoroughly and carefully prepared, the high wheel undoubtedly makes an easy running tool.

No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow Cultivator and Pulverizer

Complete with Steel Wheel. Price, \$17.00.

The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like close to row, without injuring plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. A special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners, truckers and small fruit growers.

Norcross Cultivator Hoes



Close hand cultivation is best, and "Norcross" Cultivator Hoes and Weeders are like a human hand.

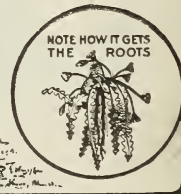
The "Norcross" is the only Cultivator-Hoe with detachable handle ferrule (Pat'd), which provides for its use as a wheel plow attachment. Professional gardeners declare that no wheel plow on the market has an attachment equal to our Cultivator-Hoe. All prongs are detachable.

Price, 5 prong, \$1.25; 3 prong, 90c each; midget, 45c each. Attachment for wheel hoe, 10c each. Parcels postpaid.

Dandelion Puller



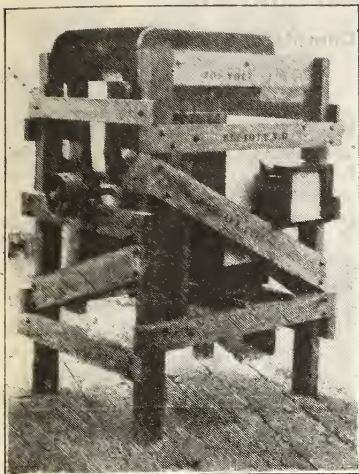
Lawn Insurance



Grass makes the lawn; dandelions are only disfigurements. Granting that the dandelion possesses beauty — flowers should be in the flower beds.

The Hall Dandelion Puller is an absolute guarantee to a fine lawn. It saves the lawn because it gets the root. It leaves no bad looking hole to mark your work. The trowel-shaped blade slides into the ground while a patented prong catches the root. When it is pulled up you are done with that particular dandelion and its progeny. The root comes with it. 55c parcels postpaid.

Oat and Clover Huller and Scarifier



Oats and Clover Huller

to a threshing machine thus rendering threshing, hulling and scarifying one operation.

These machines are equipped with power pulley and shipment can be made on day of receipt of the order. **No. 2 Size, \$150.00; No. 3 Size, \$100.00.**

Gophers Cost Alfalfa Growers Millions of Dollars

This is an unnecessary expense, and we all know that alfalfa and other fields are entirely ruined by them some years. A single gopher will make from fifty to five hundred holes and mounds in one acre. You often have eight to ten gophers per acre, and they destroy and damage your fields from 20% to 50%.

The Death Klutch Trap makes it easy for you, and a money-maker for the kids, to get rid of the gophers. Kansas, Iowa, and South Dakota and many other States pay ten cents bounty. Farmers everywhere willingly pay their children for catching the gopher. A trapper using a quantity of the Death Klutch Traps makes good money. Absolutely sure to do the work. **Price: each, 35c; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.75; 25 for \$6.25.**



Bringing in His Morning Catch



I am showing a picture of the new Volz Huller and Scarifier. We have tried, we believe, all of the hullers and scarifiers that have been introduced by many inventors and none of them have given as satisfactory work as this. The price may seem high and it would be an unwise investment for a person who had only a small quantity of alfalfa, clover or oats, or other grains, to hull and scarify, but if you are growing pigs, calves, and chickens and do not grow the Hullless Oats, then you can well afford to own one of these scarifiers. It removes the hull from oats, speltz, and similar grains; it scarifies the hulls, sweet clovers, alfalfas and other seeds of that kind in the first operation and works rapidly. In simplicity of construction, operation and durability, no other machine compares with it and it requires less power than any machine doing an equal amount of work. This huller may also be attached

The Eclipse Rotary Hand Corn Planter

Has given unequalled satisfaction during the last twelve seasons. It eclipses all others, having a positive feed and four changes of discs. It is extremely simple, and works much easier than other styles. Plants anything from cane to corn. The handiest tool on the place. **Price, \$2.40; postpaid, \$2.65.**



Pruning Shears, California Pattern

Very good quality. At this low price you cannot afford to be without a pair. **Price, \$1.00 parcel postpaid.**

French pattern, American made. These are highly finished, made of the very best material and will last a life time. They are the kind we use in our own nurseries. **Each, \$3.00, postage paid.**



Garden Trowel



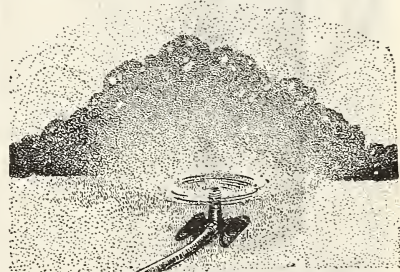
Style G — All Steel handle, 6-inch steel blade. Price, 30c, postpaid.

Potato Planter

Get away from the back-breaking way with the hoe, get one of these and do three times as much work alone as two will the old way. It plants them right depth, and places the potato, not in the dust but in the moist earth where it belongs. This is not meant for the Potato Farmer with many acres but for the home garden and where the acreage is not enough to warrant a horse planter, you will be more than pleased with your investment. **Price, \$2.25; postpaid, \$2.80.**



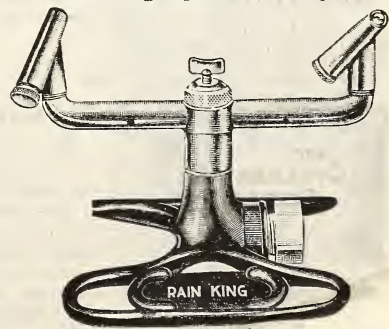
Rain King Sprinkler — Control the rain on your lawn and garden with the rain king; it works forward, backwards, outside, inside, up or down, and the beauty of it is, it works all them when you turn on the pressure, covers a space from 8 to 70 feet in diameter as you desire, waters in the little corners, or along the sidewalks or next to your neighbors wash on the line without danger of its slopping over, all brass except the base, never clogs, always ready. **By parcel post, prepaid, \$3.70.**



Rain King—Operates Ten Ways

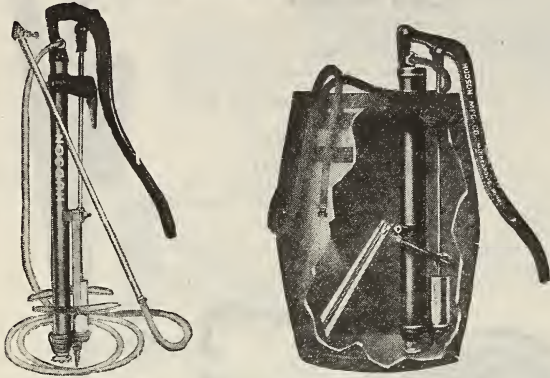
The Excel Electric Corn Popper

Makes hot, fresh popcorn in a jiffy. Attaches to your light socket and will work with any 110 Volt current. Everybody likes popcorn, a strength building food. Popcorn is a healthful dish for young and old. It contains the precious carbohydrates and minerals that every system should absorb. You can make a lot of it in five minutes. The Excel is easy to use, too. You can bring it into any room and eat Pop Corn hot off the popper. Price postpaid each \$2.45, equipped with cord and plug. Will fill the popper full of Jap Rice Hullless pop corn (about five pounds) and send popper and corn postpaid for \$2.98. We will furnish additional Jap Rice pop corn at 10 lbs. for \$1.25; 25 lbs. for \$2.95; not postpaid.



Rain King

Hudson Barrel Sprayer



The Hudson Barrel Pump will meet all requirements. It is powerful, light and durable, and will maintain a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has ample capacity for two lines of hose if desired. Because of its high pressure, it is particularly adapted for use in small orchards, vineyards, truck gardens, on shade trees, shrubbery, etc., in poultry houses, cattle barns, stock-yards, etc. Handles whitewash, cold-water paints, disinfectants, insecticides, etc., in a very efficient manner.

Handle is unbreakable pressed steel. Cylinder is seamless brass. Valves are bronze balls, mounted in brass cage. Agitator is all metal, dasher type. Furnished with attachment for mounting on chime of barrel. Fittings for mounting on head or side of barrel supplied at small additional cost.

Standard package—One in a wood box.

No. 4A. Pump, with 6-ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. 5 ply spray hose and 4 ft. extension rod—total 10 ft., and angle Ideal Nozzle. Shipping weight 33 pounds.

No. 4-A. Barrel Outfit as shown without barrel. **\$14.00**

Spray Boom

Pump is our regular No. 4A Barrel Pump, capable of developing 200 lbs. nozzle pressure. May be used with the Boom, or alone for whitewashing, disinfecting, etc.

Boom is equipped with four fog nozzles adjustable for rows 32 inches to 48 inches apart. Extension rods carrying the nozzles are also adjustable, making the boom easy to handle in narrow places, and in fence corners. Rods may be set at right angles for spraying grape vines, etc.

Shipping Weight—Securely crated. Spray Boom, 30 pounds; Barrel No. 27. Spray Boom only. **\$15.00**

Hudson Perfection Sprayer



Trademark Registered

Standard Package—One in heavy fibre carton.

Shipping weight, approximately 12 pounds.

No. 110G. Perfection, Galvanized Tank. **\$ 7.00**
 No. 110B. Perfection, Brass Tank. **10.00**
 No. 171B. Extension Rod, 1-foot brass. **.45**
 No. 172B. Extension Rod, 2-foot brass. **.60**

For general high pressure purposes, the Perfection is the very best. Easily operated and economical to use for whitewashing, disinfecting, deodorizing, cold water painting, etc. Best materials, best construction and best quality throughout.

Tank is either brass or rust-resisting copper bearing steel sheet. Capacity, 4 gallons. Pump is seamless brass tubing. Fastens to tank by heavy threaded malleable cap which screws onto brass tank collar. This unit construction combines strength, simplicity and easy access to parts. Nozzle is designed for high pressure work. Handles any solution and works perfectly under all pressures.

Regularly equipped with 12-inch brass extension rod as shown. Permits the operator to quickly and easily reach low-lying plants, under surfaces of leaves, all parts of trees, shrubs or vines, or the nooks and corners of the poultry house, dairy barn or hog pen, without tiresome bending or climbing. Fitted with standard $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron pipe threads so that a longer rod can be used if desired.

The Cyclone Seed Sower



This is the best knapsack broadcast-cast grain and seed sower made, and any person sowing any kind of grain or grass seed will more than save the cost of it on a very few acres besides sowing the seed much more evenly than they possibly can by hand. Order one to come with your grass seed. **Price each, \$2.25; postpaid, \$2.55.**

Hudson Seeder Single or Double Wheel Cultivator

Price Complete, \$15.45

The No. 201 Machine is a combination outfit which may be used as a hill or drill seeder, double or single wheel cultivator, plow or hoe, as conditions require. It has all the equipment to serve the gardener from the initial seeding, until final cultivation. It is readily converted from one use to another; the change from seeder to cultivator being accomplished by removing two red-headed bolts. One standard frame is used throughout.



No. 201. Hudson Seeder and Cultivator. **\$15.45**

No. 201 can be converted into the following tools:

Seeder only; no tool equipment. **\$13.00**

Double Wheel Cultivator—all tool equipment. **\$9.25**

Double Wheel Hoe—hoes only. **\$7.75**

Magic Weeders

The Magic Weeder Hoe is the best garden hand-weeder we have ever used. Each tooth works separately on springs and is sure death to the weed. **Prices:** Size A, 20c; size B, 25c; size C, 35c; size D, 45c; size E, 50c; size F, 65c; size G, 85c; size H, \$1.00; size K, \$1.05. Postpaid.



FERTILIZERS

Odorless Lawn Dressing

A lawn dressing that we can highly recommend. Good soil builder and plant food. For lawns use three pounds per 100 sq. ft. three times each year. **5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$3.75.**

Superphosphate

This is used very extensively on heavy soils for all truck gardening, and should be used in conjunction with all animal manures. **5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.75.**

Ground Bone Meal

Is an excellent fertilizer for all gardening purposes, particularly adapted for fruit trees, roses and all nursery stock. Should be forked in the soil in the fall if possible. **5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Nitrate of Soda

Should be used very carefully. One tablespoonful to gallon of water. Produces foliage abundantly. **1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.55; 50 lbs., \$4.15; 100 lbs., \$6.95.**

Rat Remover "Gets Um"—Not a Poison

Saves Money by Saving Crops

It is estimated that rats and mice consume grain each year in the United States alone the value of more than \$10,000,000. Most of this waste can be saved if **Rax** is given a chance.

Rax Is Not a Poison—While it is absolutely deadly to rats and mice, it is harmless to hu-





Bug Death

A non-poisonous powder to be applied dry or mixed with water and sprayed on the plants. It is a death to the potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant and tomato worms. It is best applied dry with a duster or bellows at the rate of about 12 lbs. per acre. **Price, 1 lb. sifter tops, 25c; 3 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 65c; 12½ lbs., \$1.45; 80 lbs., \$8.75.**

BUG DEATH GUN—This gun is the best and cheapest method of distributing Bug Death or other dust preventives. These can be packed up with your other orders, and you will find it a very satisfactory buy. **Price, \$1.00.**

Dickey Shaker, for applying above, 50c each; **B. D. Shaker**, 80c each.



Bug Death Aphis

For sucking insects, lice, aphids, flea, beetles and fungus, this preparation is offered with full confidence in its protective as well as destructive power. There is no place where it can work injury, its sole mission being to protect and to save.

For the currant worm, the Flea beetle, the Rose Tree aphid, as well as other forms, its destructive power is assured. Dr. Twitchell has for 16 years relied on Bug Death, which constitutes the base of Bug Death Aphis, in all his field and garden work, with complete success.

The housewife will here find the ideal agent to use for the health of all house plants, and the greenhouse worker be assured security from all necessity for using any of the arsenical preparations; the orchardist finds here the ideal dust for his trees carefully mixed, **ready for use**; the gardener be insured against attacks from those pests and diseases which so often work serious injury, and all the while the health of the plant and life of the soil will be enhanced. That it is absolutely free from all forms of arsenic gives it a peculiar value with those who would seek freedom from the danger attending the use of that indestructible mineral poison, whose only mission is to kill. We offer **Bug Death Aphis**, believing that it will meet a long felt want and prove of incalculable value to all growers.

Directions

Apply, using Dickey Bug Death Duster, cheese cloth bag, blower gun, or, for apple trees, power blower.

First application should be when leaves are half-grown, and second just as petals fall.

With all house plants apply as soon as presence of aphid or lice is suspected. A generous application will at all times promote health and prevent attacks. **12 oz. Sifter Top, each 25c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 80-lb. Kegs, freight, \$8.75.**

STIM-PLANT

Plant Stimulant, Tablet, An
All - the - Year Fertilizer for
Garden and House Plants

Growers of fine flowers, shrubs and vegetables for the best markets and for exhibition fertilize and stimulate them frequently, a little at a time. An excellent fertilizer for this purpose is Stim-plant, an **odorless**, highly concentrated plant-food, in tablet form, with guaranteed chemical analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen 12 per cent potash. The proportions are accurate, there is no wasted filler. In this form you apply plant food just where you want it. Stim-plant is specially fine for roses, increases production, heightens color and improves quality at once. Amateur growers should not attempt to use other plant stimulant. This is prepared to do just what you desire; use it outdoors and in the potted plants in winter. It is fine for trees, gardens, flowers, and potted plants. Very easy to use. Full instructions with each package. Order "**Stim-u-Plant**" tablets with your seed and tree order. **Trial size, 15c; medium size, 25c; 100 tablets, 70c; 1,000 tablets, \$3.50.**

Sweet Clover Seed Bargain Until Supply Is Exhausted

(Quantity of this Special Sweet Clover Seed on Hand, 412 Bags of 150 Pounds Each)

Handling, as we do, many cars of White and Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover each season, there is always a certain portion that does not grade No. 1, and consequently cannot be sold as what we call our, "Catalog quality."

We have always disposed of this in a wholesale way or to people who come direct to our warehouse and examine it before buying. But this year on account of the demand for the bargain Alfalfa seed from our 1927 catalog, we have decided to give our customers the benefit of this second grade seed, which is of high germination, free from injurious weed seeds, but requires about three pounds more seed per acre than the highest grade. This seed may be a little off color, a little lighter, but is strictly safe for sowing. We can furnish you the Yellow, White and Grundy County, and are pleased to make you the following very low prices:

White Blossom, 100 lbs., **\$7.00**; 150 lb. sack, **\$10.00**.
Yellow Blossom, 100 lbs., **\$8.00**; 150 lb. sack, **\$11.00**.
Grundy County, 100 lbs., **\$8.50**; 150 lb. sack, **\$11.50**.

Dry Lime Sulphur

For many years growers have been using liquid lime sulphur solution; they are thoroughly familiar with its use and the results it will accomplish as a spraying material.

A barrel of liquid lime sulphur weighs 600 pounds. Eighty pounds of dry lime sulphur will accomplish the same results. It is easily handled, can be carried over winter safely as it will not leak out of container, and no danger of freezing.

It is particularly effective in control of the following: San Jose Scale, oyster shell bark louse, scale insects; fungus diseases, such as peach leaf curl and apple and pear canker, apple scab, brown rot on peach or plum, blister-mite, etc.

All orchards should have a dormant or winter spray of lime sulphur. For further information write for pamphlet.

1. Dormant Spray, for Scale when Blossoms Fall, 1 lb. to 3/4 gal. of water.
2. For Worms and Diseases, 1 lb. to 16 gal. water. Add 1/4 lb. lead arsenate.
3. Every ten days, repeat second spray.

1 pound packages..... \$0.35 **25 pound packages..... \$ 3.95**
5 pound packages..... 1.25 **100 pound packages..... 14.80**
10 pound packages..... 2.25

Sulphur—Powdered. For mildew. 1 lb., 15c; 5 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Bordeaux Mixture. Powder. Can be used dry or as a spray. When used as a spray, 6 lbs. to 50 gals. of water will make 3-3-50 mixture. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.70. 10 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

Dry Lead Arsenate: Not available. A poison for chewing insects that does not burn the leaves and stays on longer than any other. Kills most insects rapidly and efficiently. Controls Codling Moth, Leaf-rollers, and all leaf chewing insects, 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. **Price, 1 lb., 65c.; 4 lbs., \$1.85.**

Honey Bees

South Dakota produces more honey per stand than any other state.

A little money invested in Bees will give you more pleasure and profit than the same amount invested elsewhere. The Bees I am offering you are free from disease and are the very best Italian Bees obtainable. The writer of this article, P. S. Gurney, got two pounds of these bees with a selected queen the same as we are offering you and they made in a single season 192 pounds of surplus honey besides making about 60 pounds for their own use. What have you that will give you such sweet returns? Price, 2 pounds Best Italian Bees and selected queen, **\$6.10 by express.** (About 7,000 Bees per pound.)

Alfalfa Seed Bargain, Until Supply Is Exhausted

(Quantity of this special alfalfa seed on hand, 192 bags of 150 pounds each.)

Every year we have some alfalfa seed that on account of its color, weight or for some other reason, is not good enough to go into the highest grade. We have usually sold this locally to the customers who come direct to our warehouse but we have decided this year to offer this seed to those who receive the catalog, feeling that they are entitled to the bargain price at which we dispose of this to our local customers. This seed is mixed as to variety, as we take all of the seed of the Cossack, Grimms and Dakota 12 that is not high enough grade to go into the highest grade, put it into the mixer, mix it thoroughly and sell it at a very low or bargain price. The seed is of good germination, fairly good color and 96% or better pure. A pound of this seed on account of its size or weight, contains a greater number of seeds than a pound of the first grade but as the germination would be something less than the highest grade, we advise sowing three pounds per acre more of this than of the other seed. For instance: if you are in the habit of sowing 12 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, sow 15 pounds of this.

Figure it out for yourself and you will find that you are saving money. We quote this, while it lasts, at **\$19.00 per 100 lbs.; 50 lbs., \$10.00.**



Professor N. E. Hansen in Siberia Dressed in the Cossack Costume, Searching for Cossack Alfalfa

Glass Cloth Has Super Strength

A real test was made of this cloth by attaching it to a frame three by six feet and allowing nine persons, weighing one thousand sixty-two pounds, to stand on the cloth without any of their direct weight resting on the outer edge of the frame. The cloth did not tear. It is twice as strong as the Glass Cloth of 1927. It is the strongest material of its kind in the world; tough as boot leather. Glass Cloth wears; withstands blows that would break glass. Ordinary hail won't puncture it and it is only one-fourth the price of wire-base material.

Glass Cloth is that remarkable material used for Chicken Houses, Hog Houses, Greenhouses, Hot Beds, Cold Frames, Windows and Storm Doors and admits all of the Violet-Rays of the Sun without admitting the air. It is used for every purpose that any glass substitute can be used for. **Prices, Glass Cloth, 6 yards \$2.25; 10 yards \$3.50; 15 yds. \$5.00; 50 yards \$16.50; 100 yards \$32.00.**

Bayer Dust and Dipdust

Bayer Dust for Seed Corn, Dipdust for Potatoes.

Bayer Dust: If you have ever had undesirable boarders in your cornfield, such as missing hills, blighted or stunted stalks, barren stalks or root rotted stalks, you can see for yourself that these are undesirable boarders in your corn field. Every hill that fails to produce costs you just as much as the hill that produced two or three ears of good corn and that reduces the dollars per acre. Undesirable boarders frequently ruin 25% to 30% of the seed planted. A count of a hundred consecutive hills in your cornfield at maturity will convince you. Eliminate these boarders which steal the results of your hard work and you can reduce your acreage if you wish and increase your profits. To combat all of these undesirable boarders, an organic mercury seed disinfectant has been perfected. The success in using Bayer Dust is amazing. The explanation is simple. It quickly destroys disease on the surface of the seed.

Penetrates the seed coat, destroying internally borne diseases.

Throws a protective zone around the germinating seed against infection in the soil, and it only costs you a few cents per acre.

Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than three minutes and the cost does not exceed five cents per acre.

Try This Test In Your Kitchen

Prove the value of Bayer Dust to your own satisfaction and before planting season. Get a 1-lb. tin of Bayer Dust. This is sufficient for six bushels of seed corn. Select 50 or 100 kernels of corn at random from your seed corn. Treat half the seed; leave the other untreated. Plant them in a separate cigar box or flower pots; then watch them grow. The results will amaze you. Full directions for use with every package. **Prices, 4 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00; 25 lbs. \$37.50.**

DIPDUST: An instantaneous Seed Potato Dip that saves time, labor and worry.

Seed treatment has long been the weak spot in efficient potato growing. Methods of planting, digging, cultivating, spraying and fertilizing have been steadily improved. But until recently little, if any, progress had been made in the development of more practical and satisfactory methods of treating seed potatoes.

Now, after thirty-five years of laborious and often times harmful treatments, a new and more effective seed potato disinfectant has been perfected which eliminates the disadvantages of old-fashioned methods.

With this new disinfectant, DIPDUST, seed potatoes can be treated in one minute—no more two-hour soaking is required. Danger of injury to seed pieces is also eliminated, and more complete control of costly potato disease is assured.

Compare the outstanding advantages of the DIPDUST method over the old method of treatment.

THE NEW WAY

DIPDUST, the Organic Mercury Disinfectant

1. DIPDUST treatment requires only 1 minute. One man can easily treat 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.
2. DIPDUST treatment can be used on cut seed potatoes, thus eliminating the spread of diseases by cutting knives.
3. DIPDUST will not injure sprouts that have started before the seed is treated.
4. DIPDUST treatment, after cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.
5. DIPDUST treatment controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia scab and black-leg.
6. DIPDUST improves the stand and growth of the plants, and thus increases the yield 10% to 20%.

THIS IS THE OLD WAY:

Formaldehyde or Corrosive Sublimate

1. The old treatments require from 1½ to 2 hours. One man can treat only 50 to 75 bushels per day.
2. The old treatments cannot be used on cut seed without serious injury to the seed, and a costly reduction in stand.
3. The old treatments usually destroy sprouts that have started, and thus delay germination.
4. The old treatments, before cutting, give no protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plant gets started.
5. The older treatments, although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
6. The older treatments frequently decrease the stand, and therefore the yield, to a serious extent.

4 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00; 25 lbs. \$37.50; 50 lbs. \$72.50; 100 lbs. \$140.00.

Bayer Organic Mercury Disinfectants have been proven best by test. **ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.**

Neither Bayer Dust nor Dipdust can be sent through the mail and must be sent by either express or freight.

Gurney's Glass Substitute

GLASS - WEAVE:

The New, Improved, Unbreakable, reinforced and plain substitute for glass. Sometimes the word substitute is used in describing an article that is poorer or of less value than the original. The sense in which we use the word "Glassweave" it is much better



for the purposes used than any glass ever made. Glassweave has unlimited and many superior advantages over plain glass with the risk of expensive breakage and at a fraction of its cost. It is a closely woven fabric processed in such a manner it is waterproof, nonbreakable and flexible. It can be bent or folded and transmits the "Ultra-Violet Rays" so necessary to the health and growth of poultry and plant life.

You should always have a quantity of Glassweave on hand in case of broken windows or door lights. It should be used exclusively on Hog and Poultry Houses, is convenient, inexpensive, always ready to apply and all that is needed is a pair of shears, tacks and hammer.

Early Chicks Are the Money Makers

The early chicks are the ones that top the market, giving you the best percentage and must be protected from the cold, damp or late winters. Glassweave takes care of that problem. Glassweave in poultry houses insures an abundance of eggs daily throughout the cold winter months. You know that means profits. Glassweave covered hot-beds produce the same results with your plants as they do with the chickens. Glassweave is used by Poultrymen, Gardeners, Florists and Farmers for all outdoor work and around the house or Sun Parlors, Porch Inclosures, Storm Doors and Windows, and is an ideal material for window shades. It is attractive in color, it lets the light rays through giving you privacy without darkening the room.

Gurney Glass Substitute Price list: 6 yds. \$2.25; 10 yds. \$3.50; 15 yds. \$5.00; 50 yds. \$16.50; 100 yds. \$32.00.

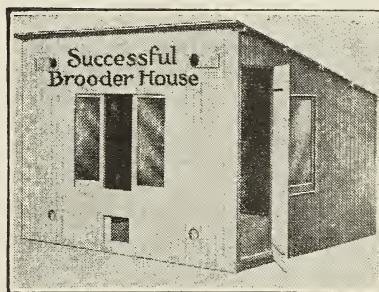
Gurney Screen Glass

This has all of the advantages of the Gurney Glass Substitute or Glassweave, but is made on a higher screen base by scientifically processing chemicals that pass violet rays. Screen Glass is flexible, unbreakable, weatherproof and not subject to damage by hail, wind or falling objects. Screen Glass comes in Rolls 36 inches by 100 feet long. However, for the convenience of our customers we sell this in three yards or longer strips at **\$1.25 per yard.**

Big 4 De Luxe Poultry Feeder

Especially constructed so that it can be used for young and old chickens. Has a capacity of 100 pounds; equipped with a litter-proof cap. Has no roosts for fowls to park on. On account of its shape requires less floor space to accommodate many birds. Delivers feed evenly all around until the last is used from the hopper. Stands 40 inches high, is made of the best grade galvanized sheet metal to give long and satisfactory service. We have sold hundreds of these over the Radio and they have been uniformly satisfactory. We will ship you these, transportation charges paid, for only **\$6.75; 2 for \$12.75; 3 for \$18.00.**

Brooder Houses



Protect your baby chicks with a Brooder House. Without it you may have heavy losses. Remember the chicks you raise are the chicks that pay. In order to produce poultry profitably you must have a warm, dry, properly ventilated house for them to live in. With this Brooder House furnished by us you can give your baby chicks a month's earlier start and can continue a week later and raise more chicks. You can raise a flock of several hundred in a season with a successful

Brooder House with less bother and expense than tending to two or three fussy old setting hens that will not stay put. Size of house 10-ft. long, 10 ft. wide, 7-ft. high in front, 5 ft. high in back and the cost is only **\$69.00.**

U. S. Department of Agriculture Authorizes the Gurney Seed and Nursery Company of Yankton, South Dakota, to use the verification emblem and certificate showing origin or place of production of Alfalfas, Clovers and Seed Corn. This gives you absolute protection and is worth dollars to you.

All Clovers, Alfalfas and Seed Corn sold by us will carry the U. S. Department verified origin seed certificate, showing the locality in which it is grown.



Emblem—An emblem has been adopted for use by verified origin seed dealers in letter heads, circulars, catalogs, newspaper advertising, etc. This emblem will serve to identify verified-origin seed dealers from others who are not handling verified-origin seed. Wherever the emblem is used the names of the kinds of seeds verified should appear in plain type below the emblem, except when all, or practically all kinds of seeds handled on which origin is an important factor are verified as to locality of production.

The records of origin for all Clovers, Alfalfa and Seed Corn sold by us are kept in accordance with a plan approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and are maintained under the supervision of that Department. Under this system and by special arrangement with that Department we are authorized to issue verified-origin seed certificates for such seed, the locality of production of which has been verified by a Federal seed inspector.

Department Publicity—The U. S. Department of Agriculture, will by means of posters and otherwise, give as much publicity as seems desirable or appropriate to the advantages of farmers buying U. S. Verified-Origin Seed and to the fact that the slight extra cost of verified-origin seed over unverified-origin seed should be charged to insurance as it gives them protection against seed of unknown or unverified origin.

"EVER GREEN" KILLS PLANT INSECTS

A non-poisonous insecticide that takes the place of most other insecticides. Many of the insecticides burn the foliage and you have to be very careful in using it. This will not injure the tenderest leaf or shoot and does not discolor crops or foliage. It has been tried and recommended by Government Experiment Stations as being fully effective. Our own experience in Greenhouses demonstrates that it gives us a 100% kill. It is especially recommended for the following uses:

It kills cut-worms, plant lice, cabbage worms, cucumber beetles, sugar beet web corn, rolls flies and green flies, thrips, leaf hoppers, red spiders, potato beetles and many sucking and chewing insects not named and is perfectly harmless to the plant.

Ever Green is non-poisonous and cannot possibly injure the person using it; no fear of the children or pets; spray it any way. Cattle, pets or children can eat it and they will not be affected. Costs less than any other insecticide. Full description for using with each bottle. 8 oz. 90c; 16 oz. \$1.75; 32 oz. \$3.35; 1 gal. \$13.00; 5 gallon keg per gallon \$10.00. Transportation charges fully paid.

"43" For The Tree (Plastic)

(A Scientific Tree Surgery Compound)

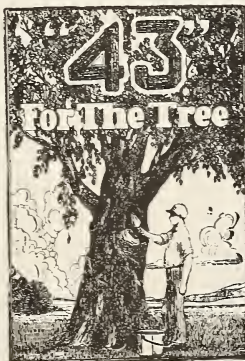
Why let a tree die? Keep your trees beautiful and useful with "43" For The Tree. In a few moments time you can fill a decayed wound in the trunk or limbs, and protect and make easier the growth of the tree.

"43" For The Tree is a scientific, plastic compound especially made so that the average person can repair injured trees. It contains about eighteen ingredients that prevent disease and aid the healing of the tree.

Ready for use and easily applied. When put into place, it forms a waterproof covering—a firm yet pliable dressing that conforms to the growth of the tree.

"43" is an economical tree repair compound producing excellent results. Keep a can handy to keep your fruit and shade trees fit. You pay transportation. Can be shipped by parcel post.

1 lb. Cans (Pint Can).....	\$.60
2½ lb. Cans (Quart Can).....	1.45
5 lb. Cans (½ Gal. Can).....	2.45
10 lb. Cans (Gallon Can).....	4.80
50 lb. Cans.....	18.00
100 lb. Cans.....	28.00



VERIFIED-ORIGIN SEED CERTIFICATE

Issued by Authority of the
United States Department of Agriculture

This is to certify that the lot of seed of which this is a part has been verified as to origin and identity by a Federal Seed Inspector and that the facts stated below are in conformity with those given on the certificate or certificates issued by him.

Kind of seed Lot No.

Where grown.....

GURNEY SEED & NURSERY COMPANY

YANKTON, S. D.

"43" For The Tree (Liquid)

(A Scientific Tree Pruning Compound)

A quickly brushed-on pruning compound. Does more than just a paint. "43" Liquid is a scientific, antiseptic coating—a thick liquid—applied over pruned limbs and surface bruises. Penetrates deep into the wood fibre, checking disease and forms an airtight protection.

Contains many of the same ingredients approved for expert tree surgery work as are used in preparing "43" For The Tree (Plastic).

Keep your fruit and shade trees free from swift work of disease at exposed cuts. "43" Liquid is ready to apply—anyone can do it—and at low cost with good results.

An application around the trunk keeps rabbits from peeling bark from young fruit trees. Insects have difficulty crawling up it.

Have a can handy. Cannot be shipped by parcel post.

1 Pint Cans.....	\$.60
1 Quart Cans.....	1.45
½ Gal. Cans.....	2.55
1 Gal. Cans.....	4.80
5 Gal. Cans.....	18.00
10 Gal. Cans.....	28.00

Creekote Disinfectant

A rather durable white paint to be used in Poultry Houses, Dairy Barns, Hog Houses, Basements, any place where you want a disinfectant paint. Use it inside or outside. Mangers, partitions, any place where stock rub against walls or fences. Sprinkle the dry powder on floors, nests, dusting places around the houses and poultry yards. Dust the dry powder on garden plants, flower beds, vines and so forth. Spray or paint it on tree trunks. In factories, warehouses, garages or so forth spray or paint the walls or ceiling. It drives out bad odors and kills insects. It leaves a sanitary white surface. We furnish it in the dry powder to be mixed with water and painted or sprayed on. Five pounds of Creekote will cover 400 square feet. Creekote will not crack, flake, peel or rub off. Prices: 5 lb. package 80c; 10 lb. package \$1.50.

Mrs. Geo. F. McGlocklin,
Bonners Ferry, Idaho,
October 20, 1926

Last spring I ordered some flowers and garden seeds from you and when I got them there was a package of prize pumpkin seed in the order. I am enclosing a snap shot of myself and the largest pumpkin I raised from the seeds. The pumpkin weighs 38½ lbs. and measures 52 inches around, 18 inches across and 16 inches high. I certainly am very proud of the pumpkin. All the seeds I got from you did better than any I have ever had from any other place. I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know if any of your customers raised as large a pumpkin as mine is. Thank you.



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Produces Fruit Always



NEW HARDY APPLES AND
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- See description apple section

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